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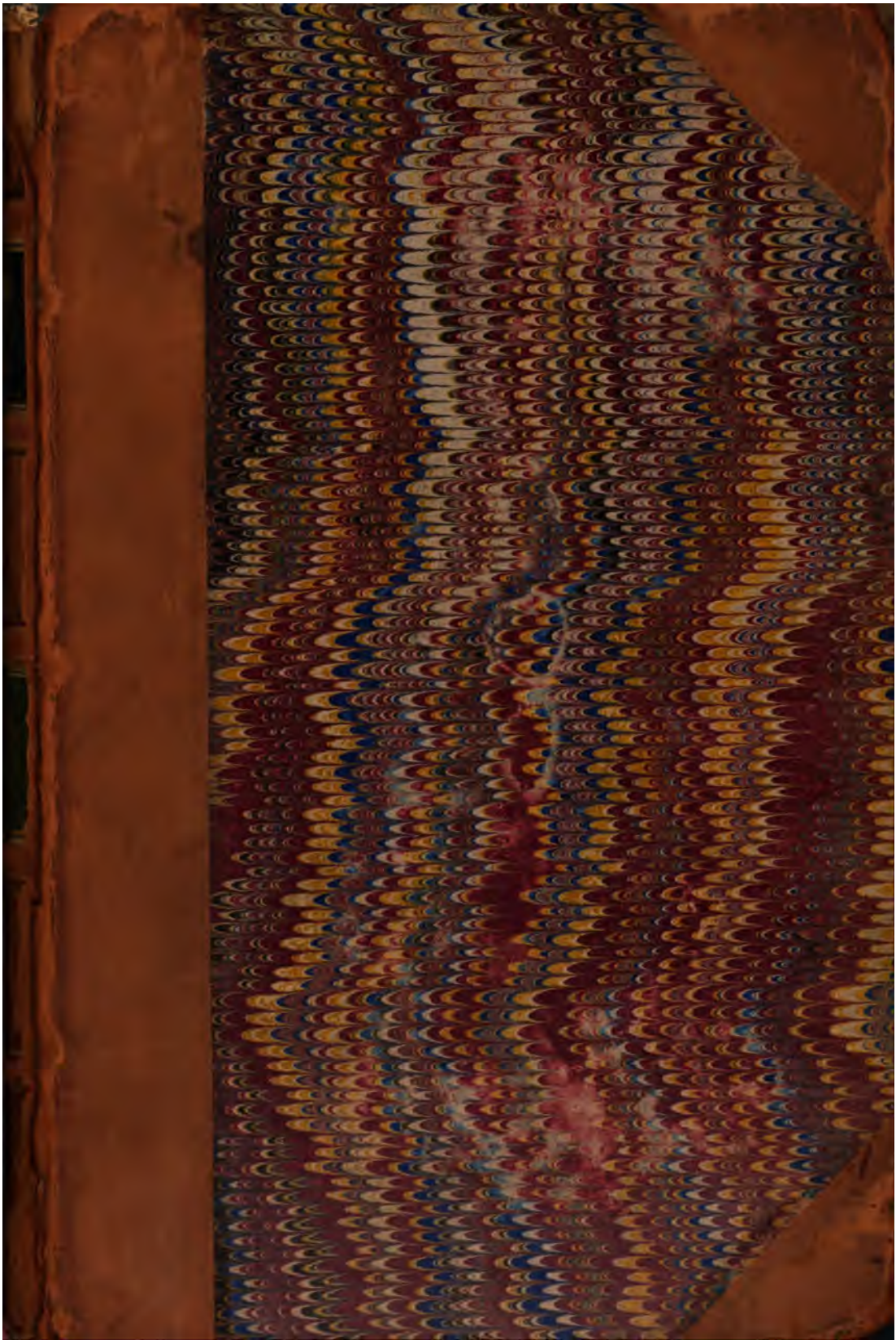

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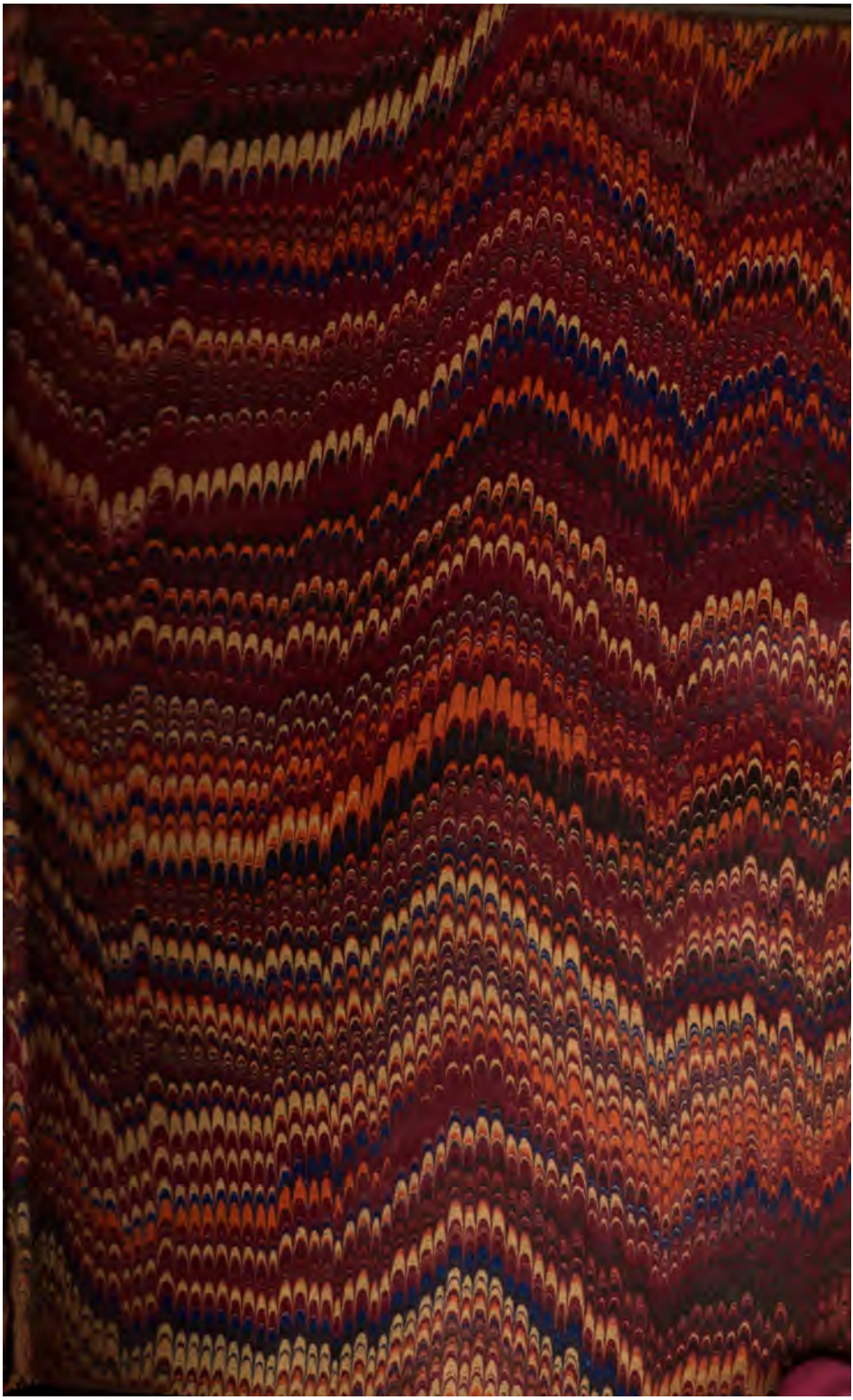

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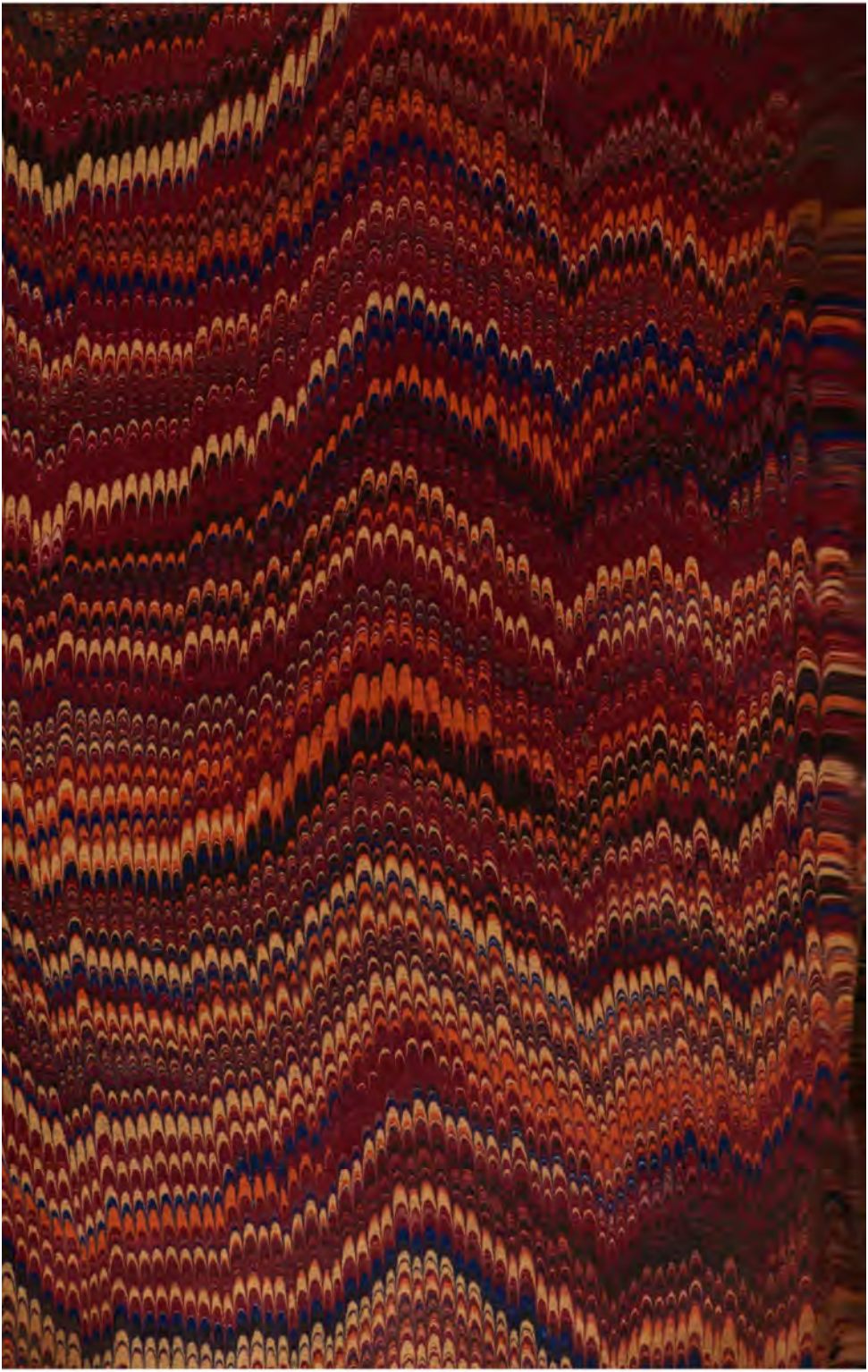

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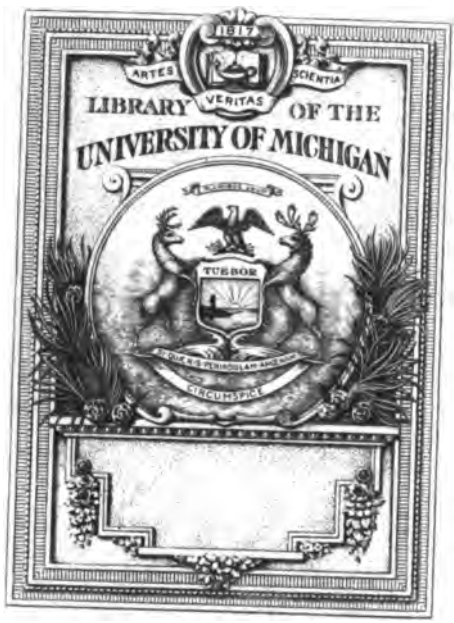

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COLBURN'S

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

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NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

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THE RED COAT;

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES ON ITS HISTORY, AND OUR REGIMENTALS.

In our number for January last year, the origin of the British uniform was plainly deduced from the fact of scarlet being the Royal livery alike of England and of Scotland, and hence its adoption, as a general national colour. To these notes we purpose to add a few more on the gradual progress of badges and distinctions in the service.

The white cross of St. George was the general badge of England from the Crusades, till the time of Edward IV., and by an act of the Scottish Parliament passed in 1385 during the reign of Robert III., every soldier was ordained "to wear a white St. Andrew's Cross on his back and breast, which, if his surcoat was white, was to be broidered on a circle or square of black cloth."

In the time of Henry VIII., a red St. George's cross on a white surcoat was adopted as the distinguishing badge of English troops; and in an order to raise men for the service of Mary I., in the northern counties, she directs, that "they be clothed in whyt, with redde-crosses on ye arme, in ye olde maner."

These red crosses were destined to figure soon after, at the battle of Ancrum in 1544, when, as the ballad has it, the moor

"Ran red with English blood,
For the Douglas true and the bold Buccleugh,
'Gainst keen Lord Evers stood."

When the English were routed, 700 Scottish outlaws of broken border clans, who had joined them, threw aside their red crosses, and joining their countrymen, made a merciless slaughter of the fugitives with axe and spear, shouting to each other, the while "Remember Broomhouse!"

Love of the sanguinary colour seems to have spread rapidly, and so, as some one has it, "no true Eglishman can either fight, or hunt, to his satisfaction, save in a red coat," but badges were speedily added thereto.

Stowe records in his Survey of London, that "Robert Neville, Earl of Warwick, with 600 men all in red jackets, embroidered with *ragged staves* before and behind, was lodged in Warwicke Lane; in whose house there was oftentimes six oxen eaten at a breakfast, and every tavern was full of his meat, for he that had any acquaintance in that house, might have as much of sodden or roasted meat as he could prick and carry away on a long dagger."

The proposal that the medical officers of all European armies should wear one great distinguishing badge, by which their profession might be known, is not a new one, for we find Ralph Smith, in the time of Elizabeth, after telling us that military "surgeons should be men of sobrietie, of good conscience, and skillfull in that

science, able to heal all scars and wounds, especially to take out a pellet, &c., must wear their Baldricke, whereby they may be known in time of slaughter, as it is their charter in the field."

In this reign the cavalry wore scarlet cloaks; but in the stirring times of Cromwell, with red and blue, a reddish-brown was much used by both horse and foot; hence he says in one of his letters, "I had rather have a plain russet-coated captain, that knoweth what he fights for, and loves what he knowes, than that which you call 'a gentleman,' and is nothing else."

Of all the colours for uniforms, the most absurd were some of those adopted by our Rifle Volunteers, in their too wary desire to be unseen. A battalion of the Italian Legion, raised during the Crimean War, was clad in silver grey; and it was admitted by all competent judges, to be the colour best adopted for riflemen, and, moreover, when handsomely laced and trimmed, it was very becoming. This was the favourite colour of the Indian Light Cavalry.

When contrasted with the tight tunics, tiny shackos and plain trousers of the present day, the equipment of a corps of the last, or the preceding century, in its amplitude and variety, must have presented a very different and very picturesque aspect. On the 8th, or King's Own Regiment, being raised for King James, by Richard Lord Ferrars, the captains were armed with pikes, the lieutenants with partisans, the ensigns with half-pikes, the sergeants with halberds; thirty rank and file of each company were pikemen, seventy-three were musketeers, and all carried swords. The waistcoats and breeches were yellow; the uniform, scarlet lined with yellow; the stockings and cravats white; the hats were *à la* cavalier, turned up on one side, and ornamented with flowing yellow ribbands. (Records 8th Foot.)

Ten years before this time, each company consisted of thirty pikes, sixty muskets, and ten men armed with light fusils, and "the tallest men were always culled out as pikemen."—(*Bruce on Military Law,*" 1717.)

The following description of a deserter, from the 22nd Foot, in those days, is rather amusing, as to costume.

"Run away, out of Captain Soames' Company, in his Grace the Duke of Norfolk's regiment of Infantry, quartered at Newport, in Shropshire; Roger Curtis, a barber-surgeon, a little man with short black hair, a little curled; round visage, fresh-coloured, in a light-coloured coat, with gold and silver buttons, red plush breeches and white hat; he lived formerly at Downham Market, inNorfolk. Whoever will give notice to Francis Baker, agent to the said regiment, in Hatton Garden, so that he may be secured, shall have two guineas reward."*

A spectator of the Camp of the Household Brigade, on Putney Heath, in October, 1694, describes the three regiments of Guards

* "London Gazette," 1689.

as wearing scarlet, of course; the 1st, faced with blue; the 2nd, or "Cole-stream," with green; the 3rd Scots, with white; the officers being distinguished by white scarfs worn over the left shoulder, and fringed with the colour of the regimental facings. The Holland Regiment (Buffs), are described as wearing red, faced with flesh-colour; the Queens, or Tangier Regiment, red, faced with sea-green; the Lord Admiral's Regiment of Marines raised in 1664, (and afterwards incorporated by William III., with the 2nd Foot Guards,) in doublets and breeches of yellow.

Until the reign of Her present Majesty, red was worn by all the drummers and buglers of the regiment of Artillery; but although, from the earliest period, it was deemed the great national colour of our forces, it is somewhat remarkable that it was not adopted by the English or Irish Militia, until the year 1759, and a song of that period begins:

"Ye mounseers give ear, we have nothing fear,
For the Militia are now clothed in red Sirs!
They have hearts that are stout and will never give out,
With Rockingham bold at their head Sirs!
You may brag and may boast, upon your own coast,
And parade it from Dunkirk to Calais;
But have a care NOW, how you venture too far,
In your flat-bottomed boats to make sallies."

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Long denied a Militia force, in dread of Jacobite influences, Scotland had none from 1746 till the close of the last century, when, ten years after the death of her "Bonnie Prince Charlie," ten battalions were raised, and their colours and insignia (most of which are now deposited in the Castle of Edinburgh,) were designed by the Court of the Lyon King of Arms, then Robert, Earl of Kinnoull, with whom the applications for such were lodged.

In our former article, the uniforms of the Irish and Scottish regiments which belonged to the French Line, during the last century, were referred to. These corps (according to the "Liste Historique des Troupes de France," 1758,) were numbered as the 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 98th, (Gardes de Jacques II.,) 99th, and 109th, all Irish; the 107th Royal Ecossais under the Duke of Perth, and the 113th Ecossais under Lieutenant-General Lord Ogilvie, who died in Scotland in 1803.

The two Scottish regiments wore coats and vests of blue, and their hats were bound with gold. All their Irish brother exiles wore scarlet, with white vests generally, and carried on their colours black or yellow crosses, with the "Couronne d'Angleterre," which had no braver or more bitter enemies, as the terrible day of Fontenoy attested; and when our troops landed at Cancalle Bay in 1758, they were surprised to find themselves stoutly opposed by entire battalions in scarlet; and no wonder was it that they were so, for it was the Irish Brigade, whose ranks were manned and officered by the sons and grandsons of the adherents of King James, the same

gallant Irish Brigade which was welcomed to the British Establishment in 1794, and, unfortunately, was soon after reduced.

In our service, the White Horse of Hanover is borne on the colours of the 3rd Dragoons; the 7th, 14th, 23rd, and 27th Foot, &c. This badge is as old in history as the Welsh Dragon of the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, having been the ancient cognisance of Saxony or Westphalia,—a White Horse, on a field *gules*—borne for centuries by the House of Brunswick. Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria, in consequence of his marriage in 1123, with Gertrude, the lineal descendant of Wittekind, last of the Saxon Kings, assumed the amorial bearing of that Sovereign, if a barbarian so weak and savage deserves the title. The banner of Wittekind originally bore a black horse, which, on his compulsory conversion to Christianity, under the sword of Charlemagne, was changed to white, as emblematic of his new and purer faith. Hence our White Horse of Hanover and its motto *Nec Aspera Terrent*, which appears on the colours of the regiments above mentioned. It made its appearance in our service about the same time as the hideous black leather cockade, so long retained in loyal opposition to the White Rose of the Stuarts, and which is seen now only on the hats of footmen.

But the badge borne for the longest period in succession by the same unbroken body of men, is undoubtedly the St. Andrew's Cross of the 1st Royals, who represent alike, the Scottish Guard of St. Louis, (the comrades of Quentin Durward under Louis XI.,) and the Green Brigade of Scots, who served Gustavus Adolphus; a corps whose almost fabulous antiquity was long a jest in the French service, as well as our own, being twitted in both, as the Guards of Pontius Pilate, who slept on their post.

A very remarkable instance of love of the "Old Red Coat," occurred when the Scots Greys marched from Carlisle in April, 1766. A troop-quartermaster named Robert Mackenzie, then in his eighty-eighth year, was left behind, totally prostrated by age and infirmity. He was born in Scotland in 1688, had joined the Greys in 1705, when Lord John Hay was colonel, and was proverbially known as 'the oldest soldier in the service.'

The sound of the trumpets had scarcely died away homeward on the north-road, when the hand of death came on the old enthusiast, and feeling that the hour of his dissolution was come, he insisted on being clad in his full uniform, his boots were drawn on, his sword girt about him, and thus accoutred, he expired, of sheer "disappointment at his inability to proceed. He was carried to his grave by six invalids; the pall being supported by six sergeants of recruiting parties in the town, and the Cumberland Militia fired six platoons at his interment."

An old enthusiast of a similar kind, though of higher rank, was the amiable General Charles O'Hara, the comrade of Granby and Ligonier, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22nd, somewhere before 1788, and who, in the first year of the present century, died Governor of

Gibraltar. He was the last British officer who adhered to the uniform of the Minden days, and to that remarkable style of cocked hat, introduced by the great Austrian Marshal, with its tall straight feather and large black rosette on the dexter side; hence O'Hara was known in the service as "the last of the Kevehullers."

At Gibraltar "he was buried with all the honours due to his rank," wrote an officer of the 29th, who was present. "I had never before seen the funeral of a General officer. There was his horse—the well-known charger on which we had so often seen him mounted—bearing the boots and spurs of his departed master; on the coffin lay other mournful insignia, the sword, the sash, and not the least prominent memorial, the Kevenhuller hat, with its tall unbending feather, and I gazed on it for the last time."

He was succeeded in his command by the father of Her present Majesty.

But in the quaint adherence to the costume of a past age, there are few cases like one recorded by O'Keefe, the player, whose recollections were published in 1826, and who mentions that in his day, there was an aged captain, John Desbrissay, who walked about the streets of Dublin, "unremarked," in the Cavalier dress of the reign of Charles II. This, however, was before the time of the notorious Wilkes. This eccentric veteran lived in Corkhill, Dublin, and his name appears in the Army Lists for 1747, as agent for the 5th Horse, 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, 12th Foot, and several other corps stationed in Ireland.

County designations were not given until 1786, but numbers had been introduced, and badges, pretty generally adopted for all corps of Horse and Foot, on their colours, buttons or belt plates, prior to the first year of George the Third's reign.

In 1759, when Colonel John Hale (who came to London with the news of Wolfe's fall, and the conquest of Canada,) raised the 17th Light Dragoons, (now Lancers), it was ordered that "on the front of the men's caps, and on the left breast of their uniform, there was to be a death's head and cross-bones over it, and under, the motto "or glory;" and this grim device (the badge of the famous Black Brunswickers in later times,) they still retain, like the famous Pomeranian Horse, who, since the days of Gustavus Adolphus, have worn skulls and cross-bones on their high fur caps, and in Sweden are now known as the King's own Hussars.

It was not until 1764 that the swords of the Grenadiers were abolished, and the arms of the foot soldier were confined to the musket and bayonet; and it was in that year when the officers and men of our cavalry first wore the epaulette (in lieu of the old aiguilette) on the left shoulder; at the same time, the jack-boots were abolished, and the horses were ordered to have long tails. The 8th Light Dragoons, however, had long the peculiar favour of wearing cross-belts, for the pouch and sword. Having annihilated a corps of Spanish Horse at Almenara in 1710, and equipped themselves with

the Spanish belts as trophies, they wore them in memory of that event until January, 1776, when they were abolished, and, at the same time the helmets were substituted for the cocked hats.*—("Records, 4th and 8th Hussars.")

Singularly enough, the 90th Light Infantry, (still affectionately remembered in Scotland as Sir Thomas Graham's Perthshire Greybreeks,) when serving under Abercrombie, in Egypt, wore helmets of brass, and being taken for dismounted Dragoons, were vigorously charged by the French Cavalry at the battle of Alexandria. In the *melée*, their Lieutenant-Colonel, old Lord Hill of gallant memory, received a ball on his helmet, which brought him to the ground, though it failed to penetrate the brass metal, of which it was composed.

In these brief memoranda on uniforms and equipment, to enter elaborately on the dress of our Highland regiments, or its antiquity and advantages, would take up too much space.

Apart from written history, song or tradition, there are in Scotland many records of vast age carved in stone, such as the Cross at Dupplin, and the tomb at Nigg,—both works prior to the eighth century—which represent the Caledonian Warriors kilted to the knee, exactly like our Highland regiments now; and on the last-named memorial, the figure has a purse or sporran.

The first Regiments of Highlanders embodied, were two battalions raised, among other Scottish levies, by the government of Mary Queen of Scots, in 1552, to aid Henry II. of France in his wars. Each man would seem to have provided his own kilt or tartans, as the Scottish Privy Council ordain that they shall be "substantiouslie accompturit, with jack and plait, steilbonett, sword and buckler, new hose and new doublett of canvouse, at the least, and sleeves of plait or splints, with one speir of sax ell long or thereby." These men were chiefly drawn from the same glens, and by the same noble family, which in later years enrolled the 92nd Gordon Highlanders of Egyptian and Peninsular fame.

The early Highland Corps were remarkably jealous of any alteration, or innovation in their costume, real or fancied, and hence a dangerous mutiny broke out among the West Fencibles, in Edinburgh Castle, in 1778, in consequence of some changes that were proposed, particularly in the adoption of a cartridge-box, which they oddly alleged "no Highland Regiment had ever worn before." A portion of the battalion was ultimately surrounded on Leith Links, (where they had flung their pouches mutinously at the feet of the General,) and compelled, by the 10th Light Dragoons, to adopt them at the point of the sword; but the remainder in the Castle broke out into open revolt, raised the drawbridge, and threatened to turn the guns on the city; nor did the matter end, until one Fencible was sentenced to be shot, and another to receive

* It was in 1794 that the Blues resumed for a time the cuirasses, which the Corps had not worn since their march to Salisbury in 1688.

a thousand lashes, punishments which were, however, commuted.

In the following year occurred the dangerous mutiny at Leith, when seventy recruits for the 42nd and 71st, on a rumour being mischievously spread, that they had been betrayed into a Lowland Corps, which wore trousers, fought with the South Fencibles, till forty-five of them were shot down and bayonetted.

In 1811 we had two Greek Regiments raised in the Ionian Isles, the 1st and 2nd Light Infantry, which were kilted, and wore the full Albanian costume.

All these various distinctions in uniform, badges and insignia, which we have briefly noted, and others, such as the Sphinxe of Egypt, the Tiger of India, the Lion of Nassau, the Dragon of China, the Eagle of France, the Elephant of Assaye,* the Castle and Key of Gibraltar, (*Montis insignia calpe,*) and all the other noble emblems borne on the colours of our various regiments, are the historical HERALDRY of the service, and are worthy of the highest consideration.

They are eminently calculated to produce the *esprit du corps*, a just pride and honourable rivalry; and, by the past glories they represent, to inspire in our army that heroic virtue of which the elder Pitt spoke so eloquently in Parliament, when he said of our troops, in the debate upon pay,

"To the virtue of the British Army we have hitherto trusted; to that virtue, small as the army is, we must still trust; and without that virtue, the Lords, the Commons, and the people of England, may intrench themselves behind parchment up to the teeth; but the sword will find a passage to the vitals of the constitution!"

Hence it is, that even the lace, the buttons, and other insignia of a corps are so carefully shorn from the uniform of the unhappy soldier who is disgraced and rendered incapable of bearing arms again; and when writing of those things, perhaps we cannot do better than close this article, by an anecdote, which records one of the most startling instances of wholesale disgrace that ever occurred in a European Army.

THE DEGRADATION OF THE REGIMENT OF ABO.

In all armies corps have frequently been punished *en masse*, by being sent on foreign service or hazardous duty out of their turn, for the crimes of individuals, for general discontent, or for mutiny. Some have been exterminated, like the Janizzaries and the Mamelukes; decimated like the Chapelgorris, or Red Caps, a battalion of 800 Guipuzcoan Volunteers, famous in the army of the Queen of Spain; or, like that Carlist Regiment, which, for sundry acts of sacrilege, was formed in line, and had every tenth file, with his coverer, taken out and shot.

* The 74th and 78th are entitled to carry a third colour for Assaye. The antelope was bestowed on the 6th Foot, in the war of the Spanish Succession, with the motto *vi et armis*, which they seem to have relinquished, though it used to be painted on the knapsacks, as on an old one possessed by the Corps in 1825, remained to testify. The Scots Greys, too, seem to be forgetting their old motto "SECOND TO NONE."

In the "Art of War, 1720," we are told that during the campaign in Holland, a captain and his entire company, belonging to an Italian Regiment, were hanged in line, for desertion at Emerich in the Duchy of Cleves; and in later times, in our own service, the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, a fine old corps, consisting originally of nine troops, embodied under Colonel James Wynne, in the winter of 1688, with the Harp and Garter on their colours,—a corps that was brigaded with the Greys on the extreme right in the campaigns of Marlborough, and which, after serving with characteristic bravery in all our wars till those of the French Revolution, was disbanded in 1798, (for alleged sympathy with the Irish Insurgents,) when General Lord Rossmore was their colonel; and since when, as a mark of the Royal displeasure, their place and number remained vacant in the Army List for sixty years, until the present 5th Royal Irish Lancers were embodied in 1858; but in no instance was there ever a wholesale disgrace inflicted on a corps, such as that to which the King of Sweden, Gustavus III, subjected the unfortunate regiment of Abo.

When in the year 1788, he suddenly attacked Russia, victory remained undecided in a naval engagement between his fleet under the Duke of Sudermania and that of the Empress under the Scoto-Russian Admiral Greig; and his nobles who served in the Marine, refused to act further in a war, which seemed to have no cause but the will of the King. Gustavus was inflamed by this opposition; he wished an object on which to vent his wrath and pride, and soon found one in the Regiment of Abo.

A brief armistice had ensued, during which he summoned a diet at Stockholm, where, on the 22nd February, 1789, by a preponderance of three inferior states, a declaration placed in his hands unlimited power, and he still resolved to prosecute the hopeless war against Russia.

In the army, at the head of which he placed himself, was this Regiment of Finlanders from Abo, a province which comprehends a part of Eastern Bothnia and the Aland Isles, whose inhabitants are a hardy and industrious race. The regiment fought with all the hereditary bravery of the old Finns, and served at the capture of several small towns; but the arms of Gustavus were unsuccessful by land, where his measures were disconcerted by an event which he could not have foreseen.

After making all his preparations to storm the strong fort and town of Frederickshamm, which had been ceded to the Empress Elizabeth in 1743, and the re-possession of which would have opened to him the gates of the Russian capital, his officers, and chiefly those of the Finnish Regiment of Abo, flatly refused to pass the frontier, alleging as a reason, "that the constitution of the Swedish Kingdom would not permit them to be accessory to a foreign war, which the nation had not sanctioned."

This put an end to what was named the Finland Expedition; it

gave the enemy time to put themselves in a perfect state of defence, and filled Gustavus with fresh fury; but despite the attempts of the Russians to intercept him, he reached Borgo, an old seaport in the district of Nyeland, where he established his head-quarters, and where his first act was to assemble the whole Swedish Army, under arms, on the 8th of June, 1789, in front of the town, and along the margin of the river, which there flows into the Gulf of Finland.

A hollow square of contiguous close columns of Horse Dragoons, and Infantry was then formed; the whole were ordered to prime and load with ball-cartridge. The Artillery were unlimbered and loaded with round and cannister shot, in case of resistance, though none, save a very few, knew precisely what was about to ensue.

Then the fated Regiment of Abo, which had taken so marked a part in the defection before Fredericksham, was marched in a solid close column of companies into the centre of this vast hollow square, with its colours flying; and a hum of expectation and surprise, not unmixed with dismay, pervaded the whole assembled masses.

By Gustavus, a King whose ruling passions were heroism and selfishness, vanity and ambition, they were ordered to "ground their arms," which were at once taken away, with all their swords, bayonets, and accoutrements.

They were then ordered to strip off their regimental coats and appear in their shirts and breeches. The officers were deprived of their epaulettes and commissions, and were cashiered on the spot.

Their colours were then rent from the poles and torn to pieces, the poles being broken under foot, while the drums were defaced by persons appointed to do so.

The whole battalion then passed from the right of companies out of the hollow square by single files, while a general hiss was maintained by the whole army until the last man had quitted it; and the united sound of this unpleasant expression of contempt rising into the still air, by the sea-shore, is said to have had a very singular and remarkable effect on those who heard it.

Though thus broken up and disbanded, the Corps was not set adrift; for the whole of the privates were drafted into the different battalions of the Artillery, and long after the fiery Gustavus had perished by the hand of the regicide Ankerström, it was a bitter taunt in the Swedish Army to have belonged to "the degraded Regiment of Abo."

METEOROLOGY FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Nothing is so much calculated to impress ordinary minds with the idea of uncertainty in the weather as the occurrence, during a rainy season, or indeed after any spell of wet, of a bright, warm day, whose lovely sky inspires the hope that many more will follow in its train, but which is, on the morrow, perhaps sooner, obscured by wild-looking clouds, which presently become dense and dark, and pour down torrents of rain, perhaps accompanied by thunder and lightning. The wind blows up first from the south, then veers to the south-west, and is found in a day or two blowing from the north-west or north, with a great reduction of temperature, and probably, in winter, with some indication of frost in early morn.

Now, every one we meet exclaims, "How changeable and uncertain the weather is!" Strange, however, as it may appear, these various effects, so suggestive of change to our finite minds have all arisen in their proper order of succession, from one definite cause; they exhibit the different stages of a process wisely designed to bring about a bountiful distribution of rain over the face of the country, to water the numerous productions of the soil, and to replenish our springs and fountains. This process may be described as follows, and the explanation will prove to be an accurate index to all changes of weather that may be impending.

First, the thermometer indicates the coming change. The atmosphere resting on some limited portion of the globe, within the sphere of our climate, and which from its position or state at the time is exposed to, or susceptible of certain external influences, has its temperature thereby considerably raised, a condition so often noticed before storms and heavy rains.

Now, the effect of a rise in temperature is the immediate alteration in the condition of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere; it dissipates all mists and clouds at the time floating in the atmosphere and causes the temporary suspension of rain, before alluded to; hence the brief interval of fine weather, and the transient clearness before rain comes on again, which renders distant hills and objects unusually visible—another condition frequently observed.

Secondly, This increase of heat also rarefies the atmosphere, which, expanding upwards, overflows from its summit, the excess going off to the surrounding regions; hence the central atmospheric column becomes lighter, and it is rendered mechanically still more so by the larger proportion of aqueous vapour which is now infused into it, and which is lighter than common air. Owing to these causes, the column of air becomes much lighter, as indicated by the rapid fall of the barometer.

The atmosphere now pressing less on the surface than before, evaporation proceeds more rapidly, besides being stimulated by the

increased temperature; hence, exposed surfaces dry up more rapidly before rain, a third condition indicating the coming change.

And here must be noticed a wonderful arrangement of Providence. In cold climates, and also in England during the winter season, when evaporation is slow in consequence of the low temperature, a greater reduction of pressure takes place on these occasions, which makes up in a great measure for the more feeble action of heat in evaporating moist surfaces.

But to proceed; the lighter atmospheric column induces an indraught of air at the surface from the surrounding regions, whose atmosphere has become somewhat heavier in consequence of the previous outflowing to their summits; thus we see one cause of winds blowing from opposite quarters, in connection with storms and heavy falls of rain.

The atmosphere at length becomes charged with the aqueous vapour which has been thrown up from the surface, and also brought in from the surrounding districts; and that which has ascended to the higher and colder aerial strata begins to condense into cloud, which gradually increases in density, and descends, assuming those various appearances so highly indicative of approaching rain. We may herein detect the probable cause of one type of cloud so highly ominous of heavy weather at hand. It is well known that there often exist currents in the atmosphere flowing under each other in different directions, and as it were, brushing each other's surfaces. Now, a sheet of cloud in an upper current will have the motion of such current, and will of course retain it when, through an increase of weight, it descends on the surface of the next current: as this is moving in a different direction, it acts on the under surface of the cloud in the same way as wind acts on the surface of the sea, and gives it a curious wild, wavy appearance. This is the form significantly called "mackerels' scales," and scientifically cirro-stratus, which, with the other form called mares' tails or curl clouds, scientifically cirrus, according to the proverb, "make lofty ships carry low sails."

No ordinary observer need fail in detecting this prognostic of the coming change, as the appearance of the sky on such occasions is sufficiently striking. When the weather has been fine for some time, these curl clouds, like brushes, feathers, wisps, or locks of hair, make their appearance athwart the sky, getting much lower than usual; for their ordinary position is the highest in cloudland, corresponding in fact to what is called very high barometer. Their falling, therefore, plainly shows diminishing elasticity in the air, now no longer able to buoy them up in the higher regions of the air. This may be caused either by the passage of air from one region to another where, by some cause it is deficient, or it may be occasioned simply by a warmer wind blowing in the upper strata of the atmosphere. That wind is the south-west; as soon as it begins to blow aloft, the curl-clouds appear and soon cover the sky.

Beneath them is formed a stratum of stackencloud (we like our old popular names) or cumulus, as Howard called it, full of protuberances and fleeces curling inwards. The wind turns to the west, the clouds become thicker, and during the night, or certainly within twenty-four hours rain falls abundantly and the air becomes colder.

This refrigeration attending summer rains is easily explained. Not only are masses of water precipitated from the high and cold regions of the atmosphere, reducing the temperature by means of their great capacity for heat, but this water, being immediately subjected to evaporation again absorbs a notable quantity of heat which it takes from the earth and air in contact with it. Hence arises the cold that is observed after rain storms.

And now another powerful cause of wind comes into operation. We must know that when invisible vapour is condensed into rain, it occupies a space sixteen or seventeen hundred times less than it did before; hence a considerable vacuum or tenuity occurs in the air whenever large quantities of rain descend, and then the air rushes in from the surrounding regions to fill the void thus occasioned, as before explained; and it is probably to this cause, acting in concert with the rarefaction due to heat before mentioned, that we must attribute those terrific hurricanes which sometimes sweep over the surface of the globe. Hence our nautical proverb,

"When rain comes before wind
Halyards, sheets, and braces mind."

It is just the reverse when rain comes on after it has been blowing hard. A change of wind must follow, from the accession of new air necessitated by the precipitation of water. Hence again, another axiom on board ship,

"When wind comes before rain
Soon you may make sail again."

If the barometer rises during or immediately after rain, thus showing the influx of air from surrounding regions to restore the equilibrium, fine weather follows. This is evidence that the cause of the atmospheric disturbance was slight. But it is otherwise if the barometer continues to fall during rain and does not rise after a cessation. This proves that the disturbing cause is extensive and in force, and although a fine day may intervene we may be sure that the weather continues unsettled.

The temporary cessation may be always safely predicted if (although the barometer shows no tendency to rise) there is an increase of temperature towards the evening.

The diminished atmospheric pressure occasioned by heavy downpours in hot regions of the earth, must extend to a considerable distance around where fair weather probably continues, and evaporation going on, converting a comparatively small quantity of water into a large volume of vapour; in fact, it is not only producing a

supply for the heavy precipitation at the centre of the storm, but in a manner supplying the wind for its influx.

Now, as evaporation will proceed more rapidly, and produce a larger volume of vapour, in the warmer latitudes, and from the surface of the seas, it follows that the stronger winds will come from that quarter and drive the storm in the opposite direction. Here we see why great storms, first rising in the tropical regions, in consequence of the greater heat and more abundant vapour there, proceed thence towards the Poles, not indeed in a straight course, because the easterly wind of the Torrid Zone first takes them westward, and afterwards the greater prevalence of the west wind with us bends their course to the eastward. The more powerful south-west wind, which at times sweeps across the British Isles, very much alters the character of the storm with us; yet every one will have noticed, even in small storms and gales, the tendency of the wind to shift round from south-east to west and north, during the time they are traversing our island from west to east and presenting the different parts of the Cyclone to us in succession.

Finally, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the memory of those who either on land or sea, should not be surprised by bad weather, that if rain and clouds quickly pass away and are soon followed by warmth and a clear sky, but with the wind between south and west, the change should not be trusted, it is only the prelude to a speedy return of more rain. If the barometer has risen rapidly after the rain, it will as quickly fall again, introducing more wet and cloudy weather.

The foregoing may be taken as a condensed summary of theoretical as well as practical meteorology, amply sufficient for the guidance of all ordinary observers who may be interested in the changes of the weather from day to day. Without some such knowledge the indications of the barometer (rather too loosely styled the weather glass) cannot be accurately interpreted; indeed all meteorological instruments are practically useless unless their indications can be reasoned out to their inevitable consequences, which the writer believes possible on all occasions.

"How long will this weather last?" is a common inquiry. The answer depends upon the wind which makes it, for every wind makes its weather. Well, there are only eight points at which the wind "hangs" or has a tendency to blow steadily for any lengthened period. The two most prevalent winds are S.S.W. and W.S.W., the former invariably bringing rain, the other generally accompanied by dry weather. Between W. and N.W. there is another point of duration, with fair weather; another between N. and E., as everybody knows, especially in March and May with cold, dry, "parching" weather; another between E. and S.S.W. in summer when the season is rainy. We have, finally, N., W., and E. winds of some duration, the first and last cold and dry (excepting occasionally in winter), and the W. sometimes wet or

"blowy," when it tends to back to the S.W. or veer to N.W. These make up the eight points of wind duration.

The stronger the wind the longer it will probably last, and the periods of winds (and consequently their weather) are generally those of one or two moons, that is seven or fourteen days. Sometimes the moon period is halved, and we have stormy or unsettled weather moderating after three days' duration. This is pretty generally the case everywhere; the Italian sailors say *Tre giorni cattivo tempo*, "Bad weather three days."

Changes of wind generally commence in the north, the west, or the south-west, that is in Scotland, Ireland, or Cornwall, in advance of the Midland Counties and Eastern Coasts from half a day to two days, according to the force.

When the winds are light, a glance at the daily Weather Table in the "Times," may detect them blowing from all points of the compass in the various districts. The winds then are of the nature of the land and sea breeze in the West Indies, caused by the higher temperature in the interior to that on the sea in summer, and *vice versâ* in winter. But no doubt on such occasions, pretty strong or steady currents of the leading winds (N.E. and S.W.) are blowing above at a certain elevation. The flight of balloons show this plainly. By means of a small balloon sent up from Clapham, London, in 1809, Forster found that there prevailed no less than four different currents in the atmosphere at different heights in the following order, beginning from the lowest, E.S.E., N., S.W., S.S.E., obviously composed of the leading currents (equatorial and polar) in force in the upper strata of the atmosphere; the wind at the surface was variable and very gentle, a mere local wind, or as before observed, depending upon local causes.

Sometimes the direction of the clouds attest the blowing of these leading winds, but the prevailing temperature may always lead us to infer which of the two currents (the cold polar or the warm equatorial) may be in force in the upper regions of the air.

In spite of the proverbial irregularity and inconstancy of the winds, it may be stated that there is a positive regularity in their succession. Each month has its characteristic wind, and consequent weather. Thus, January is characterised by winds between W. and N.; February, between S. and W.; March, between N. and E.; April S.W., N.E; May N.E., S.W.; June between W. and N.; after this the class between W. and N. prevails during the summer, and the class between S. and W. through the latter four months of the year.

Bearing this result of the meteorological registers in mind, we obviously have a clue to the winds that may be expected in each month, together with their consequent weather.

The authoritative doubts respecting the influence of the moon on the weather, in her different phases, will never influence the popular opinion on the subject. Unfortunately, however, the various

axioms respecting the moon's influence are too vaguely referred to the mere phases, without taking into consideration the position of the sun at the time and the positions of the moon with reference to the earth and the equator. Doubtless, in time, some precision will be attained in the matter. The influence of the moon on the temperature and density of our local atmosphere appears, with respect to the more obvious and frequent changes, to be exercised chiefly through the medium of the winds. It is a secondary effect of her varied attraction, which continually tends to change the bearings of the different currents which are in motion in the great body of the atmosphere; and we are thus successively involved in all their modifications. Not but that there are seasons in which the predominant solar influence is exerted, to a degree which renders these lunar changes of small consequence, and when, in spite of the various aspects of our attendant planet, we are drenched with rain or parched with drought for months together. It is in wet years after dry years, or dry years after wet (that is in years of compensation) that the moon's influence seems to be completely overpowered by the more vigorous action of the sun, in the economy of the weather. Hence, probably, another source of error on both sides of the question, the opponents and the advocates of lunar influence considering merely the phases brought home to the test of experience. The alleged impotence of the moon during wet years and dry years may be the consequence of the absolute control of the sun over the air-currents throughout the seasons on such occasions.

That more than the mere phases of the moon must be considered seems evident even from the exceptions to such universal belief as, that the changes of the moon are more likely to be attended by stormy weather than the full; that blowing weather prevails more on dark nights than when more of the moon's disc is illuminated; that the new moon is generally the herald of wet and wind; that the weather of the first quarter gives the character to that of the remainder of the month, &c. Exceptions to these accompaniments of the phases might be explained simply by the respective positions of the sun and the moon. The striking coincidence of the duration of changes with the periods of the phases (which we have frequently observed) seems to be one of those facts sufficient in themselves to uphold a theory. But the entire doctrine of periodic phenomena has to be studied, and we have no doubt that the time will come when the influence of the moon will be traced and reduced to its positive limits.

This desired result need not be left to the astronomers alone for accomplishment. Every observer on land or sea has it in his power to collect facts in furtherance of the inquiry as well as to establish a rational system of practical meteorology or weather-wisdom. It is only by keeping a daily record of meteorological phenomena indicated by the barometer, the thermometer, the

hygrometer, the maximum and minimum thermometer, the rain-guage, and finally the vane, anemoscope or anemometer, that we shall be able to bring the moon's influence to the test of science, carefully noting the sun's declination, the declination of the moon, and her perigee, or position nearest the earth, and her apogee or position most distant from the earth,—all which will be found by the landsman in Dietrichsen and Hannay's Almanac, and by the seaman in his Nautical Almanac.

This must be the work of individuals if a foreknowledge of weather be desirable; because general causes of change may be and are very frequently modified by local circumstances, which it is impossible to take into account in a general prognostication.

The instruments absolutely required are few in number, and such as need very little practice to secure accurate and useful information; but here we must caution meteorological investigators against the so-called "cheap" instruments paraded in the shops, as utterly useless and likely to disgust them with the science. It is certain that now-a-days no one need be without good, reliable instruments on account of the cost. The best instrument makers seem all anxious to meet the views of those who wish to devote a portion of their time to the development of meteorology; and one of them, Mr. Pastorelli, of Piccadilly, has at the suggestion of the writer, designed a set of instruments at a very moderate cost, the barometer having been examined by Mr. Glaisher, the well-known meteorological authority, and certified to read correctly to ·01 or ·02 with the standard, and the remainder of the instruments made so correctly that they can at the option of the purchaser be verified at the Observatory of Greenwich or Kew.

A set of the out-of-door instruments, fixed on a neat stand would form an ornament to any lawn or grass plot near the house, and one of our daughters or sons might undertake the daily inspection of the instruments and keep the register of the weather. Fathers of families have thus the means of introducing into their homes a new feature of interest, and even of utility; for there would thus be in every family a reliable weather-prophet, whose timely advice might prevent exposure to many a drenching, to the damage of health and garments; and journeys or excursions to the sea-side would not be undertaken in the utter uncertainty as to the weather that is likely to attend them. Besides, it is no small satisfaction to be able to know when we are likely to need umbrellas and when we may leave the encumbrance at home although the sky be overcast and cloudy. This degree of certainty is within the reach of all of us, with the aid of the requisite instruments.

In all public schools such a set of instruments should form part of the daily study, and we have no doubt that our young ones would take to it as kindly as to any other pursuit likely to excite their natural curiosity.

We will now proceed to notice succinctly the various instruments required in the investigation of the weather.

1. *The Barometer.*—This instrument indicates the changes in the weight, or rather the elasticity of the air; the more elastic the air, the finer the weather, and the higher the barometer. The elasticity of the air being diminished, the barometer falls proportionately to the disturbance causing bad weather. With regard to the words "fair," "set fair," &c., engraved on the ordinary instruments, we need scarcely say that they have little or no signifiacnce, as every body must have found out; and, moreover, that no one need burthen his memory with all the axioms (however interesting) that have been framed for guidance in interpreting the barometer. The only reliable rules are exceedingly few and simple. First, then, at the sea level, the height of 29.80 will more truly represent the mean or limit of fair and wet weather, than 29.50, at present marked "change." In employing the instrument it is needful to attend to it daily, and to watch the approach of the quicksilver to the true limit of the fair and wet indications, and its reading front this in ascent or descent, with attention to past as well as present circumstances. Fair weather and sunshine may often be found to accompany a low state of the barometer; but they are not in that case to be depended upon. Continued movements in either direction may be safely taken as indicative of a corresponding duration in the weather they imply. When the mercury in its downward course has passed the true change-point (29.80) rain, if it has not fallen, is to be expected in its *rising* again above it; after which the fair weather indicated by that rise is found to prevail. This we have experienced repeatedly.

If the barometer rises after 9 or 10 A.M., fair weather may be expected for the day.

If the barometer falls after 3 or 4 P.M., there is every probability of a wet evening.

The most difficult weather is that in which the quicksilver makes frequent short movements, in ascent or descent, still keeping about the point answering to the limit above given, and which point it is necessary to settle accurately according to the elevation at which the observer is placed above the sea.

The barometer is every where generally very high when the wind blows between east and north, and often very low when coming from a point between south and west. Its height generally varies very regularly between these two extremes, except during the winter months, when a rise or fall of several tenths corresponds in effect to that from a single tenth in spring and summer. This rule should be remembered to obviate an erroneous prognostic.

Travellers, however, should know that anomalies are found in this matter. Thus, at Vienna and Buda the pressure is very feeble with east winds, and at St. Petersburg the minimum almost coincides with north-west winds. In the United States the barometer is highest with N.W. winds, and lowest with S.E,; it is the same at Pekin in China. On collecting various facts, we conclude that

the barometer attains its maximum when the winds blow from the north and from the interior of continents, the minimum when they come from the equator and the sea; and yet in Holland it appears that a high reading of the barometer at northern stations is followed by an easterly wind, and the same at southern stations by a westerly wind.

The general character of all storms or gales may be described as follows. A fall of the barometer takes place at a limited point of the atmosphere; round about this centre of barometric depression the air turns with a movement more or less rapid, but invariably in the opposite direction to the hands of a watch, so that the same mass of air is carried successively from the north to the west, then to the south, to the east and to the north. The whole, that is the centre of depression and the turning movement of the mass of air, progresses on the surface of Europe, dragged along in the general movement of the atmosphere, with a mean velocity of from twenty-four to thirty miles an hour. Between the different seasons of the year there is only a difference in the intensity of the movement of rotation. The most important fact is that the velocity of translation of gales of wind is nearly independent of their degree of severity, being sensibly the same in the slightest as in the most violent tempests. Hence the conclusion that the cause of their displacement is external to them. Another important fact, and which is reproduced with remarkable persistence, is that all atmospheric perturbations reach us from the Atlantic Ocean, and that they strike the continent on the west and north-west coasts, then advancing towards the east, sometimes directly, sometimes with an inclination more or less evident towards the south.

The secondary phenomena, among which are thunderstorms, depend upon the general state of humidity and electricity of the atmosphere. The thunderstorms burst forth on the circumference of the whirlwind, at a greater or less distance from the centre. The direction of the storm-cloud depends upon the position it occupies with respect to the centre of movement. On the eastern border of the whirlwind the clouds advance from the south to the north; on the southern border they advance from west to east, &c.

The great gales of the equinoxes and winter have a very extensive circle of action, and their influence is felt on our coasts even when they are beyond the Azores, many hundred leagues from Europe. It then becomes a matter of uncertainty at which point they will strike the continent; a deviation of a few degrees, to the south or the north, in the line of their direction, may lead them upon Spain or England.

The storms of summer, on the contrary, are very circumscribed in their action, which may extend over long but not wide bands of country; and the severity of their effects depends less upon their own intensity than the electric phenomena that attend them. Consequently they give but short notice beforehand of their approach,

and their signs are less marked; the barometric depression may be very trifling for a very violent tempest. Thus it is in spring and summer that the greatest care must be taken in interpreting the barometer and preparing for its indications on land or sea.

In all cases, but especially at sea, it is important when a storm is rising, to know where the greatest strength of wind is. If we face the wind in a northern latitude, the centre of the circulation or cyclone, will be square to our right; in the southern hemisphere if we face the wind the centre will be square to our left; therefore, in either case, we may know in what direction to steer in order to avoid that part where the greatest strength is, and must shape our course according to circumstances. We can hardly have a simpler rule than this, suggested by the late Admiral Fitzroy. Our position with reference to distance from the centre, whether it is near the ship or far off, can be ascertained by watching the falling or rising of the barometer, and the way in which the wind shifts. It requires only a sketch upon paper, a rough figure, with an hour or two's observation of the veering of the wind, to know exactly in which direction to steer, without studying any elaborate rules, which sometimes perplex more than they assist the seaman in the hour of need.

2. *The Thermometer.*—The intelligent observation of the thermometer should always accompany that of the barometer. Temperature is the starting point of all meteorological phenomena. The thermometer is a reliable weather-glass, if read according to the following rules.

In winter, whenever the thermometer stands about 34° (which is neither quite freezing nor yet mild) by night, and when by day about 45° (which also is a medium between cold and mild) it is a sign of much rain at hand.

In summer, when the thermometer rises gradually with the barometer, it is more certain that it will be fine weather than if the barometer only be rising.

If in summer the thermometer stands low, with S. or S.W. wind, be sure of much wet; but if high with those winds, it will soon be clear sky and great heat.

If the thermometer be unusually high during the night in summer, there must be thunderstorms rising somewhere in England at the time.

If the thermometer be high during winter nights, be sure of high winds in a few hours.

3. *The Hygrometer.*—This is an instrument designed to show the amount of humidity in the air, and by calculation from its data, various important points of the utmost utility to chemical and meteorological science. In connection with the thermometer and barometer it affords infallible notice of impending weather, if we know how to reason out its indications, which is by no means difficult. It consists of two thermometers fixed side by side, the bulb of

one of them being surrounded with cotton wick, the ends of which dip in a small cistern of water. As the water in the wick round the bulb evaporates the mercury falls in the tube, and it is by the difference between the temperature indicated by the two thermometers that we ascertain the degree of humidity in the air. For the practical man, it will be quite sufficient to notice the approach to saturation with moisture in the air, as indicated by the small difference between the temperatures of the two thermometers, from equality down to about 5° in summer, with southerly and westerly winds, but more in winter and with north-easterly winds in summer. In general, when the difference is beyond 4° or 5 , there is very little probability of rain, in spite of the appearance of the sky, at least during a long spell of north-easterly winds, when even weather-wise people are often deceived into the expectation of rain. By means of Mr. Glaisher's tables, which should acccompany every hygrometer, we ascertain the dew point, or the temperature at which on any occasion aqueous vapour is condensed into water, rain, or dew. Two things, then, must be principally attended to, the difference between the constituent temperature of the vapour and the temperature of the air, and the variation of the dew-point. In settled weather the dryness of the air increases with the diurnal heat, and diminishes with its decline. An increasing difference between the temperature of the air and that of the dew-point, accompanied by a fall of the latter, is a sure prognostic of fine weather; whilst diminished heat and a rising dew-point infallibly portend a rainy season. In winter, when the range of the thermometer during the day is small, the indication of the weather must be taken from the actual rise and fall of the dew-point, rather than the difference between it and the temperature. A sudden change in the dew-point is generally accompanied by a change of wind. A rise in the dew-point accompanied by a fall of the barometer is an infallible indication that the whole mass of the atmosphere is becoming imbued with moisture, and copious rain may be looked for. If the barometer falls at the same time that the dew-point is depressed, we may conclude that the expansion which occasions the former has arisen at some distant point, and wind, not rain, will be the result. On the other hand, when the air attains the point of precipitation with a high barometer, we may infer that it is a transitory and superficial effect, caused by local depression of temperature.

The hygrometer should be in universal use in our changeable climate, not only during hay-making and the all-important time of harvest, but also to do away with the many doubts about the weather from the mere appearances of the sky, causing the great inconvenience of carrying umbrellas when not likely in reality to be required.

4. *Maximum and Minimum Thermometers.*—These are designed for showing the highest and lowest temperature reached in the

twenty-four hours, thus enabling us to ascertain what is called the daily range of temperature—a point of the greatest importance with respect to the health of the climate and the state of vegetation. The maximum temperature usually takes place during the early afternoon hours, and the minimum temperature usually occurs early in the morning.

5. *The Rain Gauge.*—This instrument informs us of the quantity of rain that has fallen at any time; and by keeping a record of the rainfall it is evident that we can, as the month advances, form an estimate of the rainy days that may be still to come, in order to complete the average rainfall of the month at the locality.

Such are the chief meteorological instruments required for ordinary observations in the pursuit of weather-wisdom. It is of great importance to preserve unimpaired the continuity of observations, recording them in a register, prepared blank forms of which may be obtained from the instrument makers. A little practice will render the duty quite easy and enable the observer ere long to judge for himself concerning coming weather. To doubt that a science of weather is possible, would be to doubt that atmospheric disturbances are governed by fixed laws. But, indeed, a wonderful change has taken place in this respect of late years. Formerly most *savants* scoffed at the idea of predicting the weather; and Arago, the French astronomer, said that no scientific man, anxious for his reputation, would venture upon such a thing even for the space of a single day. But now it is just the reverse; those most acquainted with meteorology are the staunchest believers in the ultimate probability of "doing the thing" to the world's great satisfaction. Indeed, had one-half of the time and research devoted to siderial astronomy been spent in observing and registering changes which any one may notice, but no one has yet succeeded in predicting or interpreting, meteorology would not be still "in its infancy" after a birth thousands of years ago, nay, coeval with the first appearance of man upon earth, to observe "the signs which are in the firmament of the heavens."

QUEEN ADELAIDE NAVAL FUND.

The Navy and the Army have many advantages which distinguish them essentially from all the civil professions, and lend them attractions which, whether real or imaginary, are powerful, and are for the most part absent from other paths of life. The traditional glory and honour which are so intimately connected with the life of a soldier or a sailor, are in themselves great attractions, even to men who have outlived the enthusiasm of youth; it is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that to the young they should prove greater inducements when they are making their choice of

a profession, than the more solid, but less exciting rewards which other services hold out.

Many men, we may imagine, become either soldiers or sailors, not without proper enthusiasm or a proper sense of honour and courage, but without a knowledge of the risks such a life entails, or of the hardships it involves. The life of a young officer, while he is young, while he has friends to assist him, and while he is free from the burdens and anxieties which fall to the lot of most men of middle age, is pleasant enough. But when friends are gone, middle age is approaching, a family has to be provided for, and promotion is distant, many an officer must feel that the service has a great many serious drawbacks, which are but barely compensated for by the advantages we have already alluded to.

The pay of a Naval officer is after all but scanty, and must, in many cases, be barely sufficient to keep a family upon. Even assuming that in a moderate way, the difficulties are not so great so far as money is concerned, a Naval officer runs many risks, and is hampered with numerous expenses, which he would be altogether free from if his duties were confined to his own country. He is liable to be called to serve on an unhealthy station, from which he may think himself fortunate to escape alive, or he may be engaged in action at any time, or he may be exposed to any one of the numberless accidents which beset a sailor's life, which, at any time, may carry him off, and leave his wife and family destitute. Again, the expenses in which he is involved are often very heavy, and are too well known to need enumeration; they are of a kind from which a civilian is exempt, and make it very difficult for an officer to provide for his wife and family in such a manner as to leave them decently off in case any accident happens to him.

There is one way, of course, in which the difficulties and drawbacks might be altogether avoided, namely, by avoiding matrimony altogether, or by ensuring that, when it is entered into, a pecuniary advantage is not omitted. In fact, the whole question hinges upon this one point. If our Naval officers were compelled, like monks and Roman priests, to take vows of celibacy, all difficulties and drawbacks of a social nature would speedily vanish. Whether the Navy would be better for it, and whether our officers would long retain that name for courage and integrity which they now may claim is very doubtful. But, nevertheless, though the idea of forcing celibacy on Naval officers would be scouted as detestable, it is practically encouraged by the fact that an officer can only hope to avoid the most depressing anxieties a man can endure, by remaining single, or by seeking to increase his fortune by a good match.

One point, however, is quite clear, that so long as the Navy retains its present constitution so long will officers marry. Un-

deterred by the risks to which they are exposed, by the uncertainty which surrounds their life, and by the difficulties of promotion, they will not only seek wives for themselves, but will also easily find those who are willing to share their risks with them.

It can serve no purpose, therefore, to disguise the fact that, under these circumstances, there must sometimes exist misery of no light character. That an officer should frequently be separated from his wife and family not only for months but for years is hard enough; but when there is to be added to this that the provision he can make for them in case he should never return must necessarily be poor, he is not called upon to endure a personal hardship, but anxieties of a very heavy character must press very heavily upon him.

Yet though every year brings fresh instances of the truth of these statements, it is surprising how little it is appreciated, and how slightly it is recognised. Societies established for the purpose of relieving the distress in which the families of Naval men sometimes find themselves are surprised to find that their knowledge is doubted, that their statements are regarded as exaggerations, and that their appeals often meet with but a lukewarm response from the Navy. And it must be confessed that it is difficult to associate anything in the shape of real misery as likely to fall to the lot of any officer. That he may not be so well off as he would wish, that he may find himself unable to provide his family with the luxuries of life easily, or that he may find it difficult to meet the many social claims which his position demands, can be imagined without difficulty. But that sometimes actual destitution, want, and even starvation, may fall to the lot of his family after his death it is difficult to credit.

Were it not for the numerous cases which come before our notice constantly, incredulity would be excusable. But each year brings with it cases, both in the Army and the Navy, in which officers have been compelled to leave their families totally unprovided for; cases in which misery of the most harsh and trying kind has had to be endured until friends or charitable societies have come to their relief.

It is to be hoped, and we may fairly believe, that these cases are not common; indeed, there is no reason to suppose that they are. Nevertheless, knowing that they really exist, it is the plain duty of all who belong to the Navy or are interested in it to do all in their power to alleviate this distress, or to support those who are endeavouring to do so. Though many societies have been formed with the object of assisting the families of officers in the Navy and Army, there are some whose names are hardly known even to Naval and Military men themselves. For seventeen years has one society of this kind existed whose name will sound strange to the ears of most Naval officers, and yet it has in

that time in a modest and quiet way afforded relief to many families who would otherwise not have known where to turn for substantial relief.

The "Queen Adelaide Naval Fund," which was established in 1849, is one of these societies, and will, we feel sure, though it has been steadily working up to the present time, be hardly known to the majority of Naval men. It was originated by Mrs. Skyring, whose name is well known in Naval circles, and who is the widow of a Naval officer. Her object was to found a society for "the relief of the orphan daughters of officers in the Royal Navy and Marines;" and the funds have been, since its foundation, devoted to the education of the young, the maintenance of the aged, and the casual assistance of those who are in temporary difficulty. A meeting was held last April in London under the presidency of Lord Hardwicke, and it then appeared that the annual income of the Queen Adelaide Naval Fund had not exceeded, in the course of seventeen years, £250. One very important point was alluded to at this Meeting, which ought to be very re-assuring to subscribers. It appeared that the office expenses during a year had never exceeded a five-pound note, and that, with this trifling deduction, the whole of the money subscribed had been devoted directly to the purposes of charity. Knowing how often secretaries, and officers, and "contingencies" swallow up the subscriptions to charities, it is gratifying to find that there are some exceptions.

When we come to examine the reports made of the progress of this society, and of the distribution of its funds at different times, we are able to appreciate its value and to realize the pressing need of its existence. Upon looking over the details of some of the cases which were brought under the notice of the Queen Adelaide Fund, and were relieved by it, it is difficult not to feel shocked at the misery revealed; and were they not well attested, one would be inclined to doubt their existence. That the daughters of gentlemen should very often be compelled to go out as governesses and companions is unpleasant, but that they should often be compelled to earn a scanty subsistence by becoming needlewomen is miserable. When we are told that left-off clothes would be acceptable, we know that there must exist suffering and distress with which the very poor are often unacquainted. Can we believe that the daughter of a Naval officer who had been well brought up, was at last, on his death, reduced to earning the beggarly pittance of sixpence a day for hemming a gross of linen collars; or that, in another case, the food thrown away next door to the poultry was acceptable? Numerous are the cases where the entire income did not appear to exceed £25 a year—a lady asked to support herself on £25 a year. Two sisters are mentioned whose united incomes amounted to £32 a year. With good health and abilities this is wretched enough, but it becomes appalling when

one reflects that, very often after the father's death, he leaves behind him not the young and the strong, but those who are either aged or suffering from ill-health. Listen to the case of the daughter of a Naval lieutenant, who, after her father's death, found herself left without a home and without a relation; who during his lifetime had been obliged to accept a situation as a governess, but after his death lost her only means of support, as she suffered from cancer and could hardly leave her room.

But why multiply these instances? If we go through them all they are merely variations of the same sad tale. It is a terrible fugue appearing in various and inharmonious forms, but still, in effect, the same. Its prelude is the want of provision in lifetime; its finale the want of the barest necessaries to those who are left after death. Sad it is to think that this is the case with many families, and with many members of families who are ill-able to bear privation. Most heartily ought any society to be welcomed which with right good will endeavours to alleviate their miseries and assist them in their difficulties. "The Queen Adelaide Fund" requires no more persuasion to assure Naval officers or civilians of its use and of the necessity of supporting it than any of the other important and valuable societies connected with the two services. But it has been kept too much in the background; for having been successful to a limited extent hitherto in carrying out the objects for which it was founded, it only requires now to enlarge its field of work, and appeal boldly not only to Naval officers but to the public for support. It has been successful: we hope that, in future, it will not only be successful but flourishing.

THREE WEEKS WITH THE MILITIA AT ALDERSHOT IN MAY 1867.

It was about the middle of the last cold month of March that I received an official document from the Adjutant of my regiment, informing me that we were to meet at—— on the 29th of April for our annual training of twenty-seven days. This document was accompanied by a private note to say that we were to meet at——, merely to clothe and arm the men, and that two days afterwards we were to go into huts at Aldershot. It was with no agreeable feelings that I read this communication. I had never been to Aldershot and knew next to nothing about it, but I had heard a good deal about it from officers who had been stationed there; and from what I had gathered, I was under the impression that it was the most detestable quarter in the Kingdom. Some of my brother officers were as horrified as I at first was at the idea of leaving a comfortable home for a hut at Aldershot. One report was that the huts were

infested with rats: another, that they abounded in B flats and fleas: then it was said that not a door or window in the huts would shut close, and that if you did manage to get them to close it would be labour in vain, as the wind would find its way in through the joints, above, below; and on every side. Then there were the awful eyes of the generals and their numerous staff, that would be always upon us, watching our every move, and no doubt making their remarks, and contrasting us with the line regiments near us. Then the mess dinners and entertainments of all sorts we should have to accept and return, our 10*s.* 6*d.* a day would go a very small way towards defraying these necessary expenses. However, being a tolerably old soldier myself, I said "well there's no use grumbling, there's the order and it must be obeyed" as I had many a time had occasion to say before, so I took the matter very philosophically and went on with my peas and beans sowing in my garden.

Monday the 29th of April arrived in due course, and early on the morning of that day I found myself and brother officers in the confined space the county is generous enough to allow us, surrounded by a mob of some 500 or 600 unshorn, dirty, half drunken men, busily engaged in washing, hair cutting, shaving and many other little necessary offices, not one of which had perhaps been performed since the time they were last discharged from that enclosure twelve months before. Then the clothing, fitting new boots and alteration of garments, for some had become stouter during the past year and their tunics had to be let out, some had fallen away and their coats had to be tightened; what stranger would believe that the mob now before him would in forty-eight hours time be marching into the model camp of England, a mob no longer, but steady and under complete control, and altogether presenting such an appearance as would do no discredit to an ordinary regiment of the line?

Yet so it was, about noon on Wednesday May 1st we reached the Farnboro Station where we were met by Colonel H— the A.Q.M.G. who showed us the way to our lines in the South camp. We were met on the road by the capital band of the 56th regiment and preceded by them we marched up to our destination. After seeing the men safely stowed away and the dinners served out to them, the officers rushed wildly about in search of the best hut they could find for themselves. As usual on these occasions the choice was to be made by seniority; but every hut being the exact picture of another one there was no choice between them; in fact, in the words of the Irishman, "one was so like both, one couldn't tell t'other from which," and this I very soon discovered, for after a week's sojourn in my hut I often found myself trying the keyhole of the wrong one. The first glimpse of the interior of our new quarter was not, I believe, very pleasing to any of us—and I met more than one officer sitting down on his doorstep almost crying with laughter at the idea of being obliged to put up with a room

which, when at home, he would have been ashamed to offer to his stable boy. I had been stationed twenty years back in some of the out of the way villages in Ireland where the accommodation was none of the best, but never before had I seen officers shown into such dog-holes as, at first sight, these huts appeared. It was not the smallness of the rooms, but the awfully dismal, dirty, desolate look of everything: filthy beyond description, papered with a dozen different kinds of paper, including old newspapers, and all this paper, such as it was, hanging in many places in shreds from the walls. There was the regulation table, two wooden chairs, poker, tongs, iron coal-scuttle, there is the inventory board and the key of the hut, make yourself as comfortable as you can! This we at once set to work to do; by the aid of scrubbing brushes and soap, the servants soon managed to get rid of the actual dirt, the paper on the walls must be left as it is, it is scarcely worthwhile to go to the expense of repapering a room for three weeks—then came the furnishing, that caused us some trouble, an Aldershot tradesman had sent circulars to all the officers, engaging to furnish their huts with every requisite for 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, specifying in his printed circular what the articles would be; he did not behave fairly to us, an easy chair was represented by an American cane-bottomed chair without arms or cushions, a tin pie dish was supposed to represent a hip bath, and so on, in fact things were so unsatisfactory that we decided on having nothing to do with Mr. Black as I shall call him, and we all had our huts furnished (at half the price) by Messrs Clinton and Wightman.

These huts are low, narrow wooden buildings, roofed with felt and painted black all over. The ordinary sized hut contains accommodation for four officers, giving to each two small rooms nine feet by twelve. The commanding officer has a larger hut with seven or eight rooms in it. The other field officers huts are also larger.

The men's huts are precisely the same as those of the officers, but not divided into rooms, each hold twenty men. In the South Camp the huts extend form N. to S. for half a mile, and rather more than half a mile in breadth (including the parade ground of the several regiments.) Every encouragement is given to the men to cultivate little gardens round their huts, being there for so short a time we could do nothing that way; but I saw many huts occupied by staff officers, resident engineers and others that were quite home-like looking, with a neat grass plot, and smooth gravel walk, clumps of gay flowers, and unfortunate birds in cages, singing merrily all the while. One of the first things that struck me about Aldershot was the wonderful convenience of everything. There seems to be nothing wanting, and everything close at hand. Within three minutes walk of our mess-hut were the following luxuries.

1. Post office (three deliveries a day).

2. Cab stand (hansoms or four wheelers).
3. Omnibus station (to railway).
4. Telegraph office, to all parts of the world, messages *within* the camp *free* to officers.
5. Library.
6. Fives court.
7. Meteorological observatory.
8. Club house (cricket and croquet grounds, &c.)
9. Hair-cutting saloon, &c., (Truefitt of London).
10. Fire brigade station.

When I say there is nothing wanting, I must not forget one very great inconvenience, there are no lights of any kind at night. How officers on duty find their way about on a dark night is to me a marvel. Where so many hundreds of wooden buildings are huddled together too great precautions cannot be taken against fire, and it is no doubt for that reason that no gas is allowed inside the camp, but a coloured oil lamp might be hung here and there on conspicuous points, such as the Post Office, Telegraph Station, &c. I am certain that something of the sort would be a great boon to the field officers and others, who have to go their rounds and visit the guards on a dark night. The North and South Camps are separated by the Basingstoke Canal, which winds through the bottom of the valley. Over the crest of the southern hill come the Permanent Barracks, and beyond them the town of Aldershot, just such a town as one would imagine to have sprung up in the neighbourhood of a large camp. Two or three flashy looking hotels, beer and grog shops innumerable, tobacconists, military outfitters and second hand military slop-shops. To the west of the town on a commanding elevation stands the Queen's Pavilion, this is I believe the only part of the camp which is inaccessible to anyone. Beyond the Pavilion and some one or more miles to the S.W. rise two conspicuous hills, one called Hungry Hill the other Cæsar's Camp, near the latter are the huge reservoirs from which the camp is daily supplied with water. The country in and about Aldershot was, a few years back covered with heather and was a favourite haunt of grouse and blackgame, since then the tread of countless feet of men and horses has worn away the vegetation to the roots, and nothing remains in the most frequented parts but a loose peaty mould which when disturbed by the feet and blown about by the wind forms that abominable compound known as the "Aldershot dust," this mixture finds its way into everything, even into a closely fitting watch. Everything that is possible is done to keep down this dust. Messrs. Sutton the seedsmen supply large quantities of grass and other seeds which are sown in all directions wherever there seems a chance of their taking root; there are some parts where it would be useless to attempt to grow anything, among these I may mention the Long Valley, this is where the great field days are held, and here the Aldershot dust revels. We

had one or two doses of it, and those days will be marked with a red letter in my diary. One Thursday in particular I shall never forget, on that day the Commander-in-Chief came down to review us, and the whole division including six regiments of the line, five of militia, four of cavalry, several batteries of horse and field artillery, besides engineers, military train, &c., marched out to the Long Valley at ten A.M. There had been no rain the two previous days and there was a strong N.E. wind blowing, here we remained drawn up in two lines for about an hour before His Royal Highness appeared, the dust blew up in clouds at every gust of wind nearly choking us, filling eyes, nose, mouth and ears with its insinuating particles. But this was nothing at all to what came afterwards; hitherto we had been standing still, after His Royal Highness came on the ground and the Royal salute had been given, we were ordered to march past. Then I began to realize what Aldershot dust was. As the cavalry and horse artillery trotted past they were enveloped in a thick cloud, more like a sand storm in an African desert than anything else I can imagine. I have a vivid recollection of a picture in one of my juvenile books of a caravan caught in one of these sand storms, and in much the same plight did her Majesty's cavalry appear to me as they trotted past before the Duke on this Thursday morning. Men and horses were alike invisible except the two or three nearest the observer. All this cloud of dust swept over us to leeward of them, and at one time I really thought I should not be able to see my way past the saluting point, in my case it affected me more in the eyes than elsewhere, and the oftener my pocket-handkerchief was used the dirtier became my face, at the end of that morning's drill we looked more like a regiment of chimney sweeps than anything else; and it was amusing on the march homewards to hear the abortive efforts of the different bands to get any notes out of their instruments, the valve of a brass cornet or trombone is a tempting receptacle for this dust, which to use the expressive words of a facetious friend is really "a caution to snakes." The Militia regiments that took part in this review were the Oxfordshire, the Berkshire, the Hampshire, the first and second Royal Surrey. The Government property in connection with this camp consists of about 30,000 acres and a very considerable portion of it is built over, what it has cost the country will I suppose never be known. Some idea of the vast extent of the place may be gathered from the fact that the regiment to which I have the honour to belong was actually lost on its march to church one Sunday morning! They were ordered to parade at ten A.M. and to proceed to the Iron Church to attend divine service, now there are a good many iron churches, chapels and other buildings of the kind in the camp, and no one seems to have been aware which church they were to attend. The senior captain marched the regiment off, no doubt supposing that the adjutant would direct the head of the column which road to take, the adjutant no doubt

supposed that the sergeant-major, who was leading, knew the road, however that may be they wandered about for half an hour or so and at last reached a church into which soldiers were proceeding, they all took it for granted that this must be the church, and when about one hundred men had got inside, the officer in command was horrified at hearing a passer by remark, "Why you seem to have a great many Roman Catholics in your regiment!" "Roman Catholics!" replied Captain W— "we are all Protestants." "Then Sir," said the stranger, "you had better order your men back, for you have come to the Roman Catholic Chapel." Right about face was now the word of command, and it being too late to go in search of another place of worship, they made the best of their way back to their lines without having found the Iron Church, where the clergyman was no doubt waiting for them.

I must now mention some of the admirable institutions in connection with Aldershot. The Commissariat Buildings are on the S.E. over the crest of a hill, just beyond the cemetery, where, on the day I visited this part of the camp, a poor serjeant of the 70th Regiment was buried: he had been shot dead by a careless soldier whom he was instructing in the use of the new Snider rifle—the soldier was ordered to aim at the serjeant's eye and to pull the trigger, that the instructor might judge whether he was likely to hit the target or not; unhappily the rifle happened to to be loaded, and in a moment of time the poor serjeant was sent to his last account. This part of the rifle drill has now, very properly, been abolished; the present breech-loaders having no cap, it is quite impossible to say whether they are loaded or not. In the Commissariat buildings, everything in connection with the food supplied to the troops is carried on; here the sheep are all slaughtered—before the cattle plague became an English institution, the beef was also killed here, now it is brought by the contractor from London. Here all the bread issued to the troops is baked—the bakers, as the butchers, being all soldiers. Here the coffee consumed in the camp is roasted and ground, and in the large grocery store may be seen the coffee, sugar, pepper, and other articles of consumption in their original packages, as delivered from the docks; there is no need here of a "Lancet Commissioner," all is pure and unadulterated. The Post Office is in the K lines, about the centre of the South Camp; near it is the Telegraph station. Fire screens, as they are called, are stationed in various parts, and a certain number of men are daily appointed to practise at them and to turn out instantly at the alarm of fire. These fire screens are simply iron shutters on wheels, which are hauled up or down from a kind of crane; on a hut catching fire, these screens are are drawn up on each side and the fire shut off; such is the inflammable nature of these huts, that it would be time lost in attempting to stop the fire where it breaks out—about five minutes does all the work, you will see nothing afterwards but a heap of ashes and a brick chimney standing up in the midst of them. The officers of

the 56th Regiment had all insured their huts, a very wise precaution I thought. The Prince Consort's Library is a noble institution, founded, as its name implies, by the Prince; it is luxuriously fitted up and has a comfortable smoking room above, it contains about two thousand volumes; every officer stationed in the camp, has free access to it at all times. Near this building is the Meteorological Observatory, presided over by an intelligent sergeant.

The amusements provided both for officers and men are numberless; there is one of the finest racket courts in England here. The gymnasium is a first-rate one; cricket and croquet clubs; balls and private theatricals—the latter are held in the club house; two performances were given during our stay, and some of the acting would have done no discredit to a London theatre. If an officer is fond of boating, he may take his chance of being drowned in the canal by hiring a Rob Roy canoe, or he may hire a boat, in which Mrs. Gamp, umbrella and all might seat herself without fear. There are several packs of hounds within reach, and under certain conditions, officers are allowed to shoot over the Government property; last, though not least, the facilities for getting *leave of absence* are, I believe, greater here than at any other quarter in England. It is a recognised thing, that officers not on duty may, with the permission of their commanding officer, absent themselves from Friday evening to Monday morning. An officer's return ticket to London for the three days being only 8s., of course numbers avail themselves of this indulgence every week. All have to be back in camp by 10 on Monday morning; the train by which they in general return, is called the "cold meat train"; it leaves Waterloo at one of the small hours of the morning, part of its cargo consisting of poor human remains is deposited at the Woking Cemetery, the remainder, consisting of the carcasses of horned-cattle, to be consumed in the camp, accompanies the officers to their destination. At no other station in the world do our soldiers get such good food, and such a liberal supply of it, as here. Smoking is permitted when off duty, in all parts of the camp; this may seem a small matter to those who know nothing about it, it is really the greatest boon that could be granted to the soldier; it is policy such as this that endears the Lieut-general commanding to the men, and proves him to be a real soldier's friend. It leaves the would-be-grumbler nothing to grumble at. The men of my regiment were housed in two rows, or lines, of huts; at the top of the line was a capital fives court, and amongst the huts were interspersed the following places of amusement and convenience; 1, school-room; 2, band-room; 3, canteen; 4, tailors'-shop; 5, shoemakers'-shop; 6, wash-house; 7, laundry; 8, drying-house; 9, lavatory; 10, cooking-house; 11, game-room; 12, library; 13, reading-room; 14, skittle-alley; then there are grounds set apart for cricket, foot-ball, and other games, in short I could not see that there was anything left for either officers or men to desire. If there are any grumblers among them, I

can only I say wish they had lived in the *good old times* under the Iron Duke. I do not think they would have been quite so comfortable in those days There is nothing in this world like seeing for one-self, had this opportunity for a visit to Aldershot not occurred, I should have remained in the same state of darkness, in reference to it, as before I went there. I should have continued under the impression that it was a place to be avoided, and that the unfortunate soldiers stationed there were mueh to be pitied. It is, of course, absurd to expect perfection anywhere, and no doubt Aldershot, like any other place, has its disadvantages. We were fortunate in the weather; had we been there in the depth of winter, I should perhaps not have looked upon it with quite so favourable an eye. We spent three very pleasant weeks at the camp, and we met with nothing but the greatest courtesy and kindness from all the officials connected with it. In the name of my regiment I beg to thank them one and all. I was the last man of the Regiment that left the camp, having been left behind for a day with a party of men to "give over" the quarters. In the performance of this duty, I met with no difficulty whatever. The "barrack damages," when divided amongst the regiment, came to less than one penny per man. One of the absurd rumours we had heard on coming into Aldershot, was that the barrack damages were always excessive. Col. Smith, brother of the renowned "Sir Harry" presides over the department; long may he continue to so. And now "Good bye" for the present to my hut at Aldershot; the first glimpse of it was certainly not prepossessing, but it is wonderful how easily in this world one adapts oneself to circumstances, and I really turned my back upon it with regret. We were not there long enough to make ourselves really "at home" or comfortable; but when properly furnished, an Aldershot hut is as snug a little abode as a bachelor can desire. I trust, if we are sent there for our training next year, I may occupy the same hut again; and that I may again have the honour of serving under the gallant old soldier who commanded the brigade to which my regiment was attached in this month of May, 1867.

W. S. G.

MODERN TACTICS,

ESPECIALLY THOSE OF FIELD ARTILLERY, AS INFLUENCED BY RIFLED ORDNANCE.

The results of the American and German wars as regards the effects of modern fire-arms on Tactics cannot be better summed up than in Jomini's words,—"le perfectionnement des armes à feu ne saurait produire un changement notable."* Modern improvements have generated no new principles, and the changes

* "Précis de l'Art de la Guerre." Appendix 2.

we may expect in Tactics are only modifications and extensions of the existing rules of war.*

The first and most important change that presents itself is the increased distance at which battles will, in all probability, be begun for the future. The direct consequence of this is that the radius, so to speak, of the battle field, is enlarged, and therefore all lines of attack and manœuvre; and this, coupled with the superior accuracy of rifled arms at long ranges, points out the absolute necessity of rapidity of movement and mobility for all arms.

As regards the Tactics of the three arms combined, matters stand much as they stood fifty years ago. The advantages of cover are greater than ever, and Cavalry will probably be kept more to the rear of the first line than formerly, but, with these exceptions, the principles that guided Wellington and Napoleon in occupying ground and forming order of battle, still hold good. Nor can it be said that the mode of bringing troops into action has undergone serious alteration.

Two new methods of bringing Infantry into action have been proposed by Capt. Knollys† and Col. Macdougal,‡ but these cannot be called new modes of attack, for both officers acknowledge the necessity of forming close order (line) before collision. Their proposals virtually amount to new forms of skirmishing for troops on the march under fire.

It has been said that the days of the column are numbered; we have no doubt seen the last of deep masses, but small shallow columns seem to be of greater importance than ever; for celerity of movement is now a *sine quâ non*, and the only method of moving troops from one point to another with rapidity and order is the column. Col. Lippitt,§ after the experience of four years' fighting in America, gives his opinion on this subject in almost the same words as Sir William Napier.‖ Breech-loaders, by increasing the destructive effect of Infantry fire, make it more necessary than ever to select with care and skill the proper time and place for the use of the column, but beyond this they have not affected the question.

The arguments in favour of the abolition of squares rest on no firm foundation; no doubt it would be quite safe to receive a charge of Cavalry with a firm line of good Infantry, always provided that the flanks of this line are strongly supported, but if the flanks were unsupported, it is hard to see how the battalion could escape destruction; for no Cavalry would attack a deployed line in front, were it by any means possible to attack it in flank or rear.

* Hamley, "Operations of War," p. 389.
† United Service Magazine, Oct. 1866, p. 169.
‡ "Modern Warfare," p. 425.
§ "Tactics of the Three Arms," p. 12.
‖ "Peninsular War," vol. I, p. 171.

The modifications required in Infantry Tactics generally are :—

1. Great rapidity in manœuvring.
2. An extensive use of skirmishing order.
3. A careful use of columns.

Col. Macdougal, basing his arguments on the results of the American War, "considers that the influence of rifled arms on Cavalry must be nearly to destroy its utility altogether as an offensive arm;"* "that it will henceforth play but a very secondary part on the field of battle,"† and "that it cannot shew itself on the ground between hostile armies without the risk of being destroyed."‡ Col. Macdougal's argument involves the assumption, that what was true for the American mounted troops during the late war, is also true for European Cavalry, and this assumption is not well-founded. An American writer tells us that during the first campaigns "neither side had a sufficient force of true Cavalry to enable it to complete a victory . . . . . the Cavalry charges were generally such as mounted Infantry could have just as well made . . . . and the contending armies had not, to any considerable extent, that description of force called Cavalry of the Line."§ "The Cavalry on either side was confessedly unfit to take its place in the line of battle, and both Confederate and Federal officers believe that the arm should be restricted altogether to the duties of reconaissances, advanced guards, and escorts."|| Furthermore, the results of the German Campaign by no means endorse Col. Macdougal's conclusions, and the capture of two Austrian batteries by four Prussian squadrons at Tobischau alone is sufficient to prove, if their batteries were armed with rifled guns, that Cavalry can still shew a bold front to modern Artillery in position.¶ Of Cavalry charging Infantry we have, unfortunately, no accounts.

As to the formations of Cavalry for the attack, they are just where Frederick and Seidlitz left them, and the successful use of the arm depends on the principles laid down by Napoleon and Wellington. Cavalry is still "an offensive arm, whose use depends on its activity, combined with its steadiness and good order;"** not on its rapidity only, but on its order, its acting together, and the due employment of its reserves."††

Most of the misconceptions that have arisen as to the declining influence of Cavalry, seem to have their origin in want of recognition of the fact that, of the causes on which the successful action of Cavalry depends, moral causes are by far

* "Modern Warfare," p. 15.
† Ibid, p. 135.
‡ Ibid, p. 425.
§ Lippett, "Tactics of the Three Arms," p. 128.
|| Hamley, "Operations of War," p. 396.
¶ Prussian Military Correspondant to the Times, 25th July, 1866.
** Wellington in Nolan's "Cavalry Tactics," p. 331.
†† Napoleon, in Montholon, vol. I, p. 270.

the most important. We are so taken up with the physical, which we have always before our eyes, that we forget the moral, which lies hidden in our nature, and can only be called forth by the death struggle. Yet what, in war, is the physical without the moral?—the compasss without the magnet, the pointers without the pole star. We are so engrossed with figures of merit and averages, with decimals and verniers, that we insensibly begin to look on war as a game of chess, where calculation must succeed, and blind ourselves to the truth that war is a bloody and impassioned drama, in which hope and despair, love and hate, fear and conrage, play far more important parts than abstract theories or mathematical formulæ. We forget the profound truth of Napoleon's maxim, "à la guerre, les trois quarts sont des affaires morales; la balance des forces réeles n'est que pour un autre quart."*

Shoebury and Hythe are excellent establishments, and the lessons they teach are alike important for the officer and the soldier; but we must not deceive ourselves with the notion that such instruction is the be-all and end-all of military art. The military knowledge to be gained at these schools is by no means exhaustive, and they are very far from furnishing us with data by which we can generally solve tactical problems. *Figures of merit* and *probable rectangles*, although elements in the question, by no means enable us to determine absolutely the merits of Cavalry versus Squares, and nobody in his senses believes that elongated bullets and patent cartridges would have sensibly affected the result of Le Marchant's splendid charge at Salamanca,

We are content to conclude with Col. Hamley that, "Cavalry. properly trained and led, may play as great a part as ever on the stage of war."† Its sphere of action may be somewhat modified; its combinations with Artillery, may have risen in importance; its isolated action may prove exceptional; but there are no arguments founded on fact which prove the importance of Cavalry to be waning, provided it be well led and well equipped. "On peut devenir général d'Infanterie; on naît général de Cavalerie."‡ We cannot manufacture generals of Cavalry, but we may surely endeavour to improve its minor tactics and equipment, which few will venture to pronounce perfect, and we may rest asssured that too much pains cannot be spent on an arm which Wellington "always considered the most delicate we possess,"§ and which Napoleon said "required more officers than Infantry, and more military knowledge."||

Although the introduction of rifled ordnance has necessitated

* Correspondence, 1809.
† "Operations of War," p. 398.
‡ General Foy.
§ Dispatch, Viseu, 25th March 1810.
|| In Montholon, vol. i, p. 269.

some modifications in the Tactics of Infantry, and ought to effect some changes in Tactics and equipment of Cavalry, yet it can be hardly said to have influenced in any way the Tactics of Artillery.

The increased length of lines of attack and manœuvre makes more apparent than ever the essential importance of mobility for the Three Arms, but in the case of Field Artillery we cannot be said to owe this lesson to the introduction of rifling. The history of Field Artillery, from its infancy to the present day, enforces this principle in every page, by shewing that the progress of this arm has chiefly consisted in the development of its mobility.* To prove the assertion, it is sufficient to name the leather guns of Gustavus Adolphus; the Horse Artillery of Frederick the Great; the great improvements of de Vallière; and the separation of field from siege guns by Gribeauval.

Marmont says, "le premier mérite de l'Artillerie, après la bravourie des canoniers et la justesse du tir, c'est la mobilité."† This is true, but it is a truth that may be pushed too far. While to the mobility of a battery generally, there is no assignable limit, the accuracy of Artillery fire is only useful up to a certain point; that point once reached, accuracy of fire need no longer occupy our attention, and mobility becomes the all-important question for Field Artillery. We do not want a gun that will kill a particular man or hit a particular horse; we require merely a gun of sufficient accuracy to strike lines and masses of troops within the range of human vision, or about 1500 yds.‡ Once we possess such a gun, all our energies should be concentrated on increasing the capacity of motion of our batteries, because it is mobility that enables us to occupy the decisive point at the decisive moment, and this is the grand secret of all Tactics.

It is not by sheer slaughter that battles are won; "ce n'est pas le nombre des morts qui fait gagner les batailles, c'est le désordre et la peur de ceux qui survivent."§ The bloodiest battles on record were rarely the most decisive; the most skilful and scientific have been generally the shortest and the least bloody, and in many cases the vanquished have suffered less actual loss than the conquerors. Malplaquet, the most desperate of Marlborough's battles, was his least decisive one; Rossbach and Leuthen, Frederick's most skilful battles, were not his bloodiest ones; less life was destroyed at Salamanca and Vittoria than at Talavera and Albuera; Eylau, Borodino, and Craonne, were more murderous than Austerlitz and Jena; the occupation of the knoll at Alma by Turner's two guns, was the turning point of the day. Their effect, estimated in killed and wounded, was

* Favé, "Hist. et Tactique des Trois Armes," p. 293.
† Esprit des Institutions militaires.
‡ Owen and Dacres "Lectures on Artillery," 3rd ed. p. 180.
§ Favé, p. 300.

trifling, but their moral effect was so great as to cause the retreat of the Causeway battery and the reserves, and to stop the advance of the Vladimir and Ouglitz columns. Ten times the number of guns, placed in a different position, at a different juncture, might not have effected such results in ten times the time, although ten times the slaughter might have ensued.

We have surely attained the accuracy of fire needful for field guns; but does our field artillery possess the amount of mobility of which it is susceptible?

Our Horse Artillery seems to have solved the problem of combining the greatest weight of metal with the least weight of material, but in many matters of detail it is still capable of improvement; its saddles, bits, head-collar chains, &c., &c., are unreasonably heavy; every ounce tells on a horse, and surely an Artillery horse has sufficient work to do in the weight he has to drag and the weight he has to carry without imposing even an unnecessary ounce on him. Like observations apply to the Field Batteries.

As regards the Field Batteries, the Gordian knot is the transport of the gunners.

Under ordinary circumstances, this subject presents no difficulties, as the gunners are conveniently carried, two on the gun-limbers, and six on the waggons; but in action, where it is necessary to take up an advanced position, it is out of the question to bring up the waggons; how then are the gunners to be transported? if they are on foot it is quite impossible for them to keep up with the guns when the pace exceeds a walk. The experience of an ordinary field-day is amply sufficient to prove this, and it was strikingly illustrated at the Alma. When the two guns arrived on the knoll, there were no gunners to serve them; the guns had left the men far behind, and, but for Col. Dickson and some staff officers, the result of the movement might have been very different from what they actually were.

The knot is partially untied by putting saddles on the off horses, lead, and centre of the team, as by this means five men in all can be brought up with the guns. Advanced positions however, as a general rule, entail great losses in men, and it is highly necessary to adopt, if practicable, some plan by which additional men may be sent forward with the guns in a crisis; such a plan presents itself in the seats on the gun-axletrees of the carriages used by the Bengal Artillery. This plan is simple and inexpensive, and the additional draught imposed on the horses insignificant. Supposing the gunners to weigh 12st. each, and the ratio of the traction to the weight to be one-tenth, the two gunners mounted on the gun-axletree seats increase the traction by only 5½lbs. per horse, and this trifling addition of weight to be moved is applied in the most favourable way for the horse, i.e. as draught, not as dead weight.*

* Handbook for Field Service, p. 107.

We must particularly insist on the very great importance of these gun-axletree seats; a cloud of minor objections may be raised against them, the principal, and it is no very serious one, being that their introduction would involve an increase of two or three inches in the length of the gun-axletree. But all objections are overruled by the facts that these seats are simple and inexpensive; that they have been successfully used by the Bengal Artillery on active service for years; that gunners seated on them are no more liable to accident than the gunners on the limbers; and, last and principally, that they considerably increase the mobility of the battery.

It may be said that Horse Artillery is the branch of the Artillery service best suited for such rapid and sudden advances; this is quite true, but it does not touch the question in hand. Such advances *may* fall to the lot of Field Batteries, and "every contingency must be provided for in war."* In a number of cases, which have often happened before, and which are certain to happen again, Field Batteries must be sent forward considerable distances at a rapid pace. Large columns on active service frequently possess no Horse Artillery at all. If Horse Artillery be present, it may not be at hand when the favourable moment arrives; it may be far away in the reserve; it may be some distance off with the Cavalry, to which it is now more closely bound than ever; it may be delayed by such an accident as befel one of Brandling's guns at the Alma, where their advance was stopped by one of the shaft horses falling in crossing the river; it may have run short of ammunition, as happened to all the troops of the Royal Horse Artillery at Vittoria, except Bull's Howitzer Troop,† and may consequently be for the time useless. But independently of any considerations connected with the Horse Artillery, the mobility of Field Batteries should be increased as far as possible in every way, simply because mobility is the most important attribute of Field Artillery. By adding to the gun team an additional pair of horses from the waggon, and by mounting three gunners on the off horses, with an additional gunner on the limber and the two gunners on the axletree-seats, we are enabled at a push to send forward our guns, manned by nine gunners, and form a substitute for Horse Artillery, which would no doubt satisfy Col. Hamley's demand for an additional force of that branch.‡

The Artillery of an army may be looked on as consisting of two branches; the Divisional Artillery, and the Reserve Artillery.

The Divisional Artillery can only be regarded as an auxiliary which supports the attack, and assists in the defence of the

* Napoleon.

† "Letters during Peninsular Campaign," Sir A. Frazer, p. 161.

‡ "Operations of War," p. 396.

respective divisions; and it would be difficult to point out any change in these duties occasioned by the introduction of rifling.

The important question of the relative strength of the Divisional and Reserve Artillery, still remains in considerable doubt.*

The Reserve Artillery represents Artillery as an arm, distinct and independent, and its application is alike the most difficult and the most important question in Field Artillery Tactics. The whole subject, however, rests where Napoleon left it, and the improvements in Ordnance can only be said to have affected the use of Artillery in mass generally and indirectly by raising the importance of Artillery fire. In conformity with ordinary usage we have used the term *Artillery in mass* to express the special use of Artillery as an independent arm, but it is in many ways an objectionable phrase; it is objectionable because it includes two ideas between which there is no necessary connection, and suggests the notion that large masses of guns are necessary for the use of Artillery as an arm. No notion could be more erroneous than this. The action of Marmont's 15 guns at Marengo, defensively, and of Turner's 2 guns at Alma, offensively, was identical in kind with that of Senarmont's 36 guns at Friedland; the spirit of the manœuvres was in each case essentially the same; the only difference, the number of guns. In each case the initiative, as regards the two other arms, was taken by the Artillery, and a decisive position occupied at a critical moment. The special use of Artillery is in no way dependent on the number of guns employed; at the same time, of course, the greater number of guns, the more decided will be the success.

The use of Artillery as an arm distinct and independent, can be scarcely recognized in history, before the battle of Friedland. Many examples may be found of Artillery in large batteries, acting as an auxiliary and a support, whether for the attack or the defence, as at Ramilies, Rossbach, Leuthen, Lignitz, Marengo, and Austerlitz; but considering the magnitude of the battery, and the boldness of the manœuvres, Senarmont's use of his Artillery at Friedland surpasses anything to be found in previous history.

The use of Artillery in masses is two-fold; to bring on a crisis, or to avert one likely to be unfavourable. Its success depends on seizing the decisive point, at the decisive moment. "Ce n'est pas parcequ'il a réuni trente-huit pièces de canon pour les faire agir sur le même point que le général Sénarmont a décidé le gain de la bataille de Friedland, mais parcequ'il a su saisir le moment et le point où il fallait le faire."† As Guistiniani justly remarks, there is no more important subject of reflection for the military man than the proper use of Artillery in mass, because the false appli-

* Favé, "Hist. et Tactique des Trois Armes," p. 435.
† Favé, Ibid, p. 404

cation of principles true within certain limits may lead to disastrous results. The examples offered by Napoleon are not always safe for ordinary leaders—Napoleon himself was an Artillery officer, and he commanded the two greatest generals Artillery has yet seen, Senarmont and Drouot. *

OVERLADEN AND UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

The loss of a fine ship of 1,000 tons or more, with a valuable cargo on board, is so frequent an occurrence now-a-days, and yet the aggregate of such losses forms so small a per-centage to the enormous value represented by safe voyages, that it ordinarily excites little or no attention, and is looked on almost as a matter of course. Indeed, considering the vast commercial intercourse carried on between these islands and all parts of the habitable globe which border on the sea, and the many vicissitudes and dangers attending navigation, it would be unreasonable to expect that it should be otherwise. It is only, therefore, under very special circumstances, and when the interests of humanity are at stake, that we feel in duty bound to call attention to the same.

A fine ship, well manned and well found, with every appliance provided, and every precaution adopted to ensure the safety of the vessel and crew, which a prudent, conscientious, and humane ship-owner could devise, might yet be lost, and her crew might perish, from causes which could not be foreseen or provided against—stress of weather and inability to work off a lee-shore, an unknown current, an error in the compass, or a bad look-out at night, might frustrate every precaution and cause the loss of the noblest ship, without the slightest blame attaching to those who owned her.

Unhappily, however, such are not the only causes of loss of ships and lives at sea; and far too many cases occur of vessels being sent to sea that are known to be overloaded or otherwise unseaworthy; thus verifying the Scriptural assertion, that "the love of money is the root of all evil," and painfully illustrating the melancholy fact, that in this Christian country there are numberless professors of that religion, the highest precept of which, next to the love of God, is abnegation of self and love of others, who frequent its temples and adhere to its ceremonial forms, yet whose hearts are so hardened and minds so poisoned by the love of gold that the very lives of their fellow-men, and even of their own servants, is a matter of secondary importance to them.

Amongst the fruitful causes of loss of life at sea is that of overloading; and yet it would seem to be one easily preventible, as a safety line of flotation can be readily defined for every ship, and the appointed authorities at every port could readily see that no vessel at the last moment of sailing was immersed below that line.

* "Essai sur la Tact. des Trois Armes," p. 240.

A case has recently occurred which would seem to imply that, despite the latest legislation for the protection of the lives of British subjects at sea, any unprincipled shipowner or his agent has the power to send, and even to force a well-insured unseaworthy ship to sea, against the judgment and will of her master and crew, to their almost certain destruction.

Surely such a disgraceful state of things, for the credit of our country and more especially of that of our great and wealthy shipowning community, demands a remedy.

The case we have alluded to is that of the Utopia, a ship of 949 tons, which sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on the 10th of March last, and only three days after had to be abandoned by her crew almost at the moment of her foundering. The following statement of the facts of the case we abbreviate from the Report furnished to the Board of Trade by the nautical assessors and stipendiary magistrate who conducted the official inquiry at Liverpool, that was ordered by that Board on the case.

The Utopia was built in 1853, and in 1862 she was registered A 1 Red, at Lloyds, for five years. She had recently changed ownership, and was now the property of a shipowner resident in London. When loading in the Brunswick Dock at Liverpool for the present voyage to Bombay, it appears that she took the ground, and evidently thereby sustained serious damage by straining, as previously she had scarcely made any water, whilst immediately after that event twenty-eight inches was found in her, and on two subsequent occasions as much as forty inches. By the direction of the owners, she was pumped out by the men employed in stowing her cargo, usually at the expiration of each day's work. During the process of loading she was visited by the agent of Lloyd's Salvage Association at Liverpool, and by one of the surveyors of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board, which latter gentleman offered his advice and assistance to the owner in the stowage of the cargo, mentioned the limits to which she might be safely immersed—viz., 20 feet 6 inches to 21 feet—and marked the side at the midship section to show the same, leaving a clear side of 6 feet 6 inches; little enough, we should say, for a voyage to India, looking to the gales of wind and heavy seas which in voyages of such a distance are sure to be encountered. Nevertheless, before leaving the Brunswick Dock, on the 7th March, she was loaded until she was immersed six inches deeper than had been marked as her safe load line, and afterwards, in the Wellington Dock, had 120 tons of coke put on board.

The master, Captain Lean, then, not liking the position of affairs, and finding that his remonstrances with the owner in regard to the equipment of the vessel for so long a voyage were unattended to, threw up his appointment. On the same day she had been surveyed by the Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, who found she had only 5 feet of her sides above the water, and

still taking in cargo. He in consequence called in another surveyor, who agreed with him in considering her much overladen, and they so informed Captain Lean, and subsequently reported it to the Secretary of their Association; but there being no insurance effected in Liverpool, no action was taken. Nevertheless, he again visited her on the 9th, when she appeared to him not to have more than 4 feet of clear side, and his final report was, that she was scarcely seaworthy, and that he would not like even to cross to Dublin in her in a strong S.W. gale. Yet the owner of this ship felt no hesitation in sending her and her human freight on a voyage to a distant land, during the greater part of which they would be beyond the reach of aid in the only too probable event of foundering at sea.

On the recommendation of a Liverpool agent, Captain J. Dickie was now appointed to the command; but on proceeding on board on the 9th, he naturally enough did not like the appearance of things any more than his predecessor; but in the words of the Nautical Assessors in their Report, "An extraordinary and most unwarrantable pressure was then put upon him to compel him to go to sea, in the shape of a letter written by a ship-broker at Liverpool, and signed by the agent, as follows:—

"Liverpool, March 8.

"Dear Sir,—I am very much surprised to hear that you are making difficulties about going in the Utopia; and I must inform you that, if after I have recommended you to the owner, you do not go in the vessel, I will take care you never get any employment in a ship out of Liverpool, if I have any power to prevent you, as I will not put up with this sort of work.

"Yours truly,

"Captain Dickie." "* * * * * *

A precious epistle this, to be sure! Virtually ordering a man into his grave, and, in the language of honest indignation and offended dignity, threatening him with deprivation of his bread for his contumacy in hesitating to step into it.

And can it be that Liverpool shipowners, at the instigation of a shipping agent, would refuse employment to a British seaman for thus declining to deliberately drown himself and 17 men? Are they not Englishmen, and, for the most part, nominally at least, Christians, if not Christian gentlemen?

We cannot believe that they would do so; nor can we think that there is any specially demoralizing influence in the business of ship-owning, which should so harden a man's heart as thus to steel it against the common dictates of humanity.

To proceed, however, with our narrative. On the following morning, the 10th March, a Sunday morning, too, when respectable people at Liverpool were all preparing for the public devotions of the day, the "two shipmasters met the owner and his agents, Messrs. * * * and * * * *, and the pilot on the landing stage, with the crew who had been shipped. to the number of 17, including 6

able seamen only, a crew evidently insufficient in number for a full rigged ship of her size, according to the evidence of several competent witnesses. The riggers had been at work at the pumps in the morning, but had desisted before the crew went on board, not because there was no more water to pump out, but lest, apparently, the latter should get alarmed, and decline to proceed to sea in the ship."

The pilot, who had expressed his opinion that the vessel was overladen, was asked by the court why he, nevertheless, took her to sea, to the imminent risk of ship and cargo and of 18 lives? He replied that he was under a penalty to his own boat to undertake the duty, and that had he not done so he would have had to pay it himself.

And thus, bursting, as it were, through every barrier that should have stood between herself and her destruction, heeding not captains, or surveyors, or pilots, but seemingly impelled by some malignant spirit, the Utopia, overladen, undermanned, leaky, and ill-found in her equipment, was towed to sea to pursue her hopeless voyage.

Upon the tug leaving, sail was made, the wind being fair, and weather moderate; but so ill-found was the cordage and rope generally, that the topsail halliards had to be unrove to cat and fish the anchor.

Scarcely had they shaped their course when the well was sounded, and 3 feet 3 inches of water was found in the hold, some hands were therefore at once placed at the pumps, which from that time were more or less continuously worked. Nevertheless, the water gradually increased, there being on the 11th at eight a.m. 4 feet 10 inches, which was the last correct sounding that could be got, as the pumps became then choked with sand.

During the 12th and 13th the ship was observed to be settling gradually, and the wind and sea increasing, the master thought it best to run for Cork, but she had now become unmanageable; and at four p.m. on the 13th, there being then only 4 or 5 inches from the covering board to the water's edge, and the ship settling down rapidly, the long boat was hoisted out.

All hands were speedily got into it—the master being the last to leave the ship; and scarcely had they got clear of her, when she gave a plunge, and went down head foremost.

Happily the weather was fine, and not having proceeded so far to sea as to be beyond the beaten track of ships, they were picked up on the same evening by a barque, and were all safely landed on the 16th at Crookhaven.

Sad, indeed, are the reflections which the foregoing narrative is calculated to awaken—whether with reference to the immediate object with which we are specially concerned, "the protection of life at sea," or to the fair fame of our country, as claiming one of the highest places in the scale of civilized nations; or to the hope of the philanthropist, the progress of human nature itself towards

something better and nobler than the past or the present, who can contemplate, without discouragement and misgiving, such a sad example of, we fear, a very prevalent evil? An evil not enacted in a corner, but unblushingly in the light of day; not perpetrated by men from the lowest dregs of society, nurtured in poverty, ignorance, and crime; but by members of a class deemed highly respectable, members of our great mercantile community—ship-owners and their agents; and being done thus fearlessly and openly; also done, we fear, without "losing caste" among their fellows.

Is it not, then, time, if we wish to retain our high place in the world, not only as a great and powerful nation, and the first commercial and maritime power, but as a conscientious and Christian people, setting a higher value on human life than on gold and silver; is it not time that we so enforce our existing laws, or so amend our maritime code, if necessary, as to make the occurrence of so great a scandal an impossible thing amongst us?

But, indeed, we may take up higher ground still; for in the case of nations, as of individuals, there is a higher than any human tribunal before which national as well as individual acts shall be judged; and if the lives of these 18 human beings had been sacrificed at the shrine of Mammon—which was so nearly being done—would not their blood have cried aloud to heaven for vengeance, not only on those who could perpetrate so great a crime, but on the community which apathetically suffered such things to be done amongst them?

But it may be asked, with our enormous trade, how can this discreditable state of things be remedied? We have in the present melancholy case a forcible illustration of the fact, that overladen, ill-found, unseaworthy ships can, in one of our greatest maritime ports, proceed to sea on a distant voyage, and that all the constituted authorities of the place are powerless to prevent her doing so. We reply, then give the present constituted authorities such power, or constitute a new authority to be clothed with it.

In the first place, we would suggest that at every port in the United Kingdom, large or small, an officer in connection with the Customs, or Coastguard, or Local Marine Board, or Shipping Office, should, periodically, in the case of vessels in the home trade (say, half yearly), and before sailing on each voyage, in the case of ships in the foreign trade, inspect, personally or by deputy, every vessel and her equipment, receiving replies to printed queries, signed by the master, in each case, and giving him in return a permit to sail. The cost of such supervision might be paid in the shape of a small fee on every permit issued, to be paid at the time of issue by the master; or it might be paid from the Mercantile Marine Fund, if there is a sufficient annual amount available for the purpose. At the same time it should be punishable, as a misdemeanor, for the master of any vessel to sail without having received such a certificate; and as felony for him to give false

information in reply to the established queries, as to the state of his vessel and her equipment, &c.

In the second place, to prevent the overlading of any vessel, which is so frequent a cause of unseaworthiness, it should be required that every vessel should have visibly painted on each side a thin white line, showing the level to which she might be safely loaded, and below which it should be illegal to immerse her. Such a line would not be a disfigurement to any ship, whilst, being visible to every one, the authorized surveyors could in a moment tell when any vessel was overladen, without having recourse to actual measurement; and, at the same time, it would be a source of confidence to the passengers and crew in every vessel, and would be a perpetual witness in every part of the world frequented by our ships of the watchful care of the British Government and people for the lives and welfare of the seamen and passengers who work or sail on board them.

We have purposely withheld the names of all the parties implicated in this flagrant transaction, our object not being to expose individuals in a single case, but to draw attention to a crying evil, and so far to aid in its remedy. In the Official Report, however, from which we have taken the details of the case, and which was published in the Times newspaper, the names of the several parties are given.

TROOPING THE COLOURS.

"Terrible as an army with banners."

Some months since it pleased Her Majesty to do honour to the 89th Regiment, by presenting to them the new colours which were necessary to replace those which had become unserviceable either by battle or by breeze during the preceding thirty years. For some time it was a question in debate why this particular regiment should have been so peculiarly honoured. Like many other regiments, it had nobly done its duty in all parts of the world from India to the Crimea, but there was nothing on the surface to explain the event, but a deeper examination showed that there was very high authority for the gracious act of Her Majesty. It is written "to him that hath shall be given," and because the 89th Regiment was, on a previous occasion, honoured by the presentation of colours by the Princess Victoria, it was thought to be a sufficient reason for a repetition of the ceremony by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The event suggests to us some considerations on the question of Regimental Colours, which we venture to ventilate.

The presentation of colours to a regiment is either a melancholy farce, or it is a ceremony of high significance, and worthy of the best attention of the British soldier of all ranks. As in most other

matters, we are very apt to go into extremes in this matter of presentation of colours; we either do too much or too little. Not many years since, when it was necessary to present new colours to a corps which is among the most distinguished of all corps in the British Army, "the Royal Marines," it was thought to be sufficient honour to this corps that they should receive their colours at the hand of a Captain of the Royal Navy, who had no other qualification for the office than that he held the post of Superintendent of the Dockyard at which this particular division of Royal Marines was doing duty.

"Oh, what a fall was there, my brethren."

There is a great gap between Her Majesty the Queen and the Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard! If the ceremony of presentation of colours be worth anything at all, it should surely contain within itself some one element which would indicate its true meaning. It is much to be feared that the days of chivalry are now gone, and that the British soldier is fast becoming a mercenary who "fights for pay" alone. It behoves those who have to do with the morale of the Army to turn their attention to this point, and to make every effort to retain those few links which connect the Army of the present day with its predecessors who fought so nobly, and none the less so because they retained in their composition some of the old "romance of war."

What is the object of presenting regiments with colours? the first answer is that the banner is, and always was, the rallying point of those who fight beneath its folds, and when a man of any position or note in public affairs was followed to the field by private men, he displayed his own banner in the field, and his "colours" were borne by those who accepted service under him. In feudal times every chief displayed his own personal banner, and was required to maintain his own quota of followers in return for certain privileges granted to him by the paramount power. The follower probably seldom knew the person of his chief; but there was no difficulty in recognizing the distinctive "colours" of his lord's banner. In these colours were bound up the personal honour of his chief and of his district, as represented by those who followed him.

In later days, when the levies of individual chiefs gave way to the general levy, as ordered by the King, the colours under which the army fought became the colours of the King, while particular bands, which, in former times had done some service to the State, were permitted to retain their distinguishing banners which formed a connecting link between their own particular districts and the general service due to the country and its King. Hence the origin of two colours in every regiment, the first or principal colour being the national colour (now called the Queen's colour,) common to all regiments, and the county or private colour of each regiment, varying with every regiment, and now called the regimental colour.

The laws of war require that every combatant should acknowledge allegiance to some banner. A ship without a flag, carrying on the operations of war, is a pirate; soldiers without a banner are simply marrauders and freebooters, and deserve and expect to be treated as such. The question becomes "Under what King, Bezonian?" The flag avows the nationality of a ship, the banner declares the nationality of those who follow it. The national colours of an army are generally the same as those of the national flag. In our Service the Royal colours are red and blue, as in our national flag, while regiments combine with one Royal colour, (the red,) the colour peculiar to the chief who originally raised the regiment and handed it over to the National or Royal Service. Hence the numerous facings, which, until recently, abounded in the British Army.

To the original tinctures of the heraldic banner of each "warlike lord," we have traced the present colours. To these same tinctures we would refer the custom of decorating a recruit with a bunch of ribbons when he has received the shilling. In the absence of a uniform these ribbons become the badge of his profession, and although in the days of recruiting by each chief for himself these colours were probably few in number in each individual case, and corresponded with the chief tinctures, in later days, when the tinctures of the military banners are numerous, the recruiting sergeant who enlists for all, displays the colours of all regiments, and to prevent rival recruiting sergeants from tampering with his prize, he straightway sets his mark upon his men by attaching the ribbons to the caps of his recruits. Not many years ago, when a young gentleman was presented with a commission by the favour of some officer who commanded a regiment, the happy youth was said to have been "presented with a pair of colours;" here we again trace the same origin for colours.

It was but a short-sighted policy which treated this variety of colours as a question of Military millinery, and in proposing to abolish the distinctive facings of regiments, so as to reduce them to one common level without emulation, by limiting the facings of regiments to a specified number of colours, giving regiments their choice of these, and these only. Everything in the way of equipment is now very properly reduced to a universal pattern; but the Clothing Establishment at Pimlico might have spared the older regiments of the Army the pain of surrendering those distinguishing marks which have gone far to make our regimental system what it is. The facings of the regiments were invariably the same as the field of their regimental banner, the banner which, while acknowledging the supremacy of the Crown by the presence of the Union in the first canton, bore on its folds the name of the county of its birth, as also of the battles won in hard fight by its regimental predecessors, the whole constituting the title deeds of a noble inheritance of fame and honour. What the so-called national regiments

are to Scotland, Ireland and Wales, so were all regiments to their several counties. Such being the origin of banners or colours, the banners being generally heraldic tinctures, or colours, let us briefly consider the further bearing of the question.

The post of standard bearer has always been an honourable office, among all armies, in all countries, and in all ages. Our own Military system is very probably a mixture of French, Spanish, and German, and these again have common origin in the armies of Italy generally, and the Roman Empire in particular. What was the post and duty of a standard bearer in the Roman Army? The standard bearer was always looked upon as the custodian of the honour of his chief. The chief's banner was confided to his care under the most solemn oaths of fidelity. The standard was raised, and all who took service under its shadow were required individually to swear fidelity, and bind themselves to follow the banner wherever displayed. It thus became practically a rallying point in the event of the force being dispersed. We still retain a vestige of this oath of fidelity to our national colours in the ceremony so well known but very little considered or understood, "THE TROOPING OF THE COLOURS."

The first trooping of a colour in a regiment may be taken as the Roman ceremony in a modern form; although the ceremony be well known to our readers, it may not be out of place to recall its principal features. For a moment we will omit the trooping of the old colours of a regiment and take the case of the new colours. The colours as already stated are, 1st. the banner or colours of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom, "the Union throughout;" and 2nd, the banner which in a measure represents the county peculiar to the regiment; this latter colour varies in different regiments, the older regiments having colours of traditional origin to which has been added in the first canton the badge of the Union; more recent creations and new regiments have perhaps chosen or been allotted their colours accidentally; but we would speak of 'colours' in the more modern sense of the word. Until a regiment is provided with its colours it really has no individual existence. The presentation of its colours on the part of the Sovereign is in reality its authority to act in the name of the Sovereign; it is as the seals of office to the Lord Chancellor and other ministers, or the pendant to a ship of war—such being the case, let us consider the various stages of the ceremony as performed at the present day.

The regiment about to receive its colours is drawn up in line or hollow square, so that all may have a view of the ceremony. The ranks at open order—two officers—ensigns (or bearers of the ensign or insignia,) the portes-drapeaux of the French Army are called to the front. Then follows the ceremony of 'consecration.' This is to many a meaningless if not an irreverent ceremony. Why should colours be consecrated? and why should the Church of England

monopolise to itself the performance of the ceremony in the British Army while a large proportion of the Army may be professors of another faith? this misapprehension arises from the modern acceptation of the word 'consecration,' as distinguished from its earlier and more correct meaning. We have by association come to consider the word to mean "the making holy" of a person or church; but this is only a consequence of the original act of dedication—a person or place dedicated to the immediate worship of God is consecrated to his service. A dedication to any other object in like manner is nothing more than a setting apart for that particular service. In the consecration of colours it is not pretended that they are sanctified; but the profession of war being in all ages an honourable profession if conducted on honourable terms, the colours which are the emblems of war are set aside for an honourable purpose—all war in its immediate object being to the honour and for the benefit of the nation should always be subservient to the honour of the God of Battles; or rather, no action which is contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion is or can be an honourable act of war. Hence in ceremonies of consecration the Lord of Hosts is invoked to sanctify the cause in which the banners are to be displayed, and to cause all those who follow them to be influenced by a Christian spirit of mercy and honourable conduct. Colours so set apart should never be unfurled in an unjust cause; no unworthy or dishonourable act should be tolerated under their shadow; the ceremony of consecration should always be borne in mind by all who fight under these banners, and perhaps, while other passions predominate, may cause combatants to pause ere they commit any act of which they or those who act with them may hereafter be ashamed. Colours are invariably treated with the greatest respect by all military men, and being jealously guarded during their service, they find a fit resting place in the sacred precincts of the county cathedral, when they no longer answer the purpose for which they were intended. In the eyes of Christendom, a priest of whatever denomination is still a priest, and the act of consecration, or dedication, as performed by one priest, is universally accepted as binding upon all.

This being in brief the object of the ceremony of consecration, it is simply performed on the occasion of the presentation of colours. A military altar, composed of the drums of the regiment, is raised on the parade ground and the colours are deposited on the drums, the same drums that may hereafter summon the warriors to the defence of their colours; a short prayer of dedication is offered up, and the colours are presented to the two ensigns deputed to receive them. This presentation is generally performed by some lady—another relic of the age of chivalry. The deeds of the regiment, as inscribed upon the colours, are briefly recalled to the recollection of all present, with a charge to "do likewise." The colonel of the regiment on the part of those he commands accepts the

charge; the officers bearing the colours face about and unfurl them in the sight of all the regiment, who receive the new colours with a salute.

Then follows the well known ceremony of the Trooping of the Colours. To "troop" signifies to "march" the expression occurs frequently in this meaning.* The troop is *par excellence* the march, and the connection of the word with the general designation of the troops who are always prepared to march, is probably not accidental. The colours are marched in slow and solemn pace in front of the assembled troops, so that every man has an opportunity of making the acquaintance of his colours, and can hereafter recognise them in the field.

"The Trooping of the Colours," is one of the few of the old pageants, of "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," which have remained to the present day, and fortunately it is one not likely to be abolished. The 'troop' is always accompanied with music, and here we would point out one essential feature of the ceremony which is too often neglected in consequence of the general indifference if not ignorance which prevails on the subject. A reference to the Book of Field Exercise (to which volume the details of the ceremony have very unwisely been degraded as a mere matter of drill instead of being retained in the "Queen's regulations and orders for the Army,") will show that whenever any music is indicated it is provided that the music performed shall be national music. The whole ceremony is a sermon on the texts "Pro aris et focis," and "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." It is a national ceremony. The escort for the colours marches to the "British Grenadiers." The National Anthem is the next air played; then comes the Grenadiers' March (which is not to be confounded with the "British Grenadiers.") These airs are authoritatively laid down, and must on all occasions be performed, and they are all essentially national melodies. Thus when the ceremony of the 'troop' commences, the music performed should not be, as is too often the case, elaborate operatic airs beyond the appreciation of the soldier, or the popular nigger melodies which can have no possible connection with the ceremony, but national music, reminding the soldier of king and country. If, as we would maintain, the whole ceremony have a meaning, as it undoubtedly has, this meaning is no longer apparent if the music performed be not of a national character, and no music is more popular for troops than the old Scotch, Irish or English airs, or a selection of all three combined, which would be better still. This is a point well worthy the consideration of commanding officers and band masters, if indeed it ought not to be insisted upon "by authority."

The colours are then trooped. A deputation from the regiment, the company on the right, the place of honour, is marched to receive the colours, which have hitherto been in charge of sentinels.

* "A dove trooping with crows."—*Shakespeare.*

The colours are uncased and received with a salute, the officers saluting with their swords (it was formerly kissing a cross-handled sword)* a relic of the old oath of allegiance or fealty. They are then displayed to each and every man, the band playing. The whole regiment again salutes, and the troops march past, when the colours are again saluted as they pass, by the General and other officers present at the parade, for it is ordered that the colours of a regiment are always to be treated with the greatest respect. We fear that officers when spectators at a review are rather apt to neglect to salute the colours as they pass the reviewing officer. We all know with what jealousy the officers of the Navy require everyone "to salute the quarter deck." Why? Because the Queen's flag as representing the Queen's commission flies in the ship. Why should the Queen's flag when borne by soldiers be less ceremoniously treated? The older officers of the Army never neglect to salute the colours, and we recommend the custom to the care of our younger readers, who are required to hand down to their successors "the custom of war in like case."

The season of the annual relief will shortly bring to our shores several regiments who have been abroad for years. Some return from India, where the authority of England's Queen has been hotly sustained by their efforts. Many of these regiments must, of necessity require new colours. In no way more satisfactory to the Army, far more satisfactory than the abortive recommendations of Recruiting Commissions, could Her Majesty evince her well-known solicitude for the British soldier than by personally committing to their care duplicates of those colours which have already been borne to the front in the Queen's cause. Her Majesty is, we are happy to think, now emerging from that solitude which is invariably the consequence of great and unspeakable grief. One of her first public acts was a visit to her troops at Aldershot, an honour highly appreciated by the Army. England is said to want soldiers. Let England's Queen but take her banner in hand, let her but display her own honoured colours, and many will come to the front to swear allegiance to one whose name of Victory is synonymous with honour.

A few such presentations as we would here suggest, presentations either by Her Majesty, or some of the Royal princesses, would do wonders to make the Army popular. To enlist would never then be thought a disgrace. Those whom the Queen delighteth to honour would be honoured by all. We respectfully submit these remarks for the consideration of the soldier's friend, the Commander-in-Chief. W. L. Y.

* A "salute" is still synonymous with a 'kiss.'

"HOW WE BEAT OFF JOHN CHINAMAN."

By LIEUTENANT C. R. LOW, LATE I. N.

Before narrating the actual incidents of the affair which forms the subject matter of this paper, I propose briefly to lay before my readers the somewhat singular circumstances that led to my shipmates and myself being thus engaged.

We had been cruising some few days off the mouths of the Peiho for the purpose of intercepting the ship-of-war the Admiral commanding had sent us to relieve in that dreary station when, one night, the appearance of the sky overhead and the rapid falling of the mercury in the barometer portended bad weather. It was evident that what sailors call "a dirty night" was in store for us. Preparations were accordingly made on board H.M.S. "Maelstrom" for the impending gale. The "Maelstrom" was an old 18-gun sailing corvette, but a safe sea boat, as indeed most of the "old fangled"—if I may coin the expression—ships of her class were. She had battled through many storms in her time, and none of her crew had the slightest doubt of her ability to ride through the tempest lowering over us. Quickly, in a few minutes, the sky was overspread with inky black clouds which seem to brood over the deep like the sable wings of some huge bird of ill-omen; the sea which had been tumbling about in a confused manner under the influences of the breeze, now calmed down as though gathering together it energies for the coming strife, while the wind, which had been blowing rather freshly from the south-eastward, suddenly fell light, and soon gave place to a dead calm. All was hushed with the silence of expectancy, but it was the treacherous stillness, which Byron so finely describes, of the mountain torrent "ere it dash below."

"Turn the hands out," "Shorten sail," were the brief orders given by the first Lieutenant, and hardly had the words left the boatswain's mouth, 'ere the willing seamen swarmed upon deck, and manning the rigging, were clustering aloft on the yard arms like so many "busy bees." Not too soon was the operation of taking in sail completed, for the seamen had barely time to reach the deck, when the storm was upon us. It came with a rustling and a whistling sound over the unbroken expanse of water, and the blast brought with it an icy chilliness as if it had come from out the chambers of the "blustering railer," who roams over the solitudes adjacent to the North Pole. "Rude Boreas," true to his character, straightway nearly laid the ship on her beam ends, but, like a "taunt craft" as she was, she rallied from the first fierce buffet of the Bully of the North, and "came up to time" jauntily enough and with every spar standing. More sail was

quickly taken in, until the ship had scarce a rag of canvass set. After the first burst, the gale steadily freshened until it blew near a hurricane. The sea of course rose, but the "Maelstrom" showed her weatherly qualities, and shipped scarcely a drop of water. So passed the night, and when morning broke cold and dim, the scene was unchanged. The wind raved as madly as before, and the state of the barometer held out no hope of an immediate amelioration in the position of affairs. The captain and officers entertained some uneasiness as to our having plenty of sea-room, and the dangers of a lee-shore, that bugbear to all sailors in sailing ships, began to dawn upon us. We watched anxiously all that day for any signs of land, but happily in vain; darkness again set in, and we passed an anxious night fearful of being startled by the cry of "Breakers ahead!" The next day, it was the third, the black canopy which had shrouded us so long showed signs of breaking, and the wind blew more in fitful squalls; at noon the weather had so much moderated that we were enabled to set the topsails with a reef in them, and before the sun set his majesty deigned to favour us with a glimpse of his welcome face.

By nightfall the "Maelstrom" was under all plain sail, bowling along to take up her former position. We soon sighted the "Seamew," the man-of-war brig we had come to relieve, and after our captain had communicated with the officer in command, we bid her adieu, and she left us on her return to Hong Kong. I may observe that H.M.S. "Seamew" had lost her foreyard, and pitched her mizen top-mast out of her, during the furious gale, so that we had good cause to congratulate ourselves on having escaped all injury. The mastheads of the "Seamew" had scarce disappeared below the horizon when the look-out man hailed the deck with the intelligence that he had descried a vessel on our starboard bow, but that he could not make out her rigging, and no wonder, for on nearing her, we found she had been dismasted. The crew had rigged a "jury" bowsprit, and foremast, and on these spars they had set as much sail as was possible. On the officer of the watch "laying up" aloft, he reported to the captain that she was making signals of danger. The course of the "Maelstrom" was immediately altered for the wreck, and we bore down upon her. It became apparent on a closer inspection that she was in a leaky state, for we could see some men on her decks working away at the pumps. The "Maelstrom" was hove to, and a boat sent on board the stranger to offer assistance if necessary. When the officer returned, he reported that she was a Danish vessel, and that not a single soul in her could speak a word of English; however, one man who knew a little French had told him the state of affairs, though indeed a glance round her was sufficient to enlighten him on this head. The ship, which was gifted with some unpronounceable Danish name, was not waterlogged as we had suspected, but was only leaking badly.

The crew were thoroughly worn out, and from the seaman who could speak a little French, the lieutenant learned that her skipper was anxious that a party of man-of-war's men should be sent on board his vessel to navigate her to Hong Kong, where he could refit for the return voyage to Copenhagen.

As the cargo seemed to be of considerable value, our captain consented to this proposal. Accordingly, the third lieutenant with 20 men and one midshipman were told off to assist in navigating and keeping her afloat. It did not take long for the party to transfer themselves and their kit to their new temporary home. As I was a friend of the third lieutenant, he selected me as his second in command, and having a strong boyish wish for change and excitement, I was only too glad to accompany him. Before sunset we had lost sight of the corvette. Immediately on getting on board, Mr. Jason turned the men to rig a fresh pump; the carpenter's mate superintended, and by the exercise of a little ingenuity, we had soon a pump in operation, that threw out the water more rapidly, and with less labour than the old contrivance, the leathers of which were found to be worn out. The crew of the barque were relieved from all work for the first night, and were allowed an uninterrupted spell of twelve hours. The next morning they awoke greatly refreshed, and then we all set to work with a will to rig new "jury" masts. We had been given the loan of some spars from the "Maelstrom," and soon managed to rig three jury lower masts and two top masts, besides a serviceable bowsprit. By the canvass we spread on these, we succeeded in screwing some six knots an hour out of the old tub when running before the wind, and an average of two when beating with a pretty fresh breeze. After a passage of nearly a month, we made the land a little to the northward of Hong Kong, when on the same evening the pleasant fair wind we had held for the previous day fell light. Before night-fall it was dead calm, there was not a breath of air to raise even the tiniest ripple, and the little ship rocked to and fro in the long, scarcely perceptible, ocean swell, as if, having at length found a haven of rest, after so much buffeting about. she was enjoying her well-earned repose. All of us wearied mariners also were in the same indolent mood. We had gone through much very hard work, which had been well done, and now that there was nothing to do, determined to do that well also.

With this end in view, the men not on duty brought up their beds early in the evening, and spreading them anywhere over the confined space on the spar-deck, addressed themselves to slumber. Even the watch on deck, with the exception of the man at the wheel, the look-out man, and an old petty officer who took charge of the watch, all but these three were suffered to lie down, of course keeping themselves together so as to be in readiness for a summons should they be required to "trim sail," or for any other

purpose. So passed the early hours of the night. As the time advanced, it seemed as if the stillness brooding over the sea increased, and like the darkness that shrouded the land of Egypt of old, was a stillness that "might be felt." So it appeared to to me, as I lay on my rug on deck. I could not sleep, and put my wakefulness down to the heat, which was certainly overpowering. Yet all the seamen around me slumbered soundly, and though I was very tired, I could not close my eyes. I confess it made me feel rather annoyed with myself, for I had to keep the morning watch from four to eight, and the chorus of snores from the happy sleepers near me was decidedly aggravating. I turned and I twisted, but I could not keep the thoughts from racing through my brain; it was vexatious to find that when one had resolutely determined to go to sleep, one's mind was calmly reasoning on some intricate question of seamanship, or striving to impress on the memory some wonderful splice or knot of more than Gordian intricacy. I heard the bell strike four, five, six, seven, until at length in a thorough bad temper, I threw off the clothes, and with a jump and an exclamation—I am sadly afraid not of resignation—sprang to my feet. I would have a pipe, and sulk by myself, so I descended to my berth for the weed. After smoking for a few minutes, the narcotic qualities of the tobacco exerted so soothing an influence, that I went up to the captain of the forecastle, who was entrusted with the charge of the watch, determining to be more sociable, and have a yarn with the old petty officer.

After a few words conversation, he suddenly stopped short in some observations he had been making of a character not very complimentary to the Danish seamen whom they concerned. He put his ear down over the ship's side, against which we were leaning, while talking in an undertone.

"Do you hear anything, Sir?" said he.

I listened a moment. "Yes," I replied, "I distinctly hear the sound as of oars dipping in the water."

"By the Lord, Sir, it's pirates!" he whispered in a hoarse agitated tone, and without another word, darted off down below to call the captain. Mr. Jason bounded up the ladder in his shirt sleeves, bent his ears attentively for a moment to the quarter I indicated with my hand, and then turning his face inboard, called out, in a low voice, "To quarters, men, for your lives!" We pushed and wakened up the sleepers, and very soon all hands were a-foot without the sound of the boatswain's pipe or any loud calling. Truly we had not too much time before us in which to arm and prepare for the murderous enemy who were creeping up stealthily to put us all to a cruel death. The sound of their approach quickly increased in volume; our men, Danes and Englishmen alike, were yet busy in repairing to their several stations, and in bringing up powder and arms, when the close

proximity of the foe and the loud rattle as their sweeps moved in the "tholes" showed that they had thrown off all disguise, and were straining every nerve to board before we had sufficient time to prepare for their reception.

That we should give a good account of them individually and collectively, not a man on board the barque for a moment doubted. Wretches that they were, they were about to commit the egregious folly of attacking a well-trained body of men-of-war's men, thinking in their miserable ignorance that they had only to deal with some half-dozen panic-stricken merchant seamen. Mr. Jason, when a midshipman, had been engaged on several occasions with Chinese pirates, and was therefore not taken unawares now; he had adopted the precaution of appointing every man under his command, to a station "at quarters," so that now in the moment of danger there was no confusion, and even the Danish seamen knew where to go, and were ready at their posts with cutlasses and boarding-pikes. These men, on account of their total inexperience of fire-arms, were not entrusted with muskets, but being brave and reliable, qualities for which their countrymen have always been remarkable, they formed a most valuable auxiliary to the well-trained and highly disciplined body of men-of-war's men. Unfortunately we had no cannon with which to open fire upon the boats as they advanced all crowded together as they were; but no one greatly regretted this. Presently the dark forms of the boats could be clearly distinguished, we could count them, four in number and all seemingly filled with men. "The more the merrier," murmured my friend Jason, to whom I pointed out the strong force of the enemy, at the same time drawing his sword, and adding between his teeth with a stern emphasis, "they will keep one another company in the long journey before them." Loud and crisp on the night air sounded the rattle of the oars, and already the long, low boats with their murderous cargo had approached within fifty yards; a moment, and the distance was reduced to forty yards, then thirty, but our fellows, as yet, received no orders to open fire upon them. I looked at our youthful commander for the signal, and a misgiving came into my mind that he might reserve our fire until too late; but I did him wrong. The seamen had been ordered to conceal themselves under the bulwark; we, however, could peer at them through the narrow port-holes, At length, unable to restrain my anxiety, I involuntarily sprang up, and as I did so, a voice like a trumpet, so clear it was, shouted out, "Now, lads, up and let them have it;" the answer was not long in forthcoming, every man of the twenty men-of-war's men quickly raised himself, and laying his musket on the rail, poured in his fire at a range of some ten yards from the enemy. The result was more than we could have even hoped for; the muskets of the seamen had been loaded with slug-shot crammed almost to the muzzles, and committed fearful havoc in the

dense mass of men in the advancing boats, who not seeing any one moving about the decks, concluded that no resistance would be offered, and hence foolishly resolved to board at one point only. A withering volley rang out, and then the sharp rattle of the deadliest weapon man's genius for the art of destruction has yet matured, was succeeded by a fearful stillness, but only for a moment, for the reverberations were drowned in the mingled groans and screams of the dying, and the yet more horrible yells of the survivors, as nothing daunted, they closed in the momentous struggle, and scrambling up the sides of the barque, strove to wrest victory from out the grasp of the handful of Englishmen opposing them. As I said, there were four boats filled with pirates, and each boat, I suppose, must have contained, on a moderate computation, some thirty men. Scarcely had our brave fellows discharged their fire-arms and seized their cutlasses, than they found themselves face to face with the horde of Tartars who had succeeded in escaping the fire of our muskets. The struggle that ensued was short, but it was very severe. The pirates, as they tried to clamber up the sides, were met by the long boarding-pikes, while those that gained the deck were opposed by the sailor's favourite arm, the cutlass: Jack is quite at home when driven to employ his "cutlash" as he calls it, in fact—like his near relative, the British soldier and the bayonet—when thus armed he becomes decidedly dangerous, and a person whose absence is more to be desired than his society.

It was evident that only a few of the enemy, and those the leaders, who fought with desperation, had any stomach for the fight. They had not bargained for such a resistance, and many of them declined to back up their chiefs in the contest going on on our decks. Had the rank and file fought with the bull-dog tenacity of these leaders, it must have gone hard with us; but as it was, the few of them who succeeded in planting a foot on the barque's deck were almost instantly cut to pieces; many made a half-hearted attempt to board, but they were easily repulsed, and then, like cowards as they were, shoved off from the ship's side and left their comrades to their fate. In short, the fight scarcely lasted as long as I take to tell the tale. We now found ourselves free from our would-be murderers, with the exception of one or two who had been left behind hanging on to ropes' ends and guns, and whom we speedily despatched, while the quick splash of the oars as the boats receded back again into the fitting darkness whence they came, announced that all danger was over, and we were left victors of the conflict. Short as it had been, seven of our men were wounded, three of them dangerously, but none were killed. All of those injured, subsequently recovered, and we had great cause to congratulate ourselves on the result of the affair.

Truly our piratical friends had caught a Tartar. The rest of my story is soon told; a breeze sprang up before morning, and we

arrived at Hong Kong on the 5th day after repulsing the pirates. An opportunity soon offered of rejoining the old "Maelstrom," and over the evening pipe or post-prandial glass of grog the story of "how we beat off John Chinaman," was told many a time and oft, and the tale, like most of the same character, from the days of Sir John Falstaff, Knight, and his "men in buckram," did not lose in the telling.

MILITARY INSTITUTIONS OF FRANCE.

(*Concluded*).

With Bonaparte came a change in the passions appealed to in the case of the army. Glory and riches were offered as incentives in lieu of country and liberty. At the same time as the taste for luxury developed itself in the army of Italy, ideas of a revolutionary character began to supplant republican principles; ideas that were encouraged by Bonaparte. The appearance of Napoleon on the scene threw all of them into the shade. Without originating anything absolutely new in the organization of the army, he made some very startling combinations; his fecundity in raising armies and bringing them into the field was only equalled by the frightful rapidity with which he used them up, in which respect he surpassed every commander who went before him. The expedition to Egypt illustrates both these points; the constitution of the army was excellent, but how large a proportion left their homes to bleach on the sands of the desert. The first to return from this expedition was Napoleon himself: and having got entire control of the State and its resources he had full play for his genius for organization. The first proof he gave of this after his return from Egypt was in organizing a new army for Italy. Outlying detachments and garrisons, no longer required where they were stationed, were called in and grouped together, and to these were added the conscripts of the class of the year VII. As a certain interest attaches to the following statement, in consequence of the recent proposition for the reorganization of the army, we give it in the author's own words "The Councils of the Republic adopted a law which gave a normal character to the arrangements made in '93 at the time of the vote of the mass levy, but applying in a less rigid manner the principles laid down at that epoch, devoted to the service of the country the whole youth of the nation. Every Frenchman in time of national danger was declared liable to military service. Except in such an extreme case the army was formed by voluntary enlistments and by conscription, which included all citizens from 20 to 25 years of age, with certain exemptions and dispensations subsequently specified. The conscript defenders, as they were then called, were divided into five classes, the first composed of those who on the first day

of the current year had completed their twentieth year, the second class of those who had completed their twenty-first year, and so on upwards. The Legislative power fixed the total of the contingent, and the Executive proceeded to call them out, beginning with the youngest, and only advancing to the next when the preceding one had been exhausted. Whether called out or not, every man's name was struck off the list at the end of five years, and he was not further liable to military service except in the event of a war. So long as they were not serving they preserved all their political rights; neither those who enlisted voluntarily, nor those who re-enlisted received anything beyond increased pay. Such is an outline of the law popularly known and subsequently hated as the conscription. Imperfect in its details and arrangements; taken altogether the law was just and efficacious, provided it was administered by vigilant and free assemblies. The First Consul asked and obtained from the Legislative Corps not merely a contingent but the whole of the first class. Nor did he limit himself to that; he caused to be inserted in the Act of the 7th March 1800, which brought upwards of 100,000 men into active service, articles which greatly modified the organic law. The object of these changes was to limit the number of exemptions, and to put a stop to the practice of non-submission, which had begun to excite alarm, and interfered greatly with the recruiting of the army. The refractory were punished by heavy fines, and to the authorities was given a power which was bad in principle though, perhaps, unavoidable in practice. The most important of these powers related to substitution; which was prohibited by the law of the year VI relative to the mass levy. Those who could not from weakness support the fatigues of a military career, or who were acknowledged to be more useful to the State by continuing their work or studies, received permission to present substitutes. The decision on these applications was left to the *sous-préfets*, and the manner in which such power could be abused may be easily imagined." The measures taken by the First Consul were on the whole good, and the victory of Marengo fought four months afterwards, showed that though there was a slight absence of cohesion arising from the garrison life previously led by many of the troops, the men were fairly entitled to the gratitude of the country.

After the Treaty of Amiens the Emperor, in one guise or another, re-introduced monarchical customs. The Legion of Honour was created, and military dignities, real and honorary renewed. The demi-brigades were dissolved, and regimental denominations re-introduced; an attempt was even made to restore the old uniforms, but the opposition to this was too great, and so the now famous blue coat was retained. The sentiments of republicanism which remained rooted in the army after they had died out in society, were eliminated by keeping the officers who were suspected of being stained by what was now regarded as a vice in subordinate positions, and sending privates on distant and perilous expeditions; the number so disposed

of according to information supplied to the Prince by various persons engaged more or less directly in them, being somewhere between 40 50,000. During the peace which followed the Treaty of Amiens a fresh crop of conscripts grew up which supplied a stock for the Emperor to draw upon when the peace was again broken. It was with the materials thus placed at his command that he formed the Camp at Boulogne, and a finer army, or one more devoted to its glorious chief was never brought together; officers and men were alike worthy of each other. The Emperor had preserved the division of the army into brigades and divisions, and these divisions were united into corps d'armée, and special corps of cavalry were formed for the purpose of uniting in masses, and as a final reserve the Emperor had his guard, a special corps which has always been maintained in France under every form of government. This corps to the number of 7000 was in the Emperor's case formed of grenadiers and light infantry, light and heavy cavalry and 24 guns; and was maintained by him less from any liking he had for favoured corps than as a sacrifice due to the grandeur of the empire and the interests of his veteran soldiers. It is painful to read in the recently published volumes of the Napoleon Correspondence such terms as provisional battalions, provisional division, and so on, knowing that these were formed by the mingling of fragments of regiments. Fourth and fifth battalions were formed to conceal the fact that numbers one, two and three had been used up. In order that the absence of so many regiments should not be remarked, fresh appellations were invented, and the number of the guard which in 1809 was 7000 and which the Emperor then regarded as excessive was in 1812 raised to 47,000. The consequences of this were very serious, as in the absence of its particular commander, who was rarely in the way when wanted, the guard could not be made available for the general service of the army. The rapidity with which men were expended rendered it necessary for the Emperor not only to draw on arrears but to anticipate future levies, and instances could be given of men who had paid for substitutes three times over and had to serve at last. Not only was the guard incessantly augmented by inexperienced soldiers, but the veteran of Corps Oudinot's grenadiers had to be disbanded and the members scattered among the new levies as they arrived from the depots. The result of all this was a general deterioration of the army; the men individually were not less brave, but they lacked that steadiness which soldiers can only possess from being accustomed to act together on the battle field; and in order to encourage the men the officers were obliged to expose themselves freely, and risks were incurred in ordering the battle which would not have been incurred if the troops could have been relied on as formerly.

The Russian expedition is described by the Duke as a crusade *plus* the discipline *minus* the faith. Of its organization, he said it contained entire corps of Bavarians, Saxons, and Westphalians, and

in nearly all the divisions of the French army were incorporated battalions of foreigners; and to crown all the wings of this immense line instead of being composed of Frenchmen were partly composed of Austrians and Prussians; the consequence of this arrangement was exactly what had been foreseen. Napoleon was not without misgivings as to the result of this expedition. As a measure of precaution he ordered the establishment of a corps d'armée on the Oder and the calling out of the conscripts of 1813, also the formation of cohorts of national guards to the number of about 100,000 between the ages of 22 and 27. These were brought together on the understanding that they were only to be employed in the defence of the State; but this condition was very soon set at naught by a Senatus-consultum which incorporated them in regiments. With the aid of these and the marines in garrison and those remaining in what had by this time become the phantom of a navy, a force was collected which amounted on paper to 265,000, but was in reality not more than 195,000 at the outside. By the exhaustion of every apparent resource the army was in this year raised to 300,000. To meet the invasion of the Allies the Emperor called out 550,000 men of the classes from 1803 to 1815. The response to this call showed how completely the resources of the empire were dried up; the so-called corps d'armée were nothing more than weak divisions; the fortresses were denuded of troops, but few muskets remained in the magazines and for these men were wanting who knew how to use them. To meet the 300,000 soldiers the Allies were marching into France there were only between 60 and 70,000 worn-out veterans and young soldiers hardly arrived at manhood, and with these he delayed the advance of the Allies for about three months.

Considering the short time that elapsed between this and the return from Elba it might be supposed that it was with the same materials that the battle of Waterloo was fought. This however was not the case; the return of distant garrisons and prisoners had restored to the ranks a considerable number of seasoned troops, and excepting the ill advised change of cockade, and the creation of the household troops, the measures taken under the Restoration were worthy of praise: there was no disbandment, the old guard was preserved, and by other judicious measures the army was raised to an effective force of 230,000 good soldiers. On the Emperor's return he exercised his fertile genius in collecting men from every possible source, and thought by the means he adopted to raise an army of 800,000 men, but notwithstanding the stringency of the means he employed it took him three months to get together an effective force of 300,000. The 124,000 men he sent into Belgium were superb troops, and could not have had a better chief of the staff than Soult, nor abler leaders than such men as Gerard, and Lobau, Excelmans, Kellermann or Milhaud. But there was an element of weakness which had its ramifications throughout the army; the officers were strangers to each other, the men had been trained in

different schools, and there was the mistrust and suspicion engendered by recent events. With the downfall of Waterloo perished the Military Institutions of France.

The reorganization of the army after the Restorarion was the work of General Gouvain St. Cyr who from his liberal ideas had never been greatly liked by the Emperor, and had no opinions to change under the new system, while his great abilities from a military point of view were incontestable. The difficulties he had to surmount were very great, and so strongly opposed were the feelings of the public to conscription that the use of the word had to be eschewed. The primary mode of recruiting the army was voluntary enlistment, the levy was the secondary means, and was not to exceed in time of peace 40,000. Bounties were abolished, and the only advantage accorded to the voluntary recruit was a higher scale of pay. Substitutes were permitted, and these had to be provided by the conscript, and the duration of service was fixed at six years. From the natural unwillingness of a military man he did not like to loose his hold entirely of the men who survived the Peninsular war; he therefore proposed that the non-commisioned officers and men should be formed into a corps termed "veterans," to remain therein six years, and not to be called out except in the case of a war; no objections to be made on the score of marriage or the formation of establishments. There is some obscurity about this proposal, but it was rejected by the Chamber. Another article of the scheme laid it down as a rule that no man should be eligible for an appointment as an officer who had not passed a certain time in the ranks, or a competitive examination at one of the military schools; a certain proportion of vacancies in each corps being reserved for non-commissioned officers. The principle of levies was opposed in the Chamber, and the payment of bounties upheld, but the proposal of the Government was carried, notwithstanding the opposition encouraged by the representatives of the foreign powers.

The author entirely approves of the system of mixing the recruits from different localities together, partly on account of the different characteristics of the population, and partly in order that if a great catastrophe occurred to one of the regiments or corps it should not fall upon one particular district or department. The common feeling when a man receives his papers with the permission to return home, is that he need be under no further apprehension of being called on to resume his military duties; he is quite aware of his liability, a liability that has formed part of every scheme of organization, but he does not think anything will come of it. In the discussions with respect to the organization of the army every minor regulation has had its supporters, but the nucleus of all the theories propounded has referred to the strength of the army, the length of service and the formation of the reserve. Some were for a small contingent and longer service, others were in favour of a strong contingent and short service; with a reserve in intimate and close alliance with the army, and with one altogether distinct from it.

The result of the Prince's investigations prove that it would be difficult to suggest any plan for reorganizing the army which has not yet been proposed at some time or other, but we cannot follow him into all these details to the extent that we should be glad to do if our space were as elastic as some of the schemes he describes; we must therfore pass at once to the last chapter of his paper, which is less interesting on account of the matter than as embodying the opinion of one who has no reason to regard the changes that have been made under the present government with any partiality. The substance of this part of the article may be summed up thus.

Under the initiative of the present head of the State the materiel of the Artillery has been greatly improved, and the end has not been seen yet. When the combination of light guns possessing great range and precision, with guns of heavy calibre has been successfully accomplished, the artillery will become of greater importance than ever in warfare, and will undoubtedly be more extensively used. The infantry has been strengthened by the increase in the light battalions, and by regiments of Zouaves and Algerian riflemen. Changes have likewise been made in the transport service; the subject of individual instruction and the remounting of cavalry have been attended to with especial care. "Many writers," he says, "have affected to regard cavalry cheaply; they look upon it as condemned in consequence of the rifled cannon and needle-gun, and at the very most they will only give it a secondary place. Believing that some modifications are possible, we yet do not share in this opinion. The war in America, which the advocates of improvised armies too often invoke in support of their theories, (it should be borne in mind that the United States was not without military institutions, and colossal as the struggle was, it was a civil war in which defective organization on one side was balanced by defective organization on the other) presented interesting examples of the employment of cavalry in large bodies, in the case of the movements made by Stuart and more especially by Sheridan. The same may be said of the recent war in Germany; the extent of the Sadowa disaster was mitigated by the attitude of the Austrian cavalry; and in the encounters between regiments or brigades, the weight of man and horse combined decided the victory. We therefore highly approve of the decree increasing the strength of the reserve of cavalry." The question of the maintenance of specially favoured corps as a reserve on the battle-field is one on which the opinions of military men will always differ. The imperial guard, for instance, at the battle of Magenta, though it was not then acting as a reserve corps, proved in a striking manner the service it was capable of performing, and the justice of placing it on the right wing of the army. It is said that every effort is made to exclude the notion of its being a privileged corps, but it is not possible to do this thoroughly, and this is

manifested in a variety of little matters. The highest military authorities of past times have been opposed to the maintenance of a large body of privileged troops.

As regards exemption, there is much to approve in what has been done and proposed. In 1849 a commission, presided over by General Lamoriciere, proposed that every Frenchman on reaching the age at which he became liable to military service should pay a capitation tax, or as that term would have had a harsh sound, that he should subscribe a sum in proportion to his own fortune or to that of his father and mother. The proposition would not stand before the objections made against it, and the existing system of exoneration was established. The author is of opinion that the system of substitution ought to be put an end to, and that the power to purchase exemption should not be allowed to assume the appearance of a right. In conclusion he says. "We have arrived at the end of this long exposition; we draw no inferences from it, we have no project to propose; nor are we aware of what is preparing in the highest department of the State. When questions affecting the honour, grandeur and integrity of France are concerned, we are convinced that nobody will think of a passing popularity, nor of a triumph gained by opposition. It would have been preferable that the revision of our war establishment should have been undertaken at another moment; after Solferino for example instead of after Sadowa; but the subject having been raised there is now no help for it. If the reader shares our opinion, he believes that France is not so devoid of military institutions as is represented; the great point is to restore or preserve their reality, unity, and efficiency; and, if they are meddled with, to develope them manfully in a national sense and at the same time under the ægis of liberty. The teachings of the past ought not to be disregarded. The excellent methods devised by Louvois would have been an unmixed benefit to France if they had provided a check against the arbitrary authority of Louis XIV. Carnot deserves praise for having rudely amalgamated national guards and soldiers in a single army; but the improvidence which should force a government to have recourse to such a measure in these days would be without excuse. We cannot blame the Senate of 1813 for having sent the Cohorts into Saxony, since it was in Saxony that the defence of the country was to be carried on; but Napoleon should not have had the power to go on to Madrid and Moscow. The strength of military institutions is doubled by liberty, which regulates and moderates the usage, and has nothing to fear so long as populations do not abdicate their rights; its guarantee rests on the force of opinion, not in the weakness of the military element."

JOHN SCOOP'S FORTUNE.

John Scoop, private in the 32nd, or Queen's Own Regiment of Black Dragoons, was on the 13th of July, 1847, a very unimportant personage indeed in that celebrated corps. For a wonder the rough riders and foot drills in the yard were agreed for once in opinion, which was that Scoop was the most awkward fellow in the regiment. He was 3rd class in all drills mounted, ditto in all drills dismounted; had there been such a thing as a 103rd class, he would have belonged to that.

Now Scoop was not a bad soldier, he was a sober man, never absent, seldom in hospital, and only for such disqualifications as a short neck, large head, and a tendency to round shoulders and weak understandings, he would probably have been 1st class in everything, for be it remembered that John Scoop, although he could not ride to regulation, nor cut the sword exercise to perfection, was not such a fool as he looked. He had received a good education, and when he chose to take the trouble, could argue on nearly any subject and to the confusion of many of the smart men of his troop.

However, on the 13th of July, 1846, Scoop could have gone into the regimental canteen and there sat "from early morn till dewy eve" without any one asking him how he was, or if he would drink with them, or if he would make one in a shooting party, or for a pic-nic in the jungle, or in fact to join them in anything. So it will be perceived that he was not much appreciated by his comrades. Perhaps the knowledge that he was not over smart caused him to be reserved in manner, and as he could neither sing well, dance well, tell a good story, play the fiddle or play at cards even (unless it was for pudding) his society was not courted, nor was his company requested to make up one in any party of pleasure.

But when the night is darkest it is often nearest the dawn, and Scoop's sun having been darkened for years by the clouds of misfortune and mischance, was now about to disperse these mists which had so long obscured his fame, and shine bright on his career at last.

At twelve noon on the 14th of July the Europe mail duly arrived at Keekickapore, where the 32nd Queen's Own Regiment of Black Dragoons was then stationed, and when the letters were distributed to the orderly sergeants, the orderly of F Troop had a large one, black edged and black sealed, addressed to John Scoop, Esq., Private, &c. Scoop at this time was taking his accustomed nap before dinner on his cot, and when awoke by the sergeant and told there was a letter for him, he scarcely opened his eyes, but pushing it away among the clothes at the back of his bed, went off again comfortably "to sleep, perchance to dream."

If he did dream of a brighter future he kept the matter to himself, so whether his visions had portended good luck or bad, no one was made any the wiser. At one o'clock he got up and had his dinner, a thing, by the bye, that he rather liked to do, for he enjoyed his meals even better than he enjoyed his rest, and that was saying a great deal. In short, he had got the character of being a bit of a glutton, for he was one of the best customers that the native pie wallahs, who came round the barracks, had. After having finished his dinner, he commenced as in duty bound to make his bed down, and in so doing out rolled the letter. "Hulloa," says John, "who put this here?"

"Why, yourself to be sure," said one of his comrades. "You put it there when the sergeant gave it you, and then that big head of yours dropped down, and you dozed off to sleep again."

Scoop who had by this time opened his letter and read it, exclaimed, "Why I'll be hanged if my old man has not kicked the bucket, and left me all his property. I wonder how that was? some mistake I'm sure; but it is all right for me, any how."

An eager crowd was round him in a moment with questions and congratulations, "Glad to hear it, old chap?" "How much has he left you, Jack?" "Is it money or land, towney?" "When will you get it, chum?" &c., &c.

Finding it impossible to answer all the questions, John Scoop threw the letter on the table, desiring them to read it and judge for themselves, and then quietly finished making down his bed, and tumbling upon it and to sleep as if nothing unusual had occurred.

The contents of the epistle were soon published. It was a simple communication from Messrs. Best and Burgess of Bristol, solicitors of the late John Scoop of Cuttevalatt, Yeoman in the County of Somersetshire, deceased, intimating that the said John Scoop, the elder, had bequeathed all his property, consisting of lands, tenements, messuages, &c., to his only son and heir, John Scoop the younger. Moreover all money or monies, amounting to the sum of £4,916, more or less, &c. Information was also required as to when he would be able to return home and take charge of his property, and if he would want money to do so, and how much? His comrades manifested much surprise at the latter question being asked. £500 at least should have been sent out at once, as they very rightly observed, "any one knew a private soldier could not have much money, if any."

When the fortunate individual awoke, he explained the mystery; the facts being that failing him, all this property would go to his uncle, who was his next of kin, therefore the longer he remained in India the greater chance there would be for his uncle to come into the property, as he Scoop, the soldier, might catch the cholera or a fever and die. So that it would be easy enough for his uncle to say to Messrs. Best and Burgess, "as the East is an

unhealthy place, and I have not heard from my nephew for some time, the better plan would be to write first and see if he is alive." This solved the problem, and loud and deep were the imprecations on the head of the conspirator who thus designed to benefit himself at the expense of their comrade and friend. Scoop sent off a letter at once to his solicitors desiring that the odd £916 might be forwarded to him immediately, as he was anxious to return home. This to make sure of going safely he took down and posted himself, so all was well so far.

As may be imagined, it was not long before the news spread through the length and breadth of the station, going like wild fire from barrack-room to barrack-room, up and down the right and left wing patcherries (married quarters), all Keekirkapore in half an hour knew that Scoop's father had been pleased to die and leave his son all his fortune. How Scoop must have felt his elevation and alteration of circumstances, as from being about the most unthought of, uncared-for personage, he at once became the most sought after and popular man in the corps. His comrades had shaken hands with him all round, congratulations poured in upon him from every side, corporals and sergeants greeted him, even his sergeant-major, who had been particularly down on him, came and wished him joy.

It was now discovered that every one all along had respected Scoop, if they had not shown it in a marked form, it was because they never had the opportunity, but they always had respected him. The rough riders did not think him so knock-kneed and round shouldered after all, he certainly was a little that way, but it was very little indeed, scarcely perceptible. The same with his neck and head, the foot drills could look round them and see many men with larger heads and shorter necks than Scoop, in fact the sergeant-major himself had a deal the bigger head of the two. And therefore as he had improved so much, it would have been a great shame, in fact a disgrace to the regiment and a scandal to the service at large, to keep him a day longer in the 3rd class, so he was speedily advanced to the 2nd class.

What a difference had twenty-four hours made in the fortunes as well as in the form and shape of John Scoop. He must have felt it greatly when on the night of the 14th he made his appearance in the canteen. Had he drank out of half the pots of arrack which were offered to him as he went up the canteen, he would have been drunk before he got to the top. But Scoop was a sober personage, he had his failings like other people certainly, but they, as I have already stated, leant to the other side, the eatables, and so while he thanked his many kind friends, he told them he was sorry that he could not drink with them all.

The following morning his name went in for his discharge, although the money was not posted, as every one knew that was sure enough, and so soon as it became known throughout the

cantonments, that Scoop was rather short of cash, until his money came from England, many Samaritans were found at once to render assistance. They came to his rescue with their hearts and their purses in their hands open, begging of him to take as much as he chose; all they wished in return was a small piece of paper, commonly called an I.O.U., signed by himself, and acknowledging his indebtness to them for only double the amount, that he obliged them by so excepting. Consequently, to get 100 rupees, all that John Scoop had to do, was simply to put his signature to a piece of paper for 200. Some people were vile enough to call this extortion, but the usurers could not see the matter in that light. As they truly said, he wanted their money, and offered them for its use, one hundred per-cent; well, as that suited both parties, they accepted the conditions, and took all risk. What risk? Oh! plenty—he might die before the money came, and then it would be his uncle's, and we should be losers. Well, their argument was in a manner reasonable, and they gave their money and took the chits. However, all were not wolves, there was one lamb amongst them—there was Corporal Bowser. Strangely enough, it was not until the intelligence of Scoop's fortune had arrived, that Bowser discovered that he and that lucky individual belonged to adjoining parishes—to think of having been so long together in the regiment, and never to have found each other out before! but as he truly observed, "better late than never, Scoop." Having drawn all out of that simple individual about his money, property, &c., which to a great extent he, Bowser, knew to be true, he proffered to lend his friend a hundred rupees, if he, Scoop, wished; but he, Bowser, would not hear of taking any interest—no his conscience would not allow him to do that; he had saved his money frugally and honestly, but without usury, all he, Bowser, wished in return was his, Scoop's, friendship. That was freely given, and Scoop was often down, having a chat with Bowser, and vice versa. One day the former, admiring some of the latter's fancy shirts, the other kindly offered to order his durzee (tailor) to prepare a dozen of a similar quality and make for his friend. What could Scoop do but consent? In a week or two afterwards, Bowser told Scoop in confidence, that he had had for a long time serious thoughts of leaving the army himself, and that having saved enough for his discharge, he only needed about 300 rupees more—his passage money—and then he would be happy. If he only knew any one who would let him have that money, as a loan, for a year or two, how joyful it would make him. Would Scoop, when his money came, be that friend in need—that friend indeed? To his honour be it said, Scoop unhesitatingly answered "yes, you shall have that, and more, if you want it Bowser." The corporal, of course, could scarcely express his thanks for emotion, he always knew Scoop's good heart, but he was terribly afraid that the persuasions of others, who did not regard him with favourable eyes, would

after a season prevail, and then he would be left helpless of course. But he should never blame Scoop—oh! no, it would be all his advisers' fault, he would well understand. Scoop assured him again and again, that this would never be the case, but to no purpose. Bowser, however, hinted at last, that if Scoop was just to give him a kind of acknowledgment, that would include the 100 rupees already lent, the value of the shirts and the money to pay his passage home, that he would feel, in a manner, satisfied. Not that he would ever make use of it, for if Scoop wished to be off the bargain, he had only to come himself, with the money he had borrowed and the price of the other articles, and the acknowledgment would be at once returned. Need it be added that Bowser got an I.O.U. for 450 rupees. Now, Bowser in the corps had two characters, his friends representing him to be a worthy, pious, man; whilst his enemies contended that he was a rank hypocrite. The majority in the regiment—about nineteen in every twenty—were of the latter opinion, as there were more than one or two rather ugly stories about, relative to his non-observation of some of the commandments, of which, unfortunately for Bowser, there was rather decided proof; but all men are frail, and it only shewed that the flesh may occasionally be stonger than the spirit; all of this, however, would have been looked over by the men of the regiment, had not brother Bowser pretended to be so much better than the others, whom he termed "Sons of Belial," or worse.

I ought to have mentioned that as Scoop was not a man for business, nor a fluent talker, it was necessary that he should have some devoted friends who would act for him, so far as catering to his appetite and amusement went; they would also be invaluable in raising fresh loans, when the funds began to get low. Fortunately he had not far to look for two such friends, in fact, he did not look at all, for Charley Frilly and Daddy Billy, both belonging to his own troop, taking compassion on his want of tact and inexperience of the world, kindly came and tendered their services to him. He was only too happy to accept of their valuable aid, and they were consequently not inaptly termed his aides-de-camp.

Scoop must have found soldiering now an exceedingly pleasant sort of life—a very different one from what it had been; his accoutrements were got ready for him when he was for guard or parade; his horse saddled, and his saddle cleaned; his bed made up and made down for him; and so all he required to do was, simply to receive money, give acknowledgments for the same, dress in the morning, eat, drink, and be merry during the day, and undress and go to bed at night.

It has been said, truly, that there is a pleasure to be derived from lending money, but I never can believe that there is any delightful sensation felt when borrowing it; at the same time I am of opinion that it is an art, and some are successful in the pursuit of it, bu even they, I can hardly imagine, ever take a thorough

pride in the following out of their profession. However, if there is any enjoyment in borrowing, Scoop must have been at this time one of the happiest of human beings, for he was regularly pestered by needy applicants for his patronage. The native money-changers, hearing of the money he was worth, of his temporary want of funds, of the magnificent interest he gave, came forward and humbly begged likewise to be allowed to accommodate him, and so to participate in the rich harvest, which would be soon ready for reaping. Scroop, to his honour be it said, never attempted to offer less than the 100 per-cent. he had given from the first, while, it is well known that at subsequent periods, he has signed for money at the rate of even double that amount of interest—a plain proof of his liberality and goodness of heart.

Steady, saving fellows drew their beloved rupees out of the saving's bank, where it was rotting uselessly at the paltry interest of six-annas (sixpence) for ten rupees the year, and cast it into Scroop's cap for two months, when it would be returned to them one hundred-fold for the accommodation.

Then what delightful drives there were in shigrams, twice or thrice a week to Nahpoonabad, and parties and picnics formed to the hills behind that city. Visits made to the different theatrical amateurs stationed in that flourishing cantonment, who of course returned the visits at Keekirkapore, where Scoop, assisted by his aides-de-camp, Frilly and Billy, received and feted them right royally, never were there such times in the 32nd Q.O.R.B. Dragoons, and will, I fear, ne'er be again.

One speculative individual named Bricky Assiter, having invested all his savings in the bonds of Scoop, (Limited), at the customary rate of interest, felt aggrieved that he could get no more to put on. It did seem very hard that he could not get a little more out of the calf which bled so freely. He had certainly done a trifle by disposing of bottles of arrack, worth eight annas, (one shilling), for two rupees; and he had provided luncheons of sardines and beer for Scoop and a few select friends, which would pay handsomely; but these were mere bagatelles; he wanted to do something grand—to accomplish what no other had done, and he accomplished it.

Going through the bazaar one day, he saw some nice ducks, at six annas a peice, and bought six of them, which he took home. Bricky was a married man, so when he gave his wife the ducks, he told her to get them plucked, stuffed, and cooked by to-morrow, for dinner. He then went to Frilly and Billy—for they had the sole management of all these kind of matters—and acquainted them of his speculation. Charley and Daddy were highly delighted; "just the very thing Bricky, you could not have hit the mark better; we were regularly fixed where we should go to, or what we should do to-morrow—in fact were in a consultation, on the subject, when you came up—so let us make arrangements."

"What could you put the ducks, ready cooked, down for, Bricky?"

"Well, not to lose by them, about three rupees each."

"And vegetables, and such-like," said Frilly, "for about twelve, and your own family, you know, charge so much a head for them."

"Well let me see; say half a rupee each."

"Then if we add a rupee and a half each, for beer and spirits, how much will that come to Bricky?"

"Come to! why, ducks, eighteen; vegetables, eight—twenty-six; beer and brandy, twenty-four—twenty-six and twenty-four—fifty rupees exactly."

"Capital," says Frilly and Billy.

And away the trio proceed to Scoop, who simple man, readily gives Bricky Assiter an I.O.U. for 100 rupees, which sends that individual off rejoicing.

On the morrow a glorious party was assembled round Bricky Assiter's hospitable board, and there was enough to make everything go off jolly. The host worthily presided; supported on the right by Scoop, and on the left by Billy, while he was worthily faced by Frilly After the table was cleared, the health of the giver of the feast was proposed, and drnnk with all honours. To which "that jolly good fellow" responded as follows.

"Comrades; I am very much obliged to you for your kindness; you have eaten as much as you could, now drink as much as you can; there's lots more where that comes from, hurrah!" and sat down. They followed his advice, and it was grand to hear, afterwards, Bricky Assiter replying to the toast of "our host and hostess:" when at the finish, he said "his feelings could hardly be restrained when he thought of selling his ducks at three rupees a piece, and then I and my family helping to eat them, that's the way to do it my boys." But had Bricky only known!

Such pleasant hours and days sped quickly; it looked more like two weeks than two months, when the mail which should bring the money £916, would arrive. The mail happened to be a day late, but that only served to whet the appetites of the expectants, who felt that a day made but little difference when the goal was so near. Jewberry held I.O.U'S of Scroop to the value of 800 rupees, for which, I suppose, in cash he not given 300 rupees; so he could afford, when so near the haven of his hopes, to be very jocular, good, and kind to his debtor, and on that night, the 14th of September, all seemed very happy; none more so than Frilly and Billy.

The 15th—the morrow—came and brought the mails, and also brought bitter disappointment; there was no remittance for Scoop, no, not even a letter. Black, fierce, and passionate looks fell upon that individual; but conscious of innocence, he met their reproaches in silence, calmly, and collectedly. It was now that his aides-de-

camp stood in good place to Scoop; at this crisis they proved invaluable.

"What have you all to grumble about?"—"how could he have received a letter, telling him that so-and-so was the case, if it were not so?"—"would Messrs. B. & B., one of the most respectable firms in Bristol, have written to him without good and sufficient cause?"—"say, have you allowed proper time for an answer to arrive by the mail?"—has not the mail been a day behind in coming, and why might not the mail be similarly circumstanced that took his letter home?"

Such were the cries of Frilly and Billy, who came nobly to their master's rescue, when he was over-powered by the enemy, and brought him off the field a conqueror. Their logic was sound and unanserable—proper time had not been allowed—so confidence was restored, and the I.O.U'S of Scoop again rose to par. Money was offered freely on the old terms, which his agents took for him, almost, as it were, under protest—at the mere idea that he shoold fail to pay—he did not want money from them. The shroofs would be only too happy to advance him 500 or 5000 rupees, if it were required, and on easy terms too.

Feasting continued as usual for the next fortnight, when Scroop himself, and a chosen few, went down to the post-office and awaited the arrival of the mail for three hours. Yes, there was a letter from Messrs. B. & B.—hurrah! The letter was opened; no order for the money; still it was very fair and to the purpose. The money would be sent to the paymaster, through Messrs. Cox & Co., of London, the regimental agents. The reason given for doing so, was, that the sum was too large to transmit otherwise than by letter of credit on a bank, or by an army agent. The latter way was preferred. The paymaster had also a letter informing him that a sum of money, for the use of private Scoop, would be sent per the agents, next mail.

This was as it should be; another glorious fortnight; there would be no mistake this time.

On the evening before the mail again arrived, the 13th of October, 1847, the canteen was overcrowded, and Scoop was in state. His aides-de-camps, Frilly and Billy, were very busy indeed, giving invitations to every one for the next evening, when all that was drawn would be paid for by their master. The mail was to its time, and Scoop, ready dressed, stood waiting for the paymaster to send for him to receive the money. Roll-call, 11 a.m., was just over when he was missed—"where was he gone?" "to the paymaster's?" inquired some. "No," was the reply, "for Frilly and Billy are here, and they were to go down with him to help him up with what money he should want." Then they looked about but could not find him. When the canteen opened at mid-day, they all went over, trying to appear jolly, but thinking it strange that he should have disappeared just at the last moment. "I expect,"

said Jewberry, (the principal creditor of the Europeans) "that the rascal is laughing at us from some out-of-the-way place, where he is hiding—he was always a dry, comical dog, though he appears so quiet—but he will turn up grinning before the canteen closes." "Ah!" chimes in another interested party, "he has only gone to make us funk a bit, but it's no use 'cause we know it is all right." The others tried to say so too, but they sipped their beer moodily, with their eyes upon the door. The only jolly companions were Frilly and Billy, who were as jubilant as ever; certainly they had no stake in the matter, they were only dependants, and having had no rupees to advance, they stood to lose nothing, so they were quite cheerful. About 12.30, over rushes Yorke Smith from the troop-room, with a note, which had just been discovered in Scoop's blankets. It was sealed, but not addressed. Jewberry opened it, and seemed to read it twice, when he yelled out, "the —— thieving rascal, let's find him, if we can."

"What is it?"

"Read it can't you," &c., were now shouted in tones quite deafening.

Slowly getting on a table Jewberry looked round and all was hushed while he read,

Keekirkapore, 14th October, 1847.

Dear Comrades,

I am very sorry to inform you that I never had any money left me at all; my father died, but did not leave me a farthing. The letters were all shams. I cannot face you, so I'll go and jump down a tank and put an end to myself. Good bye; these are the last words which will ever be penned by your unhappy comrade,

John Scoop.

Even had the letter been a hoax, and the money all right, if Scoop had shown front that moment in the canteen, I firmly believe he would have been torn to pieces.

If the account of his good fortune had spread rapidly through the barracks, certainly the news of his absconding spread twice as rapidly. "Scoop's hooked it, and taken all the crib-biters and money-lenders in," was the cry that went from bungalow to bungalow, carried to the patcherries, encircled the cantonments, and then got to the bazaar. At the latter place, the shroofs, (money-lenders,) were absolutely frantic. As those who had been taken in represented only about one-tenth of the regiment, the other nine-tenths were quite delighted at Scoop's cleverness; such a silly-looking fellow as him taking in all the wide-awake men in the corps—who would not have parted with a rupee on any consideration, unless they expected twenty-five per-cent. interest on it.

The tanks were searched that day, and the following morning, and no trace could be found of the defaulter; but about four

in the afternoon of the 15th, he made his appearance from among the straw in the forage yard. He gave himself up to the corporal of the guard, and was tried for absence and defrauding his comrades. He was sentenced to forty-two days imprisonment, and to be placed under stoppages until the money was paid. He might as well been ordered to pay off the National Debt, and would have had as much chance of succeeding.

From what I have stated, no one will be surprised that the creditors met with little or no sympathy from the men of the regiment; they had played for a high stake, as they thought, with all the odds in their favour, and they lost as they deserved to do. But that does not absolve Scoop from the guilt of having committed a wilful fraud; though I always believed that he was only the tool of cleverer men, who escaped scot-free. Charley Frilly and Daddy Billy were equally as deep in the mire as Scoop. Poor Bricky Assiter never heard the last of his dinner, wherever he went there would be shouted after him, "This is the way to sell your ducks," &c. Coporal Bowser, good man as he was, never forgave Scoop; he had lost less than the others, yet he was the only one among them who wrote an account of the matter to his friends, describing him as a villain of the deepest dye, whose crimes had wrought desolation and misery throughout the entire regiment.

Scoop went into hospital, remained there, and got invalided home, but died, I believe, when within sight of Liverpool. He or they must have had a confederate in Bristol, probably some lawyer's clerk, who was paid for his trouble. No one ever knew exactly the amount which had been borrowed, as many never owned to their losses, preferring to ignore the matter, rather than be laughed at into the bargain, and they were right.

The names of the actors and places have been altered, but the remainder of the story is true, as many, even now in a crack cavalry regiment, could certify.

HOW TO RENDER THE ARMY POPULAR AS A PROFESSION.

The difficulty of the day with regard to the Army, is the subject of recruiting.

The system of voluntary enlistment which has hitherto been adequate to fill the ranks of British regiments, has recently failed to provide the required supply of men; and the attractions of the service have not proved sufficient to retain soldiers whose limited term of engagement has expired.

This reluctance to enter, and to continue in the military service of the country, the infantry branch especially, has been attributed to many causes, but the true one has not yet been stated.

Protracted periods of foreign service, injudicious repetitions of drill, and the Hythe bugbear, have been offered as reasons, and each and all may have had something to do with the difficulty, but its real source is to be found in the fact, that going into the labour market as the recruiting sergeant does, he is unable to compete with success against the demand by other employments.

He still can offer but a shilling a day, which is generally known to represent a precarious sixpence or less; and a sixpence is far less now, than it was twenty, or even ten years ago, before the value of gold and silver had depreciated.

While the wages of all trades have advanced owing to the enhanced prices of labour, the pay of the soldier remains the same; and the amount he actually receives is barely sufficient for necessary expenses, and as a remuneration for the restraints of discipline, and for many years certain expatriation, it is in contrast with that of a civilian in his own station of life, too small to be brought into any reasonable comparison.

Although a labourer, earning but eight or ten shillings a week, must rise as early, and work harder than a soldier, and has house, food, fuel, and clothing to provide, yet his liberty of movement is unrestricted, and the disposal of his income, limited though it be, is entirely in his own hands.

With the artisan, or mechanic, whose wages are double as much, there is an increase of liberty with more means of comfort; he can marry whom he pleases, and when he pleases; and his industry bears an immediate return, he has not to wait for three years to augment his annual income by eighteen shillings and five pence, or one penny a-day, nor eight years to add £1 16*s*. 10*d*. to it; and he does not risk the loss of the fruits of skill or good conduct by one foolish act, as he too often does in the army.

But it is said the army is recruited by the idle, and the dissolute, and the unfortunate, and not from the steady and industrious portion of the population, which no doubt is true; yet it is also stated, that the aim of the improvement in the clothing, the barracks, the food, and the institutions generally of the army, has been to induce a better class to enter the ranks; and still notwithstanding all this increase of care for the soldier, the class recruited is just the same, for the careful and educated are not to be tempted to enlist for the low rate of pay now offered; and as the condition of the working classes improves, the aversion to military service will increase.

It is frequently urged, that to raise a soldier's pay is merely to give him more facility for misconducting himself; but that argument cannot apply to the army as a whole, for non-commissioned officers receive higher pay, and they do not as a rule, spend their money in dissipation.

Conduct has little to do with pay. In India where soldiers have more money in their hands than at other British stations, their

behaviour is not worse, but it is often far better than that of the army elsewhere.

The question in reality is one of remuneration; not of long or short enlistment, not of severe discipline or foreign service, not of drills or camps, but of money; and as long as the position of the classes from which recruits are drawn, continues to improve, so it will remain.

It is worth while however to compare the results of the two systems of enlistment, the limited and unlimited.

Previously to the limited service act, which came into operation nearly twenty years ago, the army was recruited by unlimited enlistment, which was virtually enlistment for twenty-one years; and a recruit entered a corps with the prospect of remaining in it for the best years of his life.

His circumstances, in the matter of wages to be earned, at the time he joined were probably not so good, in fact or in prospect, as those of a recruit now; and he had a better chance of success in the army than out of it. Changes going on beyond the service influenced him little, for his life was bound to the army; and by good conduct in it, he could gain emolument, advancement, and an increased pension on discharge. Let his fortune be what it might, his hope was in the army; if he was promoted and reduced, his aim was to regain a higher rank, and he had an inducement to do so, for future as well as present advantage. He was a soldier and nothing else, and as a non-commissioned officer, he was far superior to those who have succeeded him; and if he became an officer, his experience, long service, and known character, were his best introductions to his higher grade.

Under the limited service system, a soldier feels his career in the army to be a transition state. He never makes up his mind to look on it as his profession. He has always, so to speak, only one foot in it; and though he knows good conduct will add to his comfort while serving, he never forgets that whatever his conduct may be, he can on a certain day turn his back for ever on the army. If he is fortunate, and is promoted, he probably re-engages at the expiration of his first term; but otherwise, in most instances, he regards soldiering as a servitude, by which he can gain nothing for his future benefit, and looking forward to the day his service ceases, he not only does not re-engage himself, but he deters others from enlisting.

About ten per cent. of every regiment are rated non-commissioned officers, and another four per cent. are employed in various occupations which give increased remuneration; but under the limited service system, men are not to be found willing or worthy to fill these situations. Limited service has certainly had something to do with the deterioration in the character of the army, for it has had the effect of unsettling the minds of the men;

and it is questionable whether they retain more useful members to civil society, for having become accustomed to have everything done for them, and to be well cared for, they have again to learn, if they ever knew, provident and self-reliant habits.

The State finds it necessary to engage for the protection of the country, its colonies and possessions, a force of upwards of two hundred thousand men; and it cannot expect to obtain the services of so large a portion of the working classes, at a very much lower rate of wages than they can command in other occupations. To lengthen the period of enlistment on the one hand; and on the other to raise the pay while serving, and to increase the rate of pension on discharge, are the chief means to ensure the army being kept up to its full complement, and in a state of efficiency, and the minor details of less restricted permission to marry, and a more liberal extension of the provisions of the good conduct warrant, would add much to render the profession of a soldier popular in the country.

A FEW 'NOTES AND QUERIES' ON THE HISTORY OF WEAPONS.

Bows and Arrows.—Few points in Military history are less satisfactorily settled than the dates of the adoption and the setting aside of different forms of weapon, and in no case is this more observable than in regard to the bow.* The cross-bow, we are told, was the weapon of our Saxon forefathers, the arm with which the Militia did yeoman's service at Hastings; also that it was last used for military purposes in England at Bosworth field in 1485; but of the famous long-bow, concerning which we might fairly hope to learn more, our information is even less satisfactory.

The name long-bow first occurs in the reign of Edward II, and a small proportion of archers armed with the long-bow appears to have formed a part of certain regiments as late as the days of James II.† Of its first and last appearance in the battle field, we can hear nothing.

Many of the usages of modern drill would seem to have been common among the archers of the 16th and 17th centuries; two of these we give, as we do not remember to have seem them noticed by other writers.

* As a later example of this uncertainty, we may instance the use of the flint-lock muskets. When were they first used by English troops in action?

And can any reader inform us if we are right in our belief, that the battle of Meanee was the last occasion on which the whole British force was thus armed?

† An "Exercise of the Bow and Pike" appears among Egerton's (the Army List publisher,) new publications for the year 1794.

In Edward Hall's "Chronicle" (7th year of Henry VIII,) we have an account of the Court going 'a maying,' and falling in with a Company of Yeomen, their leader being called Robin Hood, who begged the King to see them shoot, "the King consenting, Robin whistled, and the 200 discharged their arrows at once, when he whistled again, they shot again, and their arrows were so contrived that they made a strange loud noise, which greatly delighted the King!" thus foreshadowing the 'rolling vollies' of modern times. And in the Bowman's glory, (1628,) we are told that three flights of whistling arrows, and three poiuts of war on the horn, were then the customary termination of an archer's funeral. So much for the drill of the bowman.

We cannot help thinking that the range and accuracy of this weapon have been greatly exaggerated by writers of all periods. It would appear that 400 yards was counted the extreme range of the old English bow; on the other hand practice at distances under 220 yards was forbidden by a statute of Edward IV; but a careful examination of the site of the butts in the neighbourhood of many of our old towns, (making every allowance for local changes,) must, we think, be allowed to prove that long ranges were the exception rather than the rule.

So, also, while we admit that savage nations sometimes display wonderful skill with the weapon, we incline to believe that the tales of the accuracy of the long bow have been also rather far fetched.

In Sir J. Herschell's remarks on the 'Estimation of Skill in Target Practice,' (Lectures on Scientific Subjects,) we have some curious information respecting the accuracy of modern archery practice, which may be interesting to the reader.

With a view to test the trustworthiness of certain mathematical formula bearing on the problem of the probability of hitting a mark at a given distance, Sir John caused the records of the Grand National Archery Meetings for fifteen years, (1850 to 1865,) to be tabulated. The results are shown in the annexed table, which we have taken the liberty of transcribing.

The targets, it must be observed, were circular, four feet in diameter, having a golden bull's eye 9·5 inches in diameter, surrounded by concentric rings of red, blue, black, and white, each 4·8 inches in breadth.

The ladies 853 in No. fired, 96 times each at 60 yards, 48 times at 50. The gentlemen 1,222 in No. fired 144 times each at 100 yards, 96 at 80, 48 at 60. Making allowances for certain errors in the returns, the proportion of misses per 1,000 shots fired appears to be 644.

Table from Sir J. Herschell's Lectures on Scientific Subjects.

Class of Shooters.	Distance in Yards.	Number of Arrows	Number of hits.					Misses.
			Gold	Red.	Blue.	Black.	White.	
Ladies	60	81696	1722	4797	7279	8572	8688	50503
Ditto	50	40848	1364	3799	5145	5640	5159	19741
Gentlemen . .	100	175968	1875	5365	8139	10629	11605	138257
Ditto	80	117312	2516	7061	10137	12067	12058	73473
Ditto	60	58560	2551	6651	8855	8913	7752	24166
Total	—	474384	10028	27803	39255	45821	45262	306145

It will be seen that the comparison of the number of misses with that of shots, shews the degree of ACCURACY in hitting a mark at distances varying from 60 to 100 yards, (exemplified in the performances of 1,220 shooters,* each discharging on an average 280 shots), to be about equal to that required from an Enfield rifleman practising at six times the distance, (400 to 600 yards), and firing at the old fashioned circular bull's-eye, to pass from the second to the first class.

From constant training, enabling the archers to use bows of greater power, longer ranges were no doubt more commonly attained than of late years, but we see no reason to believe that the accuracy of the practice, which appears in this instance, dependant on the shortness of the range rather than on the power of the weapon, was ever greater; and we are inclined to agree with Mr. Mark Lemon† in his humorous conclusion, that when our forefathers were wont to 'split hazel reeds at twenty score yards,' they were indeed drawing a long bow!

A recent traveller in China (Fleming's Ride in Mantchu Tartary,) has testified to the care there bestowed in training the Tartar troops to the use of this weapon, and the extensive practice of a sort of 'position drill' among them for strengthening the muscles of the breast and arm; with excellent effect it would appear, as the writer confesses that he was himself unable to bend some of the bows in use. The appliances consisted of supports in the form of bell ropes, (pendant from the roof of a sort of rude 'salle d'armes'), in which the wrists of the archer rested when the bow was at full stretch. The muscles thus exercised being the same as those called into play in the second practice of our 'position drill.'

It is curious to remark in spite of the superiority of their

* We exclude the ladies from this computation on account of the shortness of the range.

† "Up and down the London Streets," by Mark Lemon.

archery to their practice with fire-arms, that in all our encounters with Chinese troops, the casualties on our side have been almost wholly from gun-shot wounds. This fact is equally observable in the scanty accounts which have reached us of the battles of the 15th and 16th centuries, when fire-arms were gradually taking the place of the more primitive bow.

Stones in Warfare.—That most primitive of all weapons the stone has, in all ages, done good service at close quarters; but the following anecdote, which we find in Major-General G. Bell's recently published and very entertaining volumes of 'Rough Notes' is new to us, and presuming it may be equally so to many of our readers, we here transcribe it.

"There were many ways of meeting the enemy in combat, (Pyrenees, 1813,) but who ever heard of an officer going into battle with a pocket full of stones? It was a sort of pastime with a Captain Irvine, of the old 'Slashers.' He was a capital shot with a stone. A very strong, able, active man, left-handed, who delivered his shot with such force and accuracy, that he would 'knock a fellow into next week." He never minded meeting two, or sometimes three Frenchmen when they were detached, pretty sure of knocking one down with a stone, he sprang upon another like a leopard, and knocked him on the head with his own firelock, and with one great thrilling shout paralyzed the third. If he didn't trip him up, he pelted him out of reach with stones as he ran.

"All this gymnastic play created at times roars of laughter amongst the men, for it was never done in a corner, or for bravado."

THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE WAR BETWEEN BRAZIL, ITS ALLIES, AND PARAGUAY.

The extent to which England is interested in this war is considerable, and for a variety of reasons. Past associations count for something, but we have a present interest in the result, especially as regards Brazil, of a very extensive political and commercial nature. Wars and revolutions are, as most people know, common among the South American Republics, and in speaking of them it is a common, but a somewhat absurd practice, to throw all the personal and national vices on preceding governments and generations, as though a man was born with the burden of his ancestors' weaknesses and political ignorance on his shoulders, and had not the power to shake it off. Such an excuse for viciousness might be admitted for a limited period after the overthrow of a bad government, until men had had time to grow better, though one might reasonably expect that a nation which was so superior to its government that it could not tolerate it, would not require much

reformation, but we cannot admit it as an excuse in the case of nations which have governed themselves nearly half a century.

That the Brazilian government might communicate with all parts of Brazil by land is, of course, well known, but in the absence of roads it is quite impracticable, and will continue to be so for a long time to come. Under these circumstances, nearly the whole of the trade between Rio di Janiero and Pernambuco, &c., with the western portion of the empire is carried through the rivers which take their rise in the north-western provinces of Brazil, flow through Paraguay, then through the territories of the Argentine Republic, and finally divide Uruguay from the Argentine territory. No consideration is needed to show how important it is to Brazil that the navigation of these rivers should be unimpeded, but this, which is so important to Brazil, is almost essential to the existence of Paraguay, and the prosperity of the Argentine Republic depends in a very great measure on the same freedom of navigation. Now it is quite clear that if there were any wisdom in these governments, they would sink all minor causes of dispute in order to avoid raising impediments to their commerce with each other, and the rest of the world.

It is not to be denied that Brazil has grievances against Paraguay, as the latter State has against Brazil, and they furnish fair matter for arbitration by the United States, but certainly do not justify Brazil in having recourse to such violent measures as it has taken, which are not only foolish but unjust.

We have already pointed out that the position of Uruguay is such that if it possessed the power, it might practically cut off the communication between the chief cities of Brazil, and a large portion of its provinces, and absolutely seal up Paraguay from communication with foreign countries. This, which Uruguay has not the power to do of itself, Brazil by means of its comparatively powerful navy is desirous of doing for it. To attain its ends in this respect, it has fomented the civil wars that have been raging in that republic with little intermission ever since it has possessed a government of its own; and is charged with the most unjustifiable interference in favour of one of the belligerents; suffering him to retreat into Brazilian territory with his men, when he was beaten, and to organize an expedition there for another inroad. When this creature of Brazil, by reason of the aid and encouragement he received from the Brazilian Government, had gained the upper hand, it became quite evident to Paraguay that it had the most serious cause for alarm from the unity of action between the ruler of Uruguay and Brazil. Even supposing Brazil had not the daring to outrage public opinion by an aggression of this kind, the knowledge that it had the power to do it would have been too humiliating for any State to submit to, which had the means of resisting it; it is quite natural, therefore, that Paraguay should bring matters to a crisis.

Previous to this, however, formal notice was given to the representative of Brazil at Asuncion, that the occupation of any of the States of the Plate would be regarded as a ground for war. In defiance of this intimation, Brazilian troops were sent to the aid of one of the leaders of a faction in Uruguay, who, as we have just said, with their help got possession of the government. Brazil having thus disregarded the threat of Paraguay, the latter at once put it in execution, apparently without the slightest fear of the consequences, notwithstanding the manifestly greater strength and resources of the Empire. It struck quickly, and it struck hard. An unlucky Brazilian vessel that was on its way through the Paraguayan waters to the province of Matto Grosso was seized, and an expedition was sent into that province, before which the Brazilian troops were obliged to retreat, and which took possession of towns, and, as the Government of Brazil alleges, carried off the wives of some of the officials prisoners. While this was going on in one direction, the Dictator of Paraguay applied to the Argentine Confederation for permission to march troops through its territory with the intention of aiding the party opposed to Brazil. Such a demand for permission to march troops through a State at peace with the Republic which Paraguay was desirous of invading, was in itself quite unjustifiable, and there can be no gainsaying that the Argentine Confederation was more than justified in refusing its consent. Nor even admitting the plea urged in support of the demand, namely, that Brazilian vessels were suffered to pass through Argentine waters on belligerent errands to be true, could that be a sufficient ground for insisting on the permission asked for, unless it can be rightfully maintained that two wrongs make a right. In this particular case arguments derived from international law were mere pretexts; it is asserted, and there is not much reason to doubt the truth of the assertion, that the President of the Argentine Confederation was acting secretly along with Brazil in this matter. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that when the Dictator of Paraguay marched his army into the Argentine territory, General Mitre, the President of this republic was perfectly justified in openly espousing the cause of the Empire. Thus by the daring, and what seems the reckless conduct of President Lopez, he commenced warfare with three powers at one time, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. Whatever may be said of the conduct of President Lopez, it is hardly possible to withhold our admiration of a man who, finding war to be inevitable, boldly grasps the nettle, and does not wait for his antagonists to choose their own time and place for commencing operations.

It is very difficult to ascertain the number of fighting men in any army, and especially in the armies of States where truth is less regarded than expediency in the statements made. Still we cannot see what motives Paraguay could have for representing her army to be greater than it really is, and it is from a source favourable to

this State that we learn that the army with which it commenced its march was sixty thousand strong, and was commanded by Lopez in person.

The army was divided into three bodies, one descended the Parana, the others the Upper Uruguay. The first check to this advance was a severe blow to Paraguay, though not nearly so much in a physical as in a moral sense. A force about three thousand strong had advanced too far before the main body, and was attacked by Flores, the President of Uruguay, with, as is said, seven thousand men. A murderous encounter ensued, for the usages of civilized warfare are not much regarded where hatred is so strong, and while the weaker side abstained from asking for quarter, the stronger as resolutely abstained from offering it; the result of which was, that something very like a massacre took place.

A subsequent engagement in which Flores was concerned would have led to his death or capture, and that of the whole of the men under his orders, but for the timely arrival of a large force of Brazilians, by whom all who were not previously killed or wounded, were rescued, though with the loss of the whole of their guns.

This disheartening encounter was not the only check received by the Paraguayans at the commencement of the war. The Brazilian fleet composed of regular war vessels, and in every respect, except as is averred in the quality of the sailors, greatly superior to the Paraguayan vessels, (which were merely river steamers adapted for the purpose, and a few gunboats, or small vessels, on which a few guns had been mounted,) was lying at anchor in line of battle; but the vessels opposed to it, instead of engaging them where they lay, ran past and drew up in a bend of the river. The bank at this point was thickly wooded, and it is said that a considerable force of riflemen were concealed here, and a land battery had been erected to support the squadron. The Brazilians were so confident in their superior strength that they followed without loss of time, and a battle ensued, which was contested with a hotness which seems to prove that the Brazilian sailors, however inferior they may be in some points, are not deficient in courage. Still, notwithstanding the superiority of the Brazilian fleet, victory seemed to be inclining to the Paraguayans, and it was then that the Brazilian Admiral, Baron Tamandare, with the daring of Farragut and Tegethoff, used his wooden ship as a ram. Putting on full steam, and reckless of the risk of an explosion arising from the collision, he rushed at three of his antagonist's vessels one after the other, and sunk them all. There is great difficulty in getting at the real number of killed and wounded on either side; the battle having been an exceedingly bloody one in proportion to the number engaged, and each having the same reason for concealing its losses; the vessels destroyed and disabled in the engagement were, however, evidences that could not be concealed. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians, but it must have been a very barren one, because instead of remaining to

capture the remainder of the Paraguayan vessels, the Admiral made the best of his way down the river. It is a remarkable circumstance that the rams built expressly for ramming have done next to nothing, while wooden vessels that were supposed to be quite helpless have distinguished themselves in this rather novel mode of Naval warfare.

The Paraguayans on the 24th May, 1866, attempted a surprise of the allied army, which, but for a deserter conveying intelligence of their movement, would very likely have been successful. The allies were at least three times, probably five or six times as numerous as the attacking force, yet the latter fought fiercely from the morning until five o'clock in the evening, when they retreated. Both sides as usual claim the victory, but it signifies little which could rightly claim it, for it was one of these battles productive of no results beyond a great loss of life; which General Mitre, in his official account states thus: "The trophies of this day of glory for the allies, and mourning for the Paraguayans, consist of 4,200 corpses left by the enemy on the field, and 370 prisoners mostly wounded. The loss of the allies is 702 killed, and 2,645 wounded." His statement of the relative proportion of killed and wounded Paraguayans suggests a horrid scene of butchery. Other encounters took place in which the fighting was very severe; the allies being encouraged to fight desperately from the known superiority of their number, and the Paraguayans from hatred, and for the preservation of their independence.

The march of the Allied Army towards Curupaiti was checked for a time in a very unexpected manner. In entire ignorance that there was anything to impede their advance, the army suddenly found itself under a well-directed fire which told with fatal effect. The little fort from whence this fire proceeded was named Curuzu, and though it was eventually captured, it was not until the Allies had sustained a very serious loss in killed and wounded; and several vessels of the fleet had been greatly damaged. One statement, which we believe has not been contradicted, says that the iron-clad, Rio di Janeiro, was sunk instantaneously by the explosion of a torpedo, that other of the iron-clads were pierced through and through, and the machinery of a gunboat was blown to pieces by a shell exploding in the boilers. None of the defenders of the fort escaped, it is said, for though few in number they fought to the last, and when the Allies got in the commanding officer blew it up.

A fruitless attempt was made by General Lopez to come to an arrangement with the Allies, and a meeting between him and Generals Mitre and Flores took place, but nothing came of it; the allied generals refusing to treat except on conditions which may be gathered from the reply of the Argentine Minister to the United States Government. The capture of Curuzu was followed by the landing of President Mitre on Paraguayan territory at the head of 10,000 men to support Alegre's advance.

After a few days' delay, occasioned by a succession of storms and the hope that a rise in the river might enable the fleet to act with better effect, the whole force moved towards Curupaiti.

General Osorio also with 15,000 Brazilian troops, followed subsequently by others, went to the assistance of the Allied Army, and in the meantime the squadron spent several hours daily in bombarding the Paraguayan Camp, but without inflicting any perceptible damage; the chief object of this desultory bombardment being probably to provoke General Lopez to waste his ammunition in returning it; reports having been brought into the Allied camp that his ammunition was running low in spite of all the exertions that were made at Asuncion to keep up an adequate supply. The exertions of the Paraguayans in this respect do them infinite credit. Not only did they work night and day in the manufacture of munitions of war, but every gun that could be made available in the defence was so employed.

Another object of the daily fire on the camp was to prevent the formation of new entrenchments by the Paraguayans, and to enable the Allies to construct batteries in close proximity without opposition. It was estimated that they had succeeded in planting about seventy guns within little more than pistol-shot distance.

The number of the Brazilian army was, so far as could be ascertained, 35,000, and in addition to the 35,000 Brazilians, there were it seems 8,000 troops of the Allies. Upwards of 2,000 of these were armed with needle-guns.

The first attack on Curupaiti was made with results which cannot be stated with accuracy, as the writers of the accounts are for the most part influenced by partisanship, or by less worthy motives. According to an Argentine version the opening of the fire, which was accompanied by a reconnaissance in force, was followed by an explosion within the lines of the Paraguayans, while the loss to the Allies was stated to be one killed and seven wounded, and some trifling damage to the iron-clads. Other accounts stated that the iron-clads were unable to act with efficiency in consequence of the water being so shallow that they could not get near enough. But, if we may believe a despatch emanating from a source not specified, the injuries inflicted on these vessels by the fire of the Paraguayan camp were a good deal more than trifling, three of the iron-clads being described as completely disabled. As regards the land attack, it seems to have been as bravely conducted as anything of which we read in the old days of the Peninsular war, and the defence of the Paraguayans was not less brave than the skill with which they had constructed their defences was remarkable. The attacking column was not less than 8,000 men, and these began their march early in the morning, though the assault was not made until after noon. No resistance was offered to the advance of the Allies, and they were even encouraged to come on by finding that what had been the advanced trenches of the Paraguayans had been

abandoned. Scarcely, however, had the Allies got crowded in these than they found themselves subjected to a most deadly fire, which had evidently been purposely delayed until this moment in order to render it more effective. In spite of the heavy fire they rushed on until their advance was checked by a barricade constructed chiefly of felled trees. Unable to advance any further and pressed by those behind, they became massed together in such a way that they suffered dreadfully from the effects of the explosions of the hand grenades thrown among them in profusion by the Paraguayans on the other side of the barrier, to which they had no means of replying. The inability to advance or retreat, and the cries of the men who were torn and mangled, must have demoralised all those within sight or sound. Many officers who were most relied upon as leaders, both on account of their skill and personal daring, were killed here. Reinforcements came up with scaling ladders, which seem to have been wanting until now, but whatever might have been the case at an earlier stage they were now too late. Straggling and scattered as they must have been by the fire to which they had been exposed in their advance, they were not in a condition to struggle against the additional slaughter arising from the falling of the shells among them, which were thrown from the Paraguayan vessels. The retreat was therefore sounded, and a rush backwards ensued, which became a headlong flight when two large bodies of Paraguayans were seen issuing from a battery, which fell upon them and added a large number to those killed and wounded in the advance, and drove many into ditches and water-courses, and into the river Parana, where they were drowned.

The official statement of the losses published by the Allies, is as follows:

"Our losses have been lamentably heavy, about 3,000 *hors de combat*, including 400 killed, in about equal proportions of Argentines and Brazilians, who have again shed their blood in common, and fraternized in the cause of honour on the battlefield. The Argentines had seventeen battalions engaged in the assault, most of their leaders being killed or wounded."

The loss of the Paraguayans in this affair was inconsiderable in comparison with the Allies, but the smallness of their number rendered it necessary to send recruiting agents into the most distant parts of the Republic to collect men to replace the killed, and to offer an equally efficacious resistance to the next attack of the Allies, which it was reasonable to suppose would be made with a larger force on the next occasion.

The limited resources of Paraguay would alone be a sufficient reason for its not assuming the offensive immediately after repelling this attack of the Allies; but prudence counselled the same course, because though its army was sufficient to defend itself within fortifications, it was not strong enough to assume the aggressive; had it been able to do this with a prospect of success, and had accom-

plished it, the war would probably have been ended by the acceptance by all the belligerents of the arbitration of the United States. Paraguay not being then in a condition to assume the offensive, Lopez, or the officers under his command, gave all their attention to strengthening the defences of Curupaiti. Torpedoes were sunk at every point of the river Parana favourable to their explosion; batteries were placed at every point where they were likely to be of use. The defences of the land lines were strengthened by additional earthworks, ditches, palisades; in short, in every possible way in which it could be done with earth and timber, and with such tools as the pick and the spade. So strong indeed were these defences made, that an English officer, considered a good judge of such matters, gave it as his opinion that it could only lead to hopeless slaughter to attack them with less than 50,000 men.

The cholera is said to have broken out in both camps, and the Allies especially are said to have suffered very heavily indeed. A telegram published in the *Moniteur* states the loss of the latter in four days from this epidemic to have exceeded 2,700; and there is nothing in this number, large as it is, which makes it improbable, considering the manner in which men are crowded together in a camp, and that this camp was flooded by the heavy rains which fell just previous to and subsequent to the attack on Curupaiti. The country about Curupaiti is, in fact, so marshy that it is very difficult to construct trenches, and is therefore precisely the kind of country to generate not only cholera, but camp fevers of every kind.

In consequence of the defeat at Curupaiti two decrees were issued by the Brazilian Government, one ordering 1,600 seamen to be raised, and the other ordering 10,000 of the National Guard to be drawn for service in the army. One of the results of this last decree was to excite such a sharp demand for substitutes, that the general price for these ranged from £156 to £187. Another result is related by Mr. Thornton, our representative at Rio di Janeiro, in the following words: "The consequence of this high price is that several slaves have offered themselves, have been accepted, have purchased their freedom, and have enrolled themselves. In some instances, the owners of slaves have given their liberty to one or two on condition of their joining the army, and a large meeting of slave holders was held a few days ago at Pelotas, in the Province Rio Grande di Sul, for considering the best means of encouraging the granting of their freedom to those slaves who would join the army."

The Brazilian squadron at the beginning of April was stated by Admiral Elliott to be about twenty, four of which were iron-clads, besides several transports and flat-bottomed boats. The fleet was heavily armed, and efficient in all respects so far as the vessels were concerned. This squadron moved up the river Parana to reconnoitre and take soundings, but although the Paraguayans had only two flat-bottomed boats with a 68-pounder mounted on each to

oppose this movement, they succeeded with these in inflicting severe damage, one Brazilian iron-clad, the Tamandare, was disabled; a shot from one of the 68-pounders entering her tower and killing and wounding upwards of twenty of the crew and killing the commander. A report of Admiral Elliott confirms the statement with respect to the daring way in which one of these rafts would attack the iron-clads. According to a statement of Consul Ford, of a later date, the Brazilian fleet was even stronger than represented by Admiral Elliott. He says it comprised "six superb iron-clads and twelve large ships of war;" and even this latter statement is considerably lower than one we have met with, which is made on respectable authority. The complaints made of the inactivity of the admiral are loud and general; but, fortunately for himself, he has proved that personal fear is not the cause of it; the probable cause, and one from which we may derive a useful lesson, is the fear that an order to advance up the river would be disobeyed in consequence of the dread inspired by the knowledge that torpedoes abound in it. A very high authority in recounting the events of the American war tells us that the advance of the United States squadron was checked by the same cause, and it was only on Admiral Farragut boldly leading the way that the other vessels followed his example. If United States' sailors hesitated under such circumstances, there is good reason to believe that Brazilian sailors would do something more.

That Paraguay is not without sympathisers in the other South American Republics, may be gathered from the language of the President of Peru, in his message to Congress, at the opening of the Session. He said, "The Republic of Paraguay sustains against Brazil and her allies a struggle in which the justice of her cause is only equalled by the bravery with which it is defended. In the interest of the belligerents, and for the credit of America, we protest against the scandal, and at the same time, offer our friendly intervention." This expression of opinion, on the rights of the question, gave umbrage to the Brazilian Minister, who protested against it, as unwarrantable and uncalled for.

Great surprise is said to be felt at the little interest which the British Government appears to take in what is passing, but in this as in other matters, the government reflects public opinion. How can an Englishman be expected to take an interest in a war, of which they have until now heard next to nothing, and which they have therefore regarded as little more serious than the revolutionary movements that are constantly taking place in one or more of the South American Republics, and at the moment we are writing this, in nearly all of them.

That the United States should desire to put an end to the war, on the mere ground of humanity, is likely enough, but we need not believe that this was the sole ground; the government of that country, as represented in its foreign policy by Mr. Seward, having an

eye to eventualities in the future, as distant as those which induce Russia to creep along in the direction of Central Asia. Moreover, the United States have an interest in the direction of South America which was recognised by the Duke of Wellington and the Statesmen of the day fifty years ago. He even urged as an argument in favour of a speedy settlement of the disputes between Spain and her American colonies, that delay might give the United States grounds for interfering in European questions, which could hardly be gainsaid. Some of the European newspapers who, probably, have been to some extent inspired, as the phrase goes, by the representatives of the United States, aver that this power, if its offers of mediation are not accepted, will, ultimately, take an active share in putting an end to the war. But for the probability that the journals are merely the mouth-pieces of American officials in this matter, their statements might be entirely disregarded, as taking them as a body, the journalists of no country are so completely ignorant of all questions affecting countries beyond the boundaries of the European continent as those of Paris, or who are so rash in assuming that they possess knowledge with so little ground for the assumption; an example of which is now lying before us in the case of the Journal des Débats, which begins a leading article with the statement that "so highly do we regard our domestic fuel, that we have a national song, in which we term it King Coal." The offer of mediation, made by the United States, does not on the face of it convey the impression that it intends to put a pressure on either of the belligerents, but the same might at one time have been said in the case of Mexico. An active intervention in the war, either by winking at the recruiting of men in the States, or in any other way in which one of the belligerents might be strengthened, is not likely to be exercised in favour of Brazil and its allies. It may fairly be assumed that one of the reasons why the Brazilian goverment issued its recent notice, with respect to the emancipation of the slaves, was to conciliate the Northern States of America, though it had other reasons into which it would be out of place to enter fully in this article. The allies felt what a delicate matter it was to reject this proposed mediation of the United States, which is very evident from the apologetic tone in which it is couched.

The Minister of the Argentine Confederation shows what was running in his mind, when at the commencement of his reply to the representative of the American Government, he requests him to thank the President for offering, "not an intervention, but a friendly mediation, with the view of re-establishing harmony between the South American States," also in the extent to which he endeavoured to dose the Americans, with what Judge Halliburton termed, "soft sawder," by lauding the institutions of the Union, and expressing the admiration with which they are regarded by his countrymen, and the increasing desire these have to assimilate their own institutions to them. From this reply must be gathered the motives, real or pretended, of the war, in which the allies have entered with a

comparatively feeble and unaided State like Paraguay, as stated by themselves.

"Since the commencement of the South American Revolution, Paraguay has been crushed beneath the incubus of a tyranny which has lasted to this day. The sole policy which has animated its ruler, has been to avoid participation in the glorious sacrifices made by us in conquering our independence, and to take advantage of our efforts without sharing them. While we were struggling against Spain, he plundered us of our goods, prevented trade, invaded our territories, and taking advantage of our civil dissensions, established himself therein. After a prolonged struggle, the Argentine Republic succeeded in establishing a Constitution. It recognised the independence of Paraguay, which had withdrawn from the old community, and in return for this concession, had neither insisted on indemnity, nor any conditions beyond those of strict justice. There were grave questions with respect to boundaries to be settled, but this confederafion did its utmost to settle these questions in an amicable manner by the use of conciliatory measures.

The Argentine Republic, having no object beyond the consolidation of peace, and the cultivation of friendly and profitable relations with its neighbours and more distant countries, reduced its armament to the very lowest point possible, in order that it might devote the whole of its resources to the developement of the material and moral progress of the country. The government of Paraguay, on the contrary, in pursuance of the policy which it had in view, was unremitting in its preparations for the invasion of its neighbours' territories. It sought for allies among the parties which divide the Argentine and Oriental Republics, in order to give a colour of legality to its pretensions against those countries, and at the same time it organized its resources with the object of imposing on Brazil its own interpretation of the important questions of boundary and navigation pending with that empire. Without previous explanation, and in defiance of the rights and usages of civilized nations, and in spite of the existence of a treaty between the two countries, which provided that a six-month's notice should be given previous to commencing hostilities; the President of Paraguay suddenly and treacherously invaded our territory, took possession of our vessels of war, committed many acts of gross cruelty, and even went so far as to carry off the wives of several of the government officials, whom they still retain as prisoners. Equally violent measures have been committed or threatened against Brazil and Uruguay. These acts and the future dangers that must necessarily have grown out of them, gave birth to the alliance against the government of Paraguay and the present war, which is waged, not against the inhabitants of Paraguay as a nation, but only against the policy and the government of General S. Lopez, who is the real perpetrator of the violent measures enumerated. The allied governments have taken up arms

to repel these aggressions, and they will not lay them down, after sacrificing so much blood and treasure, until they have avenged their outraged rights and honour, settled all questions which might give rise to future conflicts, and arranged a firm and durable peace with the Republic of Paraguay.

The personal government of General Lopez has been a constant source of disquietude in the Rio de la Plata, from the frequent proofs he has given of that violent and aggressive spirit which is the characteristic of his policy, and it is impossible to avoid seeing that so long as the Government is composed of the same persons, there will be no change in this respect; the continuance of peace with the neighbouring states of Paraguay will always be precarious, and the freedom of trade and navigation on the river Paraguay and the Upper Parana and their confluents will always be threatened; consequently the allies would be under the necessity of preserving a defensive attitude, ruinous to their finances, and exceedingly prejudicial to their moral, political, and commercial interests. Undoubtedly, the allies would be glad to obtain what they seek through diplomatic negotiations, and it would be particularly agreeable to them if they could accomplish this through the friendly mediation which the United States has so kindly and paternally proffered; but the Argentine Government is convinced that the United States' Government will perceive that its propositions cannot lead to the attainment of the objects the allies have in view."

Such is not merely the substance, but nearly a literal translation of the whole reply of the Argentine Minister; and laying aside for a moment the consideration of the merits of the dispute between the belligerents, a more gross wolf and lamb case can hardly be imagined. It is almost pitiful to hear an Empire like Brazil aided by two Republics, complaining of being intimidated and ill-used by a little State like Paraguay.

In addition to the soreness that may have been occasioned in the feelings of the United States' Government by the rejection of its offer of mediation, it will not forget that its Consul to Paraguay was refused permission to pass through the allied forces to go to his post at Asuncion. It was said that the Washington Government had ordered two of their vessels of war to accompany that in which its representative, Mr. Washburn, was to take his passage up the river and to oppose force by force if necessary. Subsequently the danger of refusing to allow the passage of the vessels up the river became more evident to the Brazilian authorities, and it was intimated to Mr. Washburn that he might pass if he pleased. The same opposition was made by the Brazilian commander to the passage of La Décidée, a French gunboat, up the river with the French Secretary of Legation on board.

Extent of territory does not necessarily imply strength, and there is, perhaps, no Empire on the face of the earth which, in proportion to its size, is as weak as Brazil. It is possible, therefore, that Pre-

sident Lopez may have formed a just estimate of the relative strength of the Republic he governs and its antagonists. There is no heart for the war in either of the latter. In Uruguay the people are so equally divided in opinion, that if all pressure were removed General Flores, their present ruler, would probably be driven out of the Republic by his opponents. In the Argentine Confederation there is a strong party opposed to the rule of General Mitre, and though the insurrection which has been raging with more or less intensity, has, as we have already mentioned, been brought to a conclusion; there is no certainty whatever that it may not break out again at the very first opportunity, and this opportunity will be given if the Paraguayans are victorious in a battle in which the greater part of the forces of all the belligerents are engaged. As for Brazil, it has neither the men nor the money for carrying on a prolonged war. The army it has at present in the field was raised with difficulty, and its expenditure in maintaining it is said to be about £200,000 a day. It is probable that this statement goes a good deal beyond the truth, but it does not require very profound arithmetical knowledge to calculate that if we assume it to be £100,000, a State which had an estimated debt in 1866 of £38,118,995, cannot find means of continuing this expenditure much longer. A clearer idea of the financial condition of Brazil may be gathered from the Report of our Secretary of Legation at Rio, which gives a clear analysis of the public debt of that Empire. Its estimated total on the 31st of December last was £38,118,995, consisting of the following items:—

Foreign debt	£14,910,713
Internal funded debt of 4, 5, and 6 per cent. stock	10,439,000
Government notes in circulation . . .	3,325,582
Treasury acceptances at two, four, and six months .	4,010,000
Debt due to "Bank of Brazil," to be paid for in further issue of Government notes, as authorized by the Chambers, to replace bank issue of same amount	4,183,700
Debt due to Orphan Fund and deposits . .	1,250,000
Estimated debt of Brazil in 1866	£38,118,995

This shows an increase of £7,356,706 over 1865, in consequence of the Paraguayan war. The internal funded debt, amounting as above to £10,439,000, is stated to be held as follows:—

	4 per cent.	5 per cent.	6 per cent.
Brazil .	£380.	£60,500	£7,458,340
Great Britain . . .		4,940	451,040
Sundry nations . . .		20,020	205,880
Charitable establishments, banks, &c.	11,580	37,460	2,176,180

What the ultimate result of the contest may be it is impossible to predict with any pretence of accuracy. It may lead to a revolution in Brazil and a negro republic, the coloured population being

far superior in number to the whites. The emancipation of the slaves was not a recognition of their right as human beings to freedom, but a concession of what they would have taken by violence if it had not been conceded to them. That the empire has been fortunate enough to be able to raise money hitherto with little difficulty is owing to the belief that the resources of the country are equal to the repayment, and that the Government will honourably fulfil its engagements. But the ability to do this will certainly cease if the war is continued much longer. The position of the army, which is still so far as we know stationed at Curupaiti, is most critical; the loss from disease being so great, and there being no appearance that the fleet will ascend the river to assist in the operations contemplated against Humaita. As regards Paraguay we cannot tell what the strength of its army may be, but we believe there is no ground for the statement put forth that it is opposed to the policy of its leader; while it has the advantage of being free from the load of debt which weighs on its antagonists.

NAVAL GOVERNMENT.

There is a natural tendency on the part of Naval officers to look at the most important questions connected with the government of the Navy from a one-sided point of view. Those who are in office invariably consider that the machinery which has been working at Whitehall during the last two or three centuries cannot be improved, while those who have never held seats at the Board, are generally of opinion that there is room for improvement. Every one will remember the "faults and defaults" which created so much interest in Naval circles, and the powerful arguments used to induce the House of Commons to take the Admiralty "in hand;" how weak we were in men, ships, docks, and basins,—how all dockyard affairs were badly conducted in England; how everything connected with the Navy was mismanaged, how much better all these things were done in France. Then came the Commission on Dockyards, followed by its child, the Select Committee on the Board of Admiralty; these were supplemented by articles in the daily papers, and in various periodicals, as well as by long and warm debates in the House of Commons; and this year has produced some observations on the subject by an officer, who has seen good service, and who can handle his pen as well as he can his sword. We have further been favoured with a review of the administration of the Navy during the period that the Duke of Somerset presided at the Board of Admiralty—written, as is generally supposed, by the President himself, —and we have recently had some "remarks" on Captain Osborn's criticisms by the late First Sea-Lord.

In all these instances the attack on the present system is strong,

while the defence is ably conducted. It is always far easier to find fault than to propound a remedy; and such is decidedly the case in most of the productions which have emanated from the pens of professional writers on the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. It is, in fact, just the difference between theory and practice. Those who are mere lookers on can see openings for good moves on the Naval chess-board, which those who are playing do not discover; but on the other hand, the "lookers on" are not aware of the player's reasons for what he does; there may be, and often is, much in the back ground, of which, if the observer were aware, he might not consider that the "move" was other than the best which could be made. Apply this illustration to the remarks of Captain Osborn, and the observations of Sir Frederick Grey, and the cause of much of the difference of opinion is explained. As the latter officer tells us, "he has had five years' experience as senior Naval Lord at the Admiralty," he consequently sees matters through Admiralty glasses. Captain Osborn has not yet had the advantage which his antagonist has enjoyed so long, and he views things through common spectacles.

Sir Frederick Grey joins issue with the Captain on his historical sketch: and says that his statement to the effect that "the first of the Stuarts formed the Admiralty Commission for the Government of the Navy on its present basis," is an error. According to high historical authorities, it would appear that antecedent to the Revolution, the office of Lord High Admiral had been held by James the Second, and during the reign of Charles the Second, great jealousies arose between the King and his brother, with regard to the exercise of these vast powers; and when James the Second succeeded to the throne, he exercised in his own person, not only the regal authority, but the authority of Lord High Admiral, which was merged in him as sovereign. The Admiralty was therefore not in commission during the time of Charles or James the Second. The Act of Parliament for forming the first Board of Admiralty was passed immediately after the Revolution, and during the second session of the Parliament of William and Mary. By this Act it was "declared and enacted that all and singular authorities, jurisdictions, and powers which, by any Act of Parliament, or otherwise, have been and are lawfully vested, settled, and placed in the Lord High Admiral of England for the time being, have always appertained to, and of right might have been, and may and shall be had, enjoyed, exercised, and executed by the Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of England for the time being, according to their commissions." This Act, passed in 1690, does not seem to have been put in force until two years afterwards, when it was resolved by the House of Commons that "in pursuance of His Majesty's Speech, the House be moved that His Majesty be humbly advised to constitute a commission of the Admiralty of such persons as are of known experience in maritime affairs: that for the future, all orders

for the management of the fleet do pass through the Admiralty that shall be so constituted."

Whatever, therefore, may be said as to the ill deeds of those who presided over the affairs of the Navy during the reign of the James' and the Charles', it cannot be asserted with correctness that these abuses had their origin in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. Not that we think, for one moment, that "my lords" of the 17th century were quite as particular with regard to fees, perquisites, rewards, &c., as they might have been, but we do consider that the Board was much less likely to commit political sins of this description than an individual who was not accountable for his actions to anyone.

But let us see with what Captain Osborn finds fault, and what he proposes as a remedy. He goes to the root of the evil, (so called,) and condemns the constitution of the Board. And what is this constitution? We cannot answer the question better than by taking the words of the Patent under which the present Commissioners are authorized to exercise the power of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland. By this document Mr. Corry and his colleagues are nominated, constituted, and appointed "Commissioners" for executing the "office of High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging, and of our High Admiral of Jamaica, Barbadoes, &c. during our pleasure, giving and granting unto our said Commissioners, or any two or more of them, during our pleasure, full power and authority to do, execute, exercise, and perform all and every act, matter, and thing which do belong or appertain to the office of our High Admiral of our said United Kingdom, &c., as well in and touching all those things which concern our navy and shipping." "And we do further give and grant to our said Commissioners, or any two or more of you, full power, and authority to make such orders, and issue such warrants for the repairing and preserving our ships and vessels already built, and to be built, in harbour, with all things belonging to them, and every of them, according to discretion, and for the well-building, repairing, fitting, furnishing, arming, victualling, and setting forth such ships and fleets as you shall receive directions for, either from Us or Our Privy Council, and also to establish and direct such entertainments, wages, and rewards for and unto all and every such person or persons as are or shall be employed in our services under you, in everything appertaining thereto." The Patent then goes on to command all officers belonging to the Navy to be attendant on the Commissioners, and to execute all warrants issued by them; to authorise surveys to be taken, and accounts kept, and "to propound such ways and means for the establishing such orders for regulating the same as may increase our power and forces by sea, and remove such conceptions and abuses as may prejudice the same, and especially may reduce the mariners, seamen, and sea-

service to better order and obedience." It deals with the rights of wrecks by sea, droits, &c., authorises the appointment of the principal officers of the Admiralty at Somerset House, Superintendent of Dock, Victualling Yards, and Naval Hospitals, and allows contracts to be made "for the hire of vessels, and for the supply of naval, medical, and chirurgical stores, and of victuals, provisions, and other necessaries."

This is the legal form of the constitution of the Board of Admiralty; from which it will be seen that all the Commissioners have equal power, and that no distinction is drawn between the First and any of the other Lords. Practice is, however, in this case very different from precept, for the First Lord is unquestionably supreme. The other members are nominated by him, and if they do not agree with his views he can cause them to be removed; they really hold their appointments at "his pleasure." This fact is well known, and has been publicly stated by several of those who have recently held the office of First Lord. The Duke of Somerset, Sir James Graham, Sir John Pakington, Lord Northbrooke, and Lord Halifax have repeatedly asserted that the First Lord is fully and directly responsible for the administration of the Navy; that in event of any junior member of the Board placing any obstacle in the way of carrying out the views of his chief, he would be forthwith removed from his post; that it is of great importance to have supreme authority vested in the First Lord; that in extreme cases the First Lord must be supreme, and must exercise the power of making the Board subordinate to his will; and that the junior lords must be overruled if they are opposed to the First Lord.

Nor are these merely matters of opinion, nor theoretical ideas of these Ministers. Numerous cases may be adduced to show that, when necessary, the power of the First Lord to overcome the resistance of the other lords was unquestionable. Lord St. Vincent carried it out on several occasions, Lord Spencer did the same. In one memorable instance he insisted on the flag of no less distinguished an officer than Lord Hood (who was pronounced by Lord Nelson to be the best officer in the Service) being struck. The Senior Naval Lord and the Second Naval Lord did not concur with him, and under the threat of breaking up the Board and going to the First Minister, he obtained the sanction of the two other Naval Lords to his decision. History has since shown that Lord Spencer was wrong in this case; it was the only blot on one of the most satisfactory administrations of the affairs of the Navy. Nevertheless it shows the actual power of the First Lord and the helplessness of the other members of the Board. But even if instances could not be cited, and the evidence we have quoted had not been given, the fact of the First Lord of the Admiralty being a Cabinet Minister, while none of the other Commissioners are so, and of his salary being four times as much as that of any of the other Members of Board, must be sufficient to show that the words of the Patent do not agree with usage.

The question then arises would it not be better to alter the constitution of the Naval Department? and if so, in what manner? Numerous plans have been propounded; many of them are evidently impracticable, most of them are in one respect alike; that is to substitute for the First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, a Secretary of State for the Navy, with Under Secretaries, and a Council. This is the plan for reconstruction which has been frequently proposed in the *United Service Magazine*; it has recently been renewed in the columns of another periodical by Captain Sherard Osborn. The main features of his scheme are nearly similar to our own, while the details differ materially. After many years of practical experience in the working of the huge machine called the Admiralty, we cannot come to any other conclusion than that it is capable of being considerably improved; but we do not think with Captain Osborn that it is "an emblem of past prejudices and barbaric government, lamented over, scoffed at by the men of to-day, upheld and dragged along by the high priesthood of ancient custom and vested interest." Nor is it fair to single out instances such as the commencement of the Russian war to prove that the Board of Admiralty is effete and a disgrace to the nation, and that if there had been a Secretary of State instead of a First Lord, some of our best seamen would not have been turned adrift when that war was over. That was, in fact, one of those cases which might just as well have occurred had there been one instead of six rulers of the affairs of the Navy. Sir Charles Wood did it as a Cabinet Minister, after consulting his colleagues in Downing Street, and not his subordinates at Whitehall, just as he would have done had he been a Secretary of State. Sir Frederick Grey very properly ascribes measures of that kind to "the fluctuating policy of the Government yielding to Parliamentary pressure, and to the popular cry at one time calling loudly for economy, and at another under the influence of excitement, demanding an extravagant outlay."

There is, however, one point on which most writers on the constitution of the Admiralty are agreed—that relating to personal responsibility. Practically the First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible to the country for the proper government of the Navy, as the Secretary of State for War is for that of the Army; but we think it would be extremely difficult to fix responsibility on the other Members of the Board. True it is that they have certain duties allotted to them, but any failure connected with the performance of those duties could not be visited on them, as their acts are not their own as individuals, but the acts of the Board of which they are Members. This difficulty would be overcome if the Board were abolished, and each of the Departments were presided over by some one who would be entitled to receive the praise due for its good government, and to be visited with the censure which ought

to follow in bad management: and it is on this ground that we consider some modification of the present system advisable.

The "larger features" as he calls them, of Captain Osborn's scheme, are as follows. In the Civil government of the Navy he would abolish the office of Lord High Admiral, or the Commission for executing his duties, and he would rule the Navy by a Secretary of State, who should always be a Member of the House of Lords. He would also abolish the Junior Civil Lord, and he would have two Under Secretaries of State for the Navy, one a civilian, and the other a naval officer—both to be Members of the House of Commons. He would also have a Secretary for the Admiralty, "that office being open to those gentlemen of the Admiralty who at present can only rise to the grade of chief clerk." For the Executive Government of the Navy he proposes a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, to be always an officer selected for his experience and adminstrative talents; he should on no account hold office with a seat in the House of Commons; but he should be aided by a proper staff of officers, consisting of one admiral and two captains, to whom certain duties would be assigned, but who would not be allowed to interfere with those of the heads of the executive or civil departments.

Then there is to be a Consultative Council of the Navy, consisting of the heads of Departments, divided into two Committees, one executive and the other civil. This Council is to comprise the Surveyor-General of Her Majesty's Ships and Dockyards, the Director-General of Naval Ordnance, the Controller General of the Coast Guard, the Inspector-General of Marines and Marine Artillery, the Hydrographer of the Navy, and the Director-General of Transports, Convict Ships and Store Ships. "Each of these offices," as Captain Osborn reminds us, "exists at present;" he merely "proposes to get rid of the spiritual medium called a Sea Lord, to place them in direct communication with the Commander-in-Chief, and to make each responsible for his own duties." These six officers would form the Executive Committee of the Consultative Council, with one or more of the members of the Commander-in-Chief's staff.

"In like manner the civil administration of the Naval Department may be safely placed under the immediate control and responsibility of the able officers who now really manage them, viz: the Accountant-General, the Director-General of the Medical Department, the Engineer-in-Chief of Steam Machinery, the Controller General of Victualling, the Controller-General of Stores, and the Director of Public Works. None of these officers, nor those of the Executive Committee would have seats in the House of Commons."

This Consultative Council would assemble weekly, with either the Commander-in-Chief or the senior member of his staff as president, and one of the Under Secretaries as vice-president.

If we understand rightly the scheme of Captain Osborn, he would place the government of the Navy in the hands of the following officers, viz.:

A Secretary of State, a civilian, with a seat in the House of Lords.

An Under Secretary of State, a civilian, with a seat in the House of Commons.

Another Under Secretary of State, a naval officer, also with a seat in the House of Commons.

A Secretary of the Admiralty, a civilian, without a seat in Parliament.

Officers to be selected from those who have served in Her Majesty's active fleet, without seats in Parliament.

A Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.
A Staff for ditto, consisting of an admiral, and two captains.
Surveyor-General.
Director-General of Naval Ordnance.
Controller-General of the Coast Guard.
Inspector-General of Marines.
Hydrographer.
Director-General of Transports.
Accountant-General.
Director-General of the Medical Department.
Engineer-in-Chief.
Controller-General of Victualling.
Controller-General of Stores.
Director of Works.

Under this arrangement there could never be more than two representatives of the Navy in the House of Commons, of whom one must be a civilian and the other a naval officer. The latter would not have a very easy berth we think, and in case of his unavoidable absence there would not be any one in the House who could authoritatively answer the various professional questions which are being constantly asked. Nor would the Civilian Under Secretary have an enviable task, especially while the votes of the Estimates were being settled, and matters relating to expenditure and accounts were being discussed. This is one of the faults in this fresh attempt to settle the defaults of the Admiralty as a Board. Another is to be found in the proposal that all the Members of the Council shall be officers in Her Majesty's Navy or in the Marines. It is impossible to express in better language than that used by the late Sir James Graham the opinion entertained in high quarters of the qualifications of naval officers. He said on one occasion, "I cannot express in adequate terms my admiration of the naval character: I think it decidedly the very flower of British society. I think that a naval officer trained from his youth in his profession

and master of his profession, is one of the noblest and finest characters that the history of this country can produce." But he at the same time added, "if you come to political life, to controversies in Parliament, to sustaining in debate the views which they may strongly entertain, if they have to superintend all the details of the Civil Service, which past habits have not made familiar to them, I think they have not an equal chance with civilians; you cannot expect they will render the same service any more than if you sent a civilian to command a fleet: he would be found extremely deficient."

The fact is that professional writers on these subjects, generally lose sight of the fact that a considerable portion of the business connected with the administration of the Navy has little to do with matters purely naval, or which require a knowledge of the technical details of maritime affairs. The formation of contracts, the arrangement of the requisite supplies at the various depots at home and abroad, the superintendence of the intricate accounts which are required by Parliament and the public to be kept of all money expended, the distribution of the official staff; all these are matters which can be managed better by civilians educated and trained for the purpose, than by naval officers who have been educated and trained for their own profession.

It may also be observed that Captain Osborn's plan would shut the door of promotion to the higher grades against all those who have as much right to look for promotion and advancement in the civil branches of the Service, as Naval officers have in the Military branch. We allude particularly to the posts which have been held with so much benefit to the country, and with credit to themselves, by such men as are mentioned by the author of "Our Admiralty." Sir Richard Bromley, and Sir Thomas Grant, and we might add Sir John Thomas Briggs, and Mr. Dundas. Unless the chief clerks and the senior clerks in the several departments of the Civil Branch of the Admiralty have the opportunity of becoming principal officers, the public cannot expect them to exercise that assiduity and that ability which they would otherwise do if they knew they might rise to the top of the official tree. From one part of the remarks on "Our Admiralty," it might be inferred that the author would be of this opinion also, for he recommends "that the office of Secretary to the Admiralty should be open to those gentlemen of the Admiralty who at present can only rise to the grade of chief clerk."

The greatest flaw in Captain Osborn's scheme is, however, to be found in that part which indicates how the business of the Council is to be carried on. He says "the Committees would assemble weekly, with either the Commander-in-Chief or the senior member of his staff as President, and one of the Under Secretaries as Vice-president. The Council should only be summoned on the joint requisition of the Secretary of State, and the Commander-in-Chief,

and then be merely consultative in its office. Either the Minister or the Commander-in-Chief to sit as President, and the Under Secretaries as Vice-presidents. The Council to have no right of vetoing an act of the Minister and Commander-in-Chief, but the Council, when called on to deliberate on any radical charges affecting the Service, may propose modifications, or suggest any improvements." Now we would ask, which of the two "great men" would be responsible for any mismanagement? and is it to be supposed that officers, whether Naval or Civil, of any standing in the profession, would consent to hold their appointments for any length of time if they found that their opinions were continually disregarded? Again, it would not be at all improbable that the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief might not work well together, or that they might not deem it necessary ever to call the Council together; and then only as a mere matter of form. We believe that all who have had much experience in Military affairs since the creation of the office of Secretary of State for War are fully convinced that the present system of really divided, although nominally entire, authority over the Army is not conducive to the efficiency of the Service, and that there must always be a feeling of antagonism existing between the Secretary of State at Pall Mall, and the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse-Guards; one is always attempting to exercise the supreme authority granted by Parliament; the other is always successfully resisting it.

At the same time we think that a modification of the constitution of the Admiralty, somewhat in the direction pointed out by the author of "Our Admiralty" might be effected, and the administration of the affairs of the Navy benefited. The details of this modification we need not point out now, having done so a few months ago. It must, however, be always borne in mind, that whatever changes are made in the titles or members of the Chief Administrators of the Admiralty, the mode of carrying on the routine of the business of the office must remain pretty nearly as it is at present.

Sir Frederick Grey has very fairly described what this routine is in the following terms:—

"On the arrival of the letters they are opened by the Reader in the presence of a Secretary, who reads them and indorses upon them the name of the Lord or Lords to whose branch of the business they relate. Most of the letters arriving by the morning mails are thus opened before the work of the office begins, and are distributed in readiness for each Lord on his arrival at the office. The ordinary routine business is disposed of by the Superintending Lords, who make the necessary Minutes on the papers and put their initials to them. On any important question the Superintending Lord obtains from the heads of branches and from the Record-office any previous correspondence or information necessary for dealing with it. As soon as he is prepared to do so he brings the subject before the First Lord and such of his colleagues as are interested in it. The result of their deliberations, and the decision

of the First Lord are then embodied in a Minute to be brought before the Board at its meeting at noon. Thus each Lord is prepared to bring forward all the business belonging to his branch which it may be desirable to bring to the knowledge of his colleagues, or to discuss more formally at the Board. The Minutes as finally agreed upon receive the Board stamp. In most of the important cases the course to be followed is to a great extent previously decided by the First Lord, after consultation with the Lords to whose branch of the business they belong, and the Board stamp is then little more than the formal authority for carrying out that decision. The Minutes are sent through the chief clerk to the branch to which they relate; the letters or orders are framed with the most rigid adherence to the Minutes, and it is the duty of the head of the branch to represent to the Superintending Lord or to the Secretary any error he may discover, any departure from established precedents, or any proceeding which may establish an inconvenient precedent for the future. In many cases, before arriving at a decision, a more formal report is called for from the heads of branches, setting forth the effects that might incidentally arise from any proposed measures that might otherwise be overlooked. The letters thus carefully drawn up are submitted to one of the secretaries for signature, and he has then a further opportunity of checking any irregularity or of pointing out any error that may inadvertently have been committed.

"The result is," continues the First Sea Lord, and we endorse his words, "the result is that the business of the office is transacted with a rapidity and regularity that could only be secured by some such system of dividing the work, while the daily meetings of the Board and the free and unreserved communications of the different members with each other, and with the First Lord, contribute materially to the efficient working of the system." Whether he is equally correct in saying that "there are thus combined complete unity of action and a responsibility as well defined as that in any other public Department," is worthy of consideration in a future number.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, June 23.

The money which Frenchmen are making by the Exhibition diverts their attention from almost all public matters; manufacturers, artisans, tradesmen, all are fully employed in supplying the demands of the foreigners, and in getting as much from them in return for their goods as the foreigners will pay, and the greater part of these are too ignorant of the language, and, moreover, think it would be beneath them to haggle with respect to price; consequently they pay four or five times as much as they might

have bought the same things for in the great cities of their own countries. The contradictory accounts that are given of the charges made for provisions, lodging and such things, are owing to the fact that there is nothing like a tariff for anything; all persons who have anything to dispose of are in the position of the sons of Ishmael, their hands are against every man, though it can hardly be said that every man's hand is against them; because people who have been vainly seeking for hours for a place in which to sleep, are too glad to obtain shelter of any kind not to be humble and meek, and willing to pay any price, reasonable or unreasonable, for the accommodation they stand in need of rather than remain in the streets or be starved. It may excite surprise that people should complain of the high price of provisions, when they might get what they require at such a very moderate price in the Exhibition. But it will not do to reckon on this source of supplying your wants in this respect, when all the supplies are exhausted, people must go somewhere else and pay whatever the demand may be; it would be almost absurd to expect to buy in one department what would fetch three or four times as much in another. Those who remember what Frenchmen did in our own Exhibition in defiance of the published tariff, will not be surprised at anything they may do when they get their victims on their own ground. Everybody has a story to tell you of the extortionate charges to which he has been subjected; in fact, natives of all nations are treated with the same impartiality; the man who escapes best is he who has fewest wants.

That Frenchmen are gratified by the presence of so many sovereigns in Paris, is only natural; any other nation would feel in the same way under similar circumstances. The reception given to the Czar whenever he appeared in public before the attempt was made on his life, was a complete refutation of the stories that have been told of the prevalence of Polophobia in France. Certain newspapers which have for years made it a point to oppose all measures taken by Russia with regard to Poland, have induced foreigners to suppose that the cause of the latter country is one in which the French nation take a lively interest. This is another instance of the effect produced by reiteration. The truth is that no nation is more indifferent to what takes place in foreign countries than the French, and it is only when their feelings of self-love are excited that this indifference is shaken off. If the detachment of Poland from Russia does not take place until France makes a sacrifice to bring it about, the sooner the Poles make up their minds to a close alliance with the country which is said to govern them so cruelly the better. The attempt to assassinate the Czar made him a far more popular sovereign than he was at the beginning of his visit, and the reports that he was hissed and insulted by allusions to Poland, were based on such a very slight foundation that they are scarcely worth mentioning. It is said that an understanding has been come to between the Czar and the Emperor

France with respect to the Eastern Question, and in which the former will have his general policy advocated, and it will be left to himself to carry it out in its details. This, taken in conjunction with the flattering reception given to the Viceroy of Egypt (which is described further on), seems to be preparing difficulties for the future likely to affect the present good understanding between England and France.

On Friday last the Legislative Corps made some regulations with respect to the Budget, which will have the effect of putting off the settlement of the projected laws on the press, the army, and the right of public meeting to a supplementary session to meet next November. The Opposition have protested against this adjournment; not that they have any hope of preventing it, but with the view of letting the country see that it is not with their consent that the consideration of such important matters is delayed. The majority, and even the Governmeut itself, appear in no hurry to bestow these measures on the country; and it is surmised that, considering the length of time during which these measures have been dragged along, that greater diligence would have been shown if the intention of them had been to restrict instead of to extend the liberties of the public.

In the consideration of several amendments of the laws proposed by the Government, the committees appointed to report on them have shown themselves much less liberal than the Emperor. A short time back the Government proposed the abolition of imprisonment for debts of an ordinary kind, namely, such as arose out of trade and business transactions. The committee to whom the consideration of the law was submitted, were so violently opposed to its adoption that it sent to all the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, and to every official they could think of who was likely to support their own opinion that imprisonment for debt ought not to be abolished; and in their report against its abolition they ransacked all the ancient authors and the first five books of the Old Testament to fortify their conclusions by the practice of antiquity.

A great deal more noise is frequently made in the papers on matters in which the greater part of people, even of Paris, take little or no interest, as though they were regarded by the nation as of the utmost importance; whereas outside the cities there are only a few individuals who care anything at all about them, or if they do take an interest in them it is only to express an opinion that the Government is in the right. The bill respecting public meetings is one of the exceptions to this ordinary indifference on public questions; Frenchmen generally don't want to attend public meetings, and probably not one in a hundred ever did or ever will attend one. But to be told in the face of the world that they shall not meet even in small bodies without having a police agent among them with the power of dissolving the meeting of his own mere motion, after

all that has been published in the French papers respecting monster meetings in England in the streets and public places, galls the Frenchman to the quick. Steady going men who have something to lose, and who, remembering the damaging effect on trade of past political disturbances, would willingly make any sacrifice in the matter of political rights rather than see a recurrence of such disasters, feel humiliated by the proposed law. Englishmen will naturally feel some degree of contempt for a nation in which such restrictions are imposed and submitted to; but there is a difference in these matters between the two nations, of which Englishmen generally cannot be cognisant. If forty or fifty of the big boys at one of our public schools were to send an address to another school, it might be noticed if it possessed unusual merit or interest, otherwise people would pass it by without notice of any kind whatever. In France this is not so. So little are people accustomed to see communication of the kind between different bodies, however insignificant they may be in themselves, that they attach an importance to them which to us seems ridiculous. The press instead of passing them by unnoticed, attaches the same overweening importance to them. What irritates men more is the circumstance that the Royal Commission should show themselves less liberal than the Government, for it is to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the projected law that this particular restriction is due. The reason of this harshness arises, I have no doubt, from the recent development of the spirit of combination among the working classes which has alarmed the manufacturers, who would like to keep the working men in subjection, as much as it has annoyed them to pay more for the work done and thereby reduce their profits.

The truth is, however, that the selfish interests of many employers are more seriously threatened than is commonly supposed. Though men may not form political societies, they may unite to form co-operative societies, and the idea of working in a body without being under the authority of any individual is so thoroughly in harmony with the character of Frenchmen, that they would prefer to work together in this way, even if their gains were not greater, than submit to the dictation of an employer. This dread of combination is participated in by politicians who are not manufacturers. Recent addresses received from trades-unions in England, and similar communications from other nations show a rapidly growing feeling among the working classes, that governments were made for men, and not men for governments; and that they are fools to submit to be arrayed against each other for slaughter, for reasons in which they feel no interest whatsoever.

The Emperor being too unwell from a cause by some termed lumbago, by others rheumatism, or something else, to receive his royal guests who arrived in Paris on the 17th, the Empress had to receive them alone, and a somewhat arduous task she must have found it. At half-past two o'clock she received the Grand Duke and Duchess of

Baden; at three o'clock the Count and Countess of Flanders; at five o'clock the Viceroy of Egypt. For political reasons the reception given to the latter deserves to be briefly described. Officers belonging to the Emperor's household had been sent to the Lyons railway station, and on the arrival at the station in Paris he was received by the Turkish ambassador and the members of the embassy; the Prefects of the Police and of the Seine were also present. Five court carriages with their attendants in full dress were in waiting to convey him and his suite to the Tuileries, and a battalion of infantry with their regimental band were drawn up in the courtyard of the station. Detachments of Lancers of the Imperial Guard were placed in different parts of the procession, and on the arrival of the Viceroy at the Palace he was received with the honours accorded to the Imperial family. The staircase was lined with a double row of Cent Gardes, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies and the Grand Chamberlain, with other Palace officials, were stationed at the foot of the grand staircase to conduct him to the presence of the Empress, who was awaiting his arrival in the First Consul's saloon, surrounded by the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the Grand Equerry, and other grandees too numeous to be specified. The reception of the Viceroy, and the introduction of his attendants to the officers of the Palace was soon over, and he was conducted with equal ceremony to the apartments prepared for him in the palace.

All that France can do to extend her influence in Egypt, she is doing. The flattering nature of the reception given to the Viceroy, is well calculated to impress him with the great power of France, and to incline him to the side of that country in the event of any dispute in future, with respect to the passage through his territories.

We have had occasion to mention in a previous number of this Magazine that several of the chief men who surround him, and who are entrusted with carrying out improvements, necessarily indeed, seeing that Egyptians possessing scientific knowledge are rare, therefore all, or nearly all engineering works are entrusted to foreigners. In consequence of this, Frenchmen have acquired great influence over him, so that he is probably as popular among them as he is unpopular among the generality of the English residents in Egypt. Still further to increase French influence in the Egyptian army, the Native regiments who were sent to serve in Mexico have all been promoted since their return to Egypt, and have been distributed throughout the Army; the privates as non-commissioned officers; non-commissioned officers have been given commissions, and the commissioned officers have been promoted to higher grades. The reason given for this wholesale promotion is, that the knowledge they have acquired of military duties by their service in Mexico shall be utilized for the benefit of the whole Egyptian Army.

The Report on the Supplementary Budget of 1867 and the Budget of 1868, drawn up by M. Du Miral, in the name of the

Financo Commission of the Legislative Body, is now in the hands of the Deputies. The former—that is, the Supplementary Budget for the present year—shows an increase in the ordinary expenditure of 21 million francs. Of these 21 millions, eight are for the War Department, and 2,800,000frcs. for the Naval. The increase in the extraordinary expenditure is set down at 92 millions, of which 38 millions go to the Army, 27 millions to the Marine, and 21 millions to Public Works. The War Department has, then, in supplemental credits, 46 millions—viz., eight millions out of the ordinary Budget, and 38 millions out of the extraordinary. The charge of eight millions is accounted for by the high price of food and of forage; and the 38 millions are made up of ten for Mexico, six for clothing for the troops, and 22 for the new muskets. But these sums by no means cover the cost of the armaments; they are merely temporary, or taken on account.

As regards the Mexican expedition the report continues:

"Your Commission, more impatient than our colleagues, lost no time in demanding, very soon after the commencement by its labours, precise information as to the charge imposed on the Budget of that expedition. After the amendment was presented we invited the Government to communicate to us the particulars called for concerning the *matériel* of war and of the navy, as well as the amount of the claims of our countrymen. The Government is occupied in collecting them, and in the meantime we are authorized to state that the losses in *matériel* were in 1864, when the claims were ascertained, estimated at 22,500,000frcs., in which was comprised the expense incurred in bringing home our troops. But, even supposing them to be double that sum, by reason of the time which has elapsed since that date, and adding it to the 337 millions which stands in the annexed table, the total, we are convinced, will be considerably under that which the movers of the amendment supposed."

The result of this expedition, and the abruptness with which the French forces were withdrawn, must have greatly irritated the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian, but it is exceedingly unlikely that he has, as asserted, issued a proclamation charging the Emperor of France with cowardice and treachery in leaving him to his fate, which will probably be nothing more severe than exile; the leaders of the so-called Liberals having very good reason to believe that nothing would tempt him to return.

Those who have a talent for the invention of stories say that the chairman of the committee on the re-organization of the Army, since his appointment, has never appeared in public without a pair of spurs in the heels of his boots. The interest in the ultimate settlement of this question is as great as ever. Articles and pamphlets almost innumerable, have been published, on the subject of the re-organization of the Army. The objections that have been made to the Government scheme have proceeded in very many instances

from journalists, who may be affected by it in an unpleasant manner. Men practically conversant with military matters, and who have a sufficient knowledge of what has passed and is passing in foreign countries to perceive what France has to guard against in the future; and who do not blind themselves to the fact that it is not sufficient to have resources to draw upon if the force in existence to withstand the first onset is inadequate for the purpose ; the best authorities who have written on the subject agree in this, that a strong standing force is requisite for the defence of a country; that nothing but a habit of serving will give the soldiers composing an army that confidence in each other which will render them in the aggregate a solid machine capable of being worked precisely as its controller wills.

On account of the high price of provisions, the pay of the troops, and also of the marines is increased by four centimes a day; the addition to be paid until the last day of the present year.

Russians were half wild with the excitement produced by the telegraphic announcement that the life of the Czar had been attacked in France. The party in the Government and at Court, who had opposed the visit of the Emperor, had the consolation of saying that their prophecies of evil had been confirmed, while those who, from obsequiousness, or in pursuance of a far-reaching policy had encouraged his visit, were depressed in a corresponding degree. More detailed information modified the feeling on all sides, and it was then admitted that as no evil had resulted, nothing but good could come of it; a serious danger shared by two men in company, being one of the most effective methods of establishing a bond of union between them. It is rather curious evidence of the extent of the Russian Empire, and the slowness with which business is conducted, that addresses of congratulation to the Emperor from some of the most distant parts continue to come in.

The marriage of the Princess Dagmar to the Czarewitch, and the betrothal of a Russian Princess to her brother is a much more significant fact than is usually the case with royal alliances. Making every allowance for the restricted choice of the Royal family of Russia in the matter of matrimonial alliances, they are not made without a regard to the future. The annexation of Crete, and the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece is almost a certain eventuality, whether Turkey consents to it or not; and if this power is spitefully disposed towards the Cretans, and the inhabitants of the provinces just mentioned, it will probably have its malevolent feelings gratified by the result. The Corfiotes, who were so mildly governed by us, appear to have regretted their release from our domination but once, but that has been ever since. But the participation in Greek taxation and liabilities, if they should be found disagreeable, will not alter the fact that the Kingdom will be a strong one, and capable of aiding in strengthening the power of Russia, towards which all peoples and States gravitate that profess

the Greek religion. It deserves the most serious attention of Englishmen, that the powerful Navy which Russia possesses, and which it is constantly increasing, and its immense army would render our naval force weak in comparison with the combined navies of that country and France. The safest policy of England is to cultivate a good understanding with Prussia, and to assist her in every possible way in the construction of a powerful Navy. Except in the case of contingencies, when we may act as the ally of other States, there is not one beside Prussia that could be reckoned upon in the slightest degree to give us active assistance in the case of our getting a quarrel on our hands.

Admiration of military glory is one thing, the acquisition of it another. The French people would be very unwilling to make important sacrifices to obtain it, but a general who has gained it, and more especially if he happens to be a foreigner, will be more of a lion in Paris than he would be likely to be in any other city; hence it is not surprising if the reception given to the Prince of Prussia, notwithstanding the general unpopularity of Prussia, should have been gratifying to him; nor had the King, his father, any fair ground for complaint, though, of course, he had no right to expect that any enthusiasm would be excited by his presence in public; the most he could fairly hope for being, that he would not be saluted with manifestations of an opposite character. Nothing of any importance has taken place in Prussia during the past month; the visit of the King and Bismark to Paris, together with the continued indisposition of the Minister, has prevented anything beyond mere routine work from being done, even if anything more had been contemplated.

The numerous statements that have been published relative to the superiority of other breechloaders, must have inspired doubts in the minds of the Prussians as to the efficiency of the needle-gun, notwithstanding the debt of gratitude they owe it, and the confidence they feel in its capabilities. Their confidence in it seems to have been restored, if we may judge by an article in a military paper of Berlin, which says, "the needle-gun has nothing to fear from a comparison either with the Snider or the Chassepot rifle. On a dull, frosty day in March last, eighty-four men, who had had little practice, stretched themselves on the ground, with their cartridges beside them, and in that position fired for thirty-two seconds, at a target distant four hundred paces. During this time they fired a total of 350 shots, 75 out of every 100 of which struck the target. They had had no special drilling, and were simply told to hit the target as often as they could during the time specified. The number of shots fired gives a proportion of 41.6 per man.

The preparations that are being made at Rome for the approaching celebration of the centenerary of St. Peter, and the ceremonies that are to be performed at the same time, keep the whole city astir. Cameo manufacturers, modern and antique, statue makers, workers

in wood, ivory, and plaster, in short, all artisans are as busy as they can possibly be. Scores of bishops and higher dignitaries, and hundreds of priests, either are, or will be present, and though these would not be great purchasers on their own account, they will have to buy largely on account of their congregations. Probably nothing could be so well calculated to promote the manufacture of statuettes, and all the little articles which form the staple of the trade of Rome, as this gathering of priests from all parts of the earth. What vanity the Pope has in his heart, will be certainly roused by the spectacle of so many of his subordinates or servants, whichever he may please to call them, who will meet on this occasion in his palace. Not only will it be attractive, as a spectacle, but the information they will bring regarding the manners and customs of the people of the countries from whence they come, will make Rome an exceedingly pleasant place to live in during their stay for those who can take plenty of introductions.

But every cloud has its dark side, and just at the time when the people of Rome are reckoning up their chickens by anticipation, there is a stir in the Papal cities, and a cry from the provinces, caused by a sudden increase of brigandage and the appearance of a body of men in arms, for the purpose of causing disorder. These miserable proceedings, which lead to nothing but an interruption of trade and the alarm of the timid and the respectable portion of society, are said to be instigated by the followers of Mazzini, and they are senseless enough to be promoted by them. It is said that Garibaldi is no stranger to what is going forward, and that an extensive rising is in preparation. Of course, what amount of truth there is in this statement, is only known to a few, but what they propose may not be so easy to carry into effect as they seem to imagine. The King of Italy will do his best to prevent it, and the troops in Rome are sufficient to put down an outbreak in the Papal States much more extensive than is threatened. The presence of Garibaldi in Florence is supposed to be significant, taken in connexion with the threats he uttered when on his tour; but, after all, it may be that the object of his remaining is to exert a kind of moral pressure on the Papal government, to make the clergy more yeilding in the matter of the church property, which is still the great stumbling-block in the way of the Italian government, and seems as far from settlement as ever.

Six months ago, Ricasoli, Matteucci, and three others, formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of organising a National Society for the spread of education in Italy. They appealed to the most influential men and corporate bodies in the kingdom for their assistance—and with this result. The subscriptions asked for were in the form of shares of a certain amount; the number of the shareholders is now upwards of four thousand, and include the King, senators, deputies, bishops, and the principal men in the kingdom. One hundred and thirty committees, working in different

parts, have been affiliated to the principal committee. The total amount subscribed, is nearly £17,600, and four hundred houses have been given for the establishment of school-houses. The object of the Society is the foundation, in the smaller towns and the more populous of the rural districts, apparently on a similar model to what used to be called dame-schools in England. Between five and six hundred school-mistresses have already offered themselves, and to these and others are to be entrusted the education of children from four years of age to nine or ten. Parents, whose means will enable them to do so, will be required to pay a small sum weekly.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The Fenian attempt at Chester showed the want of some plain, common-sense directions for the guidance of magistrates and others, who might have to withstand bodies of men evidently acting in concert, and armed with deadly weapons. To attempt to do so merely with special constables' staves, was manifestly absurd, and the Volunteers at once occurred to every one, as just the force suited to the occasion. But it was found that a remnant of the old jealousy against standing armies, had caused the insertion of a clause in the Act creating the force, which stated expressly that it should not be employed in the event of civil disturbances. To attempt to remedy this, a memorandum has been issued by the War Office, to the Commanding Officers of Volunteers, but which, to our thinking, leaves matters precisely as it found them. It is as follows.

"1. Questions having arisen as to the power of the civil authority to call upon the Volunteer force to act in aid of the civil power in suppression of riot or public commotion, and doubts having been expressed as to the duty of the members of the Volunteer force if so called upon, the following Circular is issued for the general information of the Volunteer force, in acordance with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

"2 Her Majesty's subjects are bound, in case of the existence of riots, to use all reasonable endeavours, according to the necessity of the occasion, to suppress and quell such riots; and members of the Volunteer force are not exempted from this general obligation.

"3. The civil authority is not in any case entitled to call upon or order Volunteers to act as a Military body, with or without arms, in the preservation of the peace.

"4. Members of the Volunteer force may, in common with all Her Majesty's subjects, be called upon and required by the civil authority to act as special constables for the purpose of suppressing and quelling riots.

"5. In cases of riots and disturbances not amounting to insurrection, and not having for their object the commission of felonious acts, or the subversion of the civil Government, special constables, whether Volunteers or others, should not be armed with or use any weapon other than the ordinary constable's staff; and in such cases no Volunteer should, when acting as a special constable, appear in his Military dress.

"6. In cases of serious and dangerous riots and disturbances—for instance, in case of insurrection or of riots having for their object the commission of felonious acts or the subversion of the civil Government—the civil authority may call upon and require Her Majesty's subjects generally, including Volunteers, to arm themselves with and use such other weapons of defence or attack as may be in their power and may be suitable to the occasion, and such other weapons may be used accordingly by Her Majesty's subjects, including Volunteers, according to the necessity of the occasion.

"7. Firearms should be the last weapons so to be called into action, and should be resorted to only in cases when, without their use, it would be practically impossible to quell the disturbance.

"8. All Her Majesty's subjects, including Volunteers, in acting either as special constables or otherwise for suppressing and quelling riots, are entitled to use and put in action such knowledge and practice of Military discipline and organization as they may possess, for the purpose of making their combined strength and the use of such weapons as the occasion may justify more effectual.

"9. Her Majesty's subjects, including volunteers, in cases in which it is proper for them to act for the suppression of riots, should act, if it be practicable, under the direction of the civil authority; but they will not be released from the obligation to use their reasonable endeavours for the suppression of riots and disturbances according to the necessities of the occasion, if magistrates should not be present or not within reach of immediate communication when any such occasion arises.

"10. In the event of an attack upon their storehouses or armouries, members of the Volunteer force may combine and avail themselves of their Military discipline to repel such attack, and to defend such storehouses and armouries, and for such purposes may, if the necessity of the occasion require it, use arms."

"The wisdom of Parliament" ought to provide something more definite than such directions as these, if it would have treason or sedition effectually dealt with.

Had the affair at Chester really come to blows, we can hardly doubt but that we should have had some self-constituted Committee which would have taken up the cause of the thieves, and would have done its best to place the magistrates and the Volunteer officers on trial for their lives. Burke remarked, long ago, "When the bad conspire, the good must unite," and never was the truth of that saying more obvious than at present, when the most atrocious violations of the law find support and sympathy, and subscriptions to enable them to escape punishment, and those who attempt to restrain them, are marked out for the murderous hostility of pseudo-philanthropists and 'advanced thinkers.'

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," was a fact well-known long before Shakspeare recorded it, and a fact it continues to the present day, as we may see by the late detestable attempt on the life of the Emperor Alexander in the Bois de Boulogne. It is a heavy price to pay for greatness to be perpetually at the mercy of every ill-conditioned fellow, whether he may be a so-called "student" who insultingly screams "Vive la Pologne!" in your face without rhyme or reason, or a blundering assassin, who blows off his own fingers whilst attempting to take your life. So far as the judicial investigations have yet gone, they are said not to have furnished any evidence of Berezowski having had abettors in his murderous act; but we confess to doubts on the subject. During the late Polish insurrection such acts as poisoning food, mixing broken needles in bread, and corrosive sublimate in fodder, were notoriously committed by the insurgents, and it is a trial of faith to believe that the murder of the Czar would be very distasteful to men who, whatever provocation they had suffered, could fancy that they were making fair and honourable war in perpetrating such atrocities. But whether the intended regicides were one or many, it must be a subject of unfeigned thankfulness that the plot failed, and that the fair city of Paris has not had her pleasant carnival and congress of monarchs broken up by a wanton deed of blood.

In accordance with the usual practice, the half-yearly prizes at the Royal Military Academy were distributed on the 20th of last month. H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief was prevented by a slight illness from being present, but his place was well supplied by the Prince of Wales, who may be supposed to have looked with

more than ordinary interest on the Corps of Cadets, from the fact of his brother, Prince Arthur, appearing for the first time in their ranks. The usual reports were presented, and they were of a very satisfactory character. As the result of the examinations of the Council of Military Education, six Engineer and twenty-three Artillery commissions were awarded, besides a large number of prizes, and as a testimony to the general good conduct of the whole body of cadets, a week's extra holiday was awarded by the Lieutenant-Governor.

It was a frequent remark during the late American war, that if only one-half of the losses were sustained that the newspapers put forth as the result of every battle, the contest must very soon come to an end, from there being nobody left to kill or be killed. The inventive geniuses who then turned every 10 into 10,000, by simply adding "nothing," seem now to have transferred their attention, for want of other game, to the miserable scuffle that has been for some time going on between the Turks and the Greeks in Candia, and they are proceeding to furnish bills of the slain, in the American fashion, at a rate that would render the island a solitude in a few months, were its population as great as when it boasted of its Hundred Cities. Some thirty years ago it was supposed to be about 150,000, and it would be contrary to all received opinions about the stupid, grinding despotism of the Turks to suppose that it can have since increased. So, what with Omar Pacha killing "1,000 men, women, and children," in one day, the ubiquitous "Arkadi" carrying off to continental Greece as large a number the next, and once a week at least the favourite number of "1,000 women" casting themselves and their children into the sea, we cannot imagine how the war has lasted so long. Both sacred and profane writers tell us that, in the days of old, "the Cretans are all liars," and in this one respect, the present generation appears to have jealously adhered to the customs of their forefathers. Indeed, the same may safely be said of the Greeks in general, and as it is their only point of resemblance, it ought to be handsomely accorded. The Empire of the Turks will fail some day no doubt, as well as others of more modern date, but it would be a blot on the discernment of Europe, if it was hastened one hour by the belief that the telegrams from Athens or the appeals of "the Cretan National Assembly," contained more than a mere homœopathic dose of truth. The Ottoman

Sultan now visits Western Europe for the first time, and the brilliant idea has occurred to one M.P. to "improve the occasion," by serving up a farrago of Greek lies for his entertainment. The idea, however, has been scouted, as it deserved to be, and we trust that the Padishah will be allowed to leave our shores with a better idea of our understanding and our politeness than he could retain, were it carried into effect.

The collapse of the Mexican Empire must, we conclude, be now taken as *un fait accompli*, though we are still very much in the dark as to how it has been brought about. It would seem that the luckless Maximilian is likely to be "banished from Mexico," no great hardship one would think, only if the proclamation ascribed to him is genuine, he may find somebody at the Tuileries who may ask for an "explanation."

A somewhat remarkable fallacy has recently been pointed out by Dr. Stark, respecting the alleged high rate of mortality in the Army. In civil life it has been demonstrated that bachelors die in much greater proportion than married men. Now, in order to ascertain whether the death-rate in our military force is excessive, the comparison should be made with the death-rate of bachelors, and not with that of the whole male population, married or unmarried. Striking the married men out of the comparison, therefore, it becomes evident that the mortality among our troops is by no means so great as it has hitherto been represented, and we commend the consideration of the fact to the Army Medical Department, in drawing up their next annual Report. On the other hand, whether the practical conclusion to be drawn from Dr. Stark's doctrine should be the encouragement of matrimony in our army, is for the right honourable gentleman at the head of the War Department to determine. It is certain that the increase of marriage is a security for the greater longevity of the civil population, but whether it can be generally adopted in armies, is quite another question.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ARMY OF ENGLAND. By Major J. Bevan-Edwards, Royal Engineers.

Major Edwards considers that the great defect of our present military system is the want of organization, and the consequence is, that our officers have to learn their business in the face of the enemy; this might be avoided by massing our troops in bodies something like the corps d'armée of Continental nations. He therefore recommends the formation of an army of 80,000 men, to be kept in the United Kingdom, in such a state of preparation that the whole could be employed in a foreign expedition if necessary. This is to be effected by withdrawing a large number of battalions from the Colonies, thus at once rendering the Army more popular by reducing the amount of foreign service, and relieving the English public of a heavy expense that ought not to fall on them. The Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers are proposed to be associated with the corps d'armée of the Line, so as to gain sufficient military knowledge to allow of the Militia taking the home garrisons in the case of a foreign war, and of the whole acting as a disciplined force in the event of invasion.

THE REAL VALUE OF THE ENLISTMENT SHILLING, and a few Words on the Way to turn it to Good Account.

Like Major Bannatyne, the author before us protests against the depreciatory terms in which our rank and file are too often mentioned, and he forcibly points out the inconsistency of such language with the pride that is felt in the glory of our arms, and the influence which the deeds and the sufferings of these men have procued for us as a nation. He thinks that this contempt produces, in some measure, the very evil that it affects to deplore, and, by lowering the soldier in the social scale, leads him to take to the fatal remedy of drunkenness. Acting on the experience gained in forty years in the Service, he offers some sound advice to the young man who may be inclined to adopt the military profession, shewing that if he is sober, smart, and active, his lot will be a favourable comparison with any other station of life. The pamphlet is issued without its author's name, which we regret, as it would add weight to his recommendations; but we trust that it will meet the eyes of the authorities, as it seems to us to furnish a very good foundation for an official tract which shall set forth, in plain and easy language, the real position and advantages to be gained by "taking the shilling."

SHORT SKETCH OF THE CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRIA in 1866. By Lieut. Col. Cooke, Royal Engineers. With a Description of the Battle-field of Sadowa, by Captain Webber, Royal Engineers.

This Sketch originally appeared in the "Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, Vol. XV.," noticed by us in February last. We are glad to see that it has been reprinted, by Mr. Mitchell, of Charing Cross, with some important additions, of which the most noticeable, perhaps, is a sketch of the Prussian Landwehr system. Some changes in that system appear to be intended, but the principles on which it has hitherto been carried out, if only for the results actually achieved, must ever be deserving of the study of the military man and the statesman. The maps also have received various corrections, and will be found to give a very clear idea of the operations.

MEMOIRS OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY HAVELOCK, K.C.B. By John Clark Marshman.

We are glad to see a five shilling edition of this well-known Memoir. It is a compact volume, and will exactly suit those whose space for books is but limited. Since the first edition was issued, an attempt has been made to prove that Sir Henry Havelock was an over-estimated man, but Mr. Marshman has wisely declined to encumber his volume with controversy, conceiving that a simple unvarnished narrative of patent facts, and some extracts from his familiar correspondence, will be found to bear out the favourable opinion that prevailed generally, when the appalling difficulties of his Indian marches were fresh in the public mind. At any rate the volume is full of instruction and interest for the young soldier, and deserves a wide circulation.

SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS: THEIR INFLUENCES THROUGHOUT CREATION. A Compendium of Popular Meteorology. By Andrew Steinmetz, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Author of "A Manual of Weather-Casts," &c.

"The Weather" is proverbially a favourite topic with all classes in our islands, and in an especial degree must it have an interest to the members of the United Services, exposed as they constantly are to all its changes. Our author professes the belief that "every body may become weather-wise, at a very trifling expense, and with very little trouble," by the study of the hygrometer and the evaporation gauge; and he gives copious and very plain directions on the subject. Whether this may prove to be the case, of course we are not prepared to say; but we can and do assert, that the book is a well written one, and contains such a variety of interesting information on a multiplicity of topics, that its possession is desirable, even though the purchaser may have no intention of setting up as a weather prophet. The whole of them are connected with its main topic—weather wisdom—but the range is wide, and some of the very latest discoveries both in science and the useful arts will be found treated on in a way that is quite the reverse of the ordinary dryness and dulness of a scientific treatise.

THE CAVALRY SWORDSMAN. By Lieutenant A. Hutton, K.D.G., Author of "Swordsmanship and Bayonet Fencing."

Our author endeavours to simplify the teaching of the Cavalry soldier, justly observing that to make a really good swordsman is no easy task. He complains of the weight and ill-balance of the service sword, and he would prefer that men should use good steel practice blades rather than sticks in their sword-play. This may be objected to, alike on the score of expense and of danger; but Mr. Hutton considers the first objection as of no real weight, when so much greater efficiency will be given to every man as must result from his being habituated to a weapon so closely resembling the one that he must use in the field: and as to the second, he has never seen a serious accident happen. We commend the pamphlet as the production of a thoughtful writer.

A PEEP AT THE PYRENEES. By a Pedestrian. With Map.

Tourists who have fairly "done" France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy, may with advantage turn to the Pyrenees, where they will find much fine scenery, as yet unspoilt by the crowds, the extortion and other nuisances which spring up and flourish on all the old routes The work before us, though very brief, being evidently what it professes to be, a mere note-book of journeys actually made last summer, will be found serviceable to the pedestrian especially; and it shews how much may be seen, with a very moderate expenditure of either time or

money. Our author occupied about twenty days in walking (with an occasional lift by diligence or rail), from Bayonne to Saragossa, and back by Pampluna, save two or three days for more particular explorations of a few noted spots, and was back again in London within the month, at an expense under £20. He states the best time for the journey to be mid-August and September, as some of the grandest mountain passes are blocked with snow up to nearly that time. Guides are to be had when necessary on terms that, if offered at Chamounix, would be rejected with supreme disdain, and the accommodation at the little inns, considering the small sum that it usually costs, is much better than could be expected, and quite good enough for any active pedestrian. If the tourist, however, makes Cauterets, or any other of the established watering-places his quarters, he will find all the discomforts and extravagant charges of Switzerland, though even then he will have the advantage of scenery which no other part of Europe can surpass, and compared to which much that is commonly visited is tame indeed.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The Naval Review at Spithead, in honour of the visit of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, will take place on the 17th of July. The fleet will comprise the following ships:—Victoria, Captain F. B. P. Seymour, C B., carrying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart. Duncan, Captain G. Hancock. Donegal, Captain J. A. Paynter. Princess Royal, Captain W. G. Jones. Revenge, Captain G. Le G. Bowyer. Royal George, Captain T. Miller. St. George, Captain E. B. Rice. Lion, Captain J. M. Hayes, C.B. Irresistible, Captain J. Borlase, C.B. Sutlej, Captain T. P. Cooke. Mersey, Captain H. S. Hillyar, C.B. Liverpool, Captain J. Seccombe. Phœbe, Captain ——. Dauntless, Captain Von Donop. Terrible, Captain J. E. Commerell, C.B, V.C. Gladiator, Captain D'O. D'A. Aplin. Scylla, Captain Courtney. Daphne, and Nymphe.

The ironclads will comprise the Minotaur, Captain T. E. Goodenough, carrying the flag of Rear Admiral F. Warden, C.B., in command of the Channel Squadron. Achilles, Captain E. W. Vansittart. Bellerophon, Captain D. Tatham. Black Prince, Captain C. Fellowes. Warrior, C. J. Corbett. Lord Clyde, Captain R. Dew, C.B.. Pallas, Captain M. Conolly. Valiant, Royal Sovereign, Prince Albert, Wivern, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, V.C. Research, Commander W. H. Grant. Viper, Vixen, Waterwitch. There will also be a flotilla of 12 gunboats.

Officers will be temporarily appointed to command those ships not already in commission for the occasion. The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Prince Leiningen, will, we believe, be for the special use of Her Majesty and the Royal Family, as also the Alberta, Staff Commander Welch, for Royal visitors—as well as the Osborne, Commander J. D'Arcy, in which it is probable His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will embark with a distinguished party of guests. The Enchantress, Staff Commander Petly, will be appropriated for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and their friends, whilst the Black Eagle will be assigned to the Commander-in-Chief, and for the officers in the army. The Serapis, new troop ship, Captain Soady, and, it is expected, the Malabar, Captain Rich, will be for the members of the two Houses of Parliament. The Fire Queen steam yacht, Staff Commander Paul, will be assigned for Major-General Sir G. Buller, K C.B, Military Commandant of the District, and friends; as also the friends of Admiral Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart, Naval Commander in Chief of the Ports.

OBITUARY.

Captain Henry James Lacon, R.N., died on the 15th May, at the Goldwood, near Ipswich, in the 56th year of his age. This officer entered the Royal Naval College Nov. 5, 1823; and embarked June 22, 1825, as a volunteer, on board the Doris, 42, in which ship he was for four years employed as midshipman, on the South American station. He joined the Childers, 18, in the North Sea, where he cruized until Nov., 1829, when he passed his examination. Between January, 1830, and his promotion to the rank of Lieut., March 21, 1835, Mr. Lacon served on the West India, Home, and Mediterranean stations, in the North Star, 28, Firefly, schooner, Shannon, 46, Conway, 28, Vestal, 26, and Portland, 52. His succeeding appointments were:—Sept. 28, 1835, and Jan. 20, 1837, to the Castor, 36, and North Star, 28, in which ships he served for five years on the north coast of Spain, and was constantly employed on shore with the Naval Brigade; April 5, 1841, to the Cornwallis, 72, fitting for the flag of Sir W. Parker, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; and, Jan. 15, 1842, as senior, to the Blonde, 42. For his services in the latter ship at the capture of Chapoo, and in all operations to the northward of that place he was advanced to the rank of Com., Dec. 23, 1842. He has officiated since Nov. 13, 1846, as Com. of the Vanguard, 80. His Captain's commission bears date Oct. 16, 1856.

Commissary-General Tupper Carey, on half pay, died on May 26, at 13 Upper Wimpole street, aged 79. He attained his rank in Dec., 1844, and had received the war medal with seven clasps for Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was the Superintending Commissariat Officer attached to the 2nd Division, under Sir Henry Clinton, during the battle of Waterloo, and subsequent march to and capture of Paris; and afterwards was the senior British Commissary of the mixed commission of British and French Commissaries appointed to superintend the supply of the Allied corps of the Army of Occupation in the north of France until the evacuation of that country in 1818.

Lieut. Colonel William James Brown, of the Royal Guernsey Militia, aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-Governor, and for many years Secretary to the Government of that island, died on May 29, at Guernsey.

Major John Bakiston, formerly of the 51st Regiment, and late of the Royal Body Guard, died on June 4, at Mobberley Hall, Cheshire, aged 82.

Major Charles Baldwin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on May 21, at 5 Adelaide road North, St. John's Wood.

Captain W. H. Brand, R.N., died on the 22nd April, at Leigh, Essex, in his 77th year. The officer entered the Navy, May 18, 1805, as Midshipman, on board the Revenge, 74. He was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the capture of four French frigates, by a squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, off Rochefort, Sept. 25, 1866. From Aug., 1807, until July, 1808, he was attached to the Redwing, 18, during which period he was frequently engaged with the batteries and gunboats in the Gut of Gibraltar, and in many dashing affairs. He afterwards saw much hard service in the Adriatic, and gained much credit for his con-

duct in the boats and on the shore at the capture of the islands of Augusta and Curzola, Jan. 29, and Feb. 3, 1813, on both which occasions he was despatched with the intelligence to the Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Admiral T. F. Fremantle, at Lissa, and in the following summer contributed, again in the boats, to the capture, by boarding, of a French gun-vessel, in which was taken prisoner the Colonel and Chief of Engineers, at Corfu. On returning from the latter place, whither he had been sent with a flag of truce to convey the wounded, Mr. Brand rejoined his party, who were shortly afterwards attacked by a strong flotilla, and obliged to run on shore near Parga, where, after expending all their ammunition, they took refuge for several days in the mountains.

Major-General George Bingham Arbuthnot, late of the Madras Cavalry, died on May 30, at Sidney Villa, Bath, aged 63.

Colonel Ralph Allen Daniell, Principal Barrack-master in Ireland, and formerly an Ensign, 76th Foot, died on May 19, at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, aged 56.

Major James Sykes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died on April 7, at Delhi, Punjaub. He entered the service, June 1845; became Lieut., Aug., 1860; and Major, June, 1865.

Major Henry James, on retired full pay, Royal Marines, died on May 15, at 7 Ordnance terrace, Chatham, aged 77. He entered the service, Dec, 1807; became Lieut., July, 1821; Capt., March, 1836; and Major, 1854. He was present at the capture of Fort San Phillippe (Balageur) and siege of Tarragona in 1813, whilst serving in the Peninsula. Also at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816 (war medal and one clasp.)

Major William Henry Petty Meara, late of the 5th Foot, died May 22, at May Park, Waterford, aged 38.

Capt. A. R. Nutcombe Gould, of the 97th Regiment, died on June 1, at Reading, aged 32. He entered the service, Feb., 1855; became Lieut., Aug., 1855; and Capt., Nov., 1863.

Commander Thomas Salkeld, R.N., Naval Knight of Windsor, died on the 6th June, in his 80th year. He entered the Navy, April 2, 1803, as ordinary, on board the Thunderer, 74. While serving in the Undaunted, 31, Mr. Salkeld was, March 18, 1813, employed as Acting Lieut. in the boats under Lieut. Tozer, at the storming of a battery at Carri, to the westward of Marseilles, whence a tartan was at the same time brought out. The enemy on the occasion were strongly posted behind palisades, and stood their ground until the British were in the act of charging bayonets, when they turned and suffered a severe loss. The assailants had only 2 men killed and 1 wounded.

The Rev. Mr. M'Cheane, Chaplain of H.M.S. Aboukir, died on the 9th June, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Port Royal. His remains were interred at the Government Burial Ground on the Palisadoes.

Major Charles Wright, of the Royal Artillery, died recently, at St. John's, Newfoundland, aged 40. He entered the service, Dec., 1844: became Lieut., April, 1846; Capt., April, 1853; and Major, July, 1865.

Major David Philip Brown, late of the 7th Hussars, died on April 23, at Avranches, Normandy. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Major Gen. Shirley, commanding the cavalry of the Turkish Contingent, and received the Order of the Medjidie, 4th Class, and the Turkish medal.

Major Henry J. Coote, late of the 22nd Foot, and formerly on the staff in New Zealand, died on March 25, at Wellington, New Zealand, aged 48. He served with the 22nd throughout the operations in Scinde (medal) under Sir Charles Napier, and was present at the destruction of Imaumghur, and in the battles of Meeanee and Hyderabad (severely wounded). He was mentioned in orders as being the first man who entered the enemy's entrenched position, and also as having taken the first colour from the enemy at the battle of Hyderabad. He served with the 36th in the Ionian Islands from 1849 to 1851, and commanded the troops at Sisi during the insurrection of 1849, and on three occasions defeated the insurgents, including their night attack on the village of Aggupada.

Captain Lancelot Kerby Edwards, of the 54th Foot, died on June 13, at Manchester, aged 29. He entered the service, March, 1856; became Lieut., March, 1858; and Capt., Dec., 1864.

Captain Edward Hugo Budgen, Paymaster of the 37th Foot, died on May 14, at Bareilly, India, aged 42. He became Ensign, Sept., 1854; Lieut, Sept., 1855: Capt., April, 1856: and Paymaster, Aug., 1866.

Retired Captain Richard Morgan, 1856 (H.I.K. list), died at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 5th of June, aged 74 years. This officer entered the Navy, 1805, as 1st-class volunteer, on board the Prévoyante, and after serving for a few months off Gibralter and Cadiz in that vessel and the Colossus, joined the Canopus, 80, in which he accompanied Lord Nelson to the West Indies in pursuit of the combined fleets of France and Spain; in the action off St. Domingo, Feb. 6, 1806; assisted as Midshipman at the capture, Sept. 27 following, of the French frigate Le Président, and, after attending Sir John Duckworth's expedition to Constantinople in Feb., 1807, shared in the operations in Egypt. Under Rear-Admiral Martin, he joined, in Oct., 1809, in the pursuit which led to the self-destruction off Cette, of the French ships-of-the-line Robust and Lion. Removing in 1811 to the Achille, 74, he was for 18 months employed in blockading the French and Venetian squadrons at Venice. In 1814 he became Master's Mate of the Queen Charlotte, and thence sailed for North America in the Royal Oak, 74, He was nominated, May 19, 1815, Acting Lieut. of the Belle Poule, troopship. On his arrival home in the ensuing summer, he found that he had been officially advanced to the rank of Lieut. on the preceding Feb. 6. His succeeding appointments were—1818, to the Queen Charlotte, where he served until paid off in 1821—April 30, 1827, to the Britannia —Sept. 22, 1828, and April 28, 1830, to the Asia, 84, and Britannia again, in which ships he continued employed in the Mediterranean and North Sea until the close of 1831—and March 8, 1833, a third time to the Britannia, as Flag Lieutenant. He attained his Commander's rank April 23, 1834; and from March 29, 1837, until the spring of 1840, officiated as an Inspecting-Commander in the Coastguard. He has since been on half-pay. Capt. Morgan accepted retired rank on April 1, 1856.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to June 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc., Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp Ship, Mast-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad, Staff-com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hullowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Commander W. H. Pym, 1860, W. Coast of Africa
Aurora, 35. sc. Capt. A. F. R. de Horsey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Black Prince, 41, sc., Capt. Corbett, 1857, Flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Frederick, Queenstown
Boscawen, 20, Com. Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol 39, Commodore G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and West Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-rom. Maquay, 1855, China
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia. 31, —— Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget.
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc, pad., 2, Lieut.-com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22. Capt. R. Lambert, C.B., 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour, 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, Pacific
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Whal, 1860, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.

Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean
Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness
Cygnet, 5, sc., Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Daphne, 4, Com. G. L. Sullivan, 1862, Devonport.
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymondt 1858, Channel service
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. Thompson, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan, 81, sc., ——— Portsmouth
Eagle, 50, Com. W. E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, ordered home
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. M. L. S. Peile, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, voyage to India
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Com. William H. Blake 1860, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. H. Short, 1858 North America and West Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshnrst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. E. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Moriarty, C.B, particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Morice, 1859, China
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Haughty, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Singleton, 1858, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly, Lakes of Canada
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-com. Thain, 1863, ordered home
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew. 1863, Training Ship, Devonport

Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com. Keppel, 1859, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard Southampton.
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3. Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jason. 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Plymouth
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland West Coast of Africa
Lee, 5. Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, survey Coast of Scotland
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut. Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. J. Seccombe Coast of Ireland
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Portland
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865, troop service.
Malacca, 17. Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Magnet, gunboat, Lieut.-com. G. B. Goolden, 1854, Sheerness
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig. Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, 6, Capt. J. Simpson, 1865, store service.
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlycott, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commodore A. P. V. Robinson, 1861, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864' Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, Devonport
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, Deptford
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, Mediterranean
Octavia, Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B. 1854, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864. Portsmouth
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. Garforth, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, Devonport
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 78, sc., Vice Adm. G, St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G. Jones, 1861, ordered home
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean

Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gambier, 1865, Coast of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc., Com. J. T. Swann, 1864, China
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific
Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., China
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F. Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc., Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Salamander, 6, st. ves, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, ordered home
Salamis, 1, st. ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. passage to China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, ordered home
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop ser ice.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Com. Caldwell, C.B., Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc., Lieut.-com. B. W. Bax, 1858, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, ordered home
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Snipe, 5, sc., Com. H. A. Trollope, 1863, ordered home
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Burney, 1859, Channel Islands
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton. 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. J. P. Parry 1863, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sutlej, 35, sc., Vice-Adml. Hon. J. Denman, C.B., Capt. T. P. Coode. 1852, ordered home
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Torch, 5, sc., Capt. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trincomalee, 16, Com. W. J. Pollard, 1854, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, pad., 3, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier 1857, Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. Hon, V. A. Montague, 1860, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. Forsyth 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Adml. Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G.C B., Capt. Hon. F.Egerton, 1855, Portsmouth

Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, passage to Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope
Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique ordered home
Weazel. 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861, China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th June, 1867, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Curragh
6th do.—Cahir
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Newbridge
2nd do—Dublin
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—York
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Colchester.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Dublin
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Newbridge
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 5, 7, 18, 20, 21, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 4.
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Dublin, 2 and 3.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 22.
Do.—Curragh, 6 and 8
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Tower
Do—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birr
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Calcutta, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Belfast
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Shorncliff
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Dover
7th do (2nd bat)—Canada, Dover
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do (2nd bat)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Cape of Good Hope, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Gosport
Do. (2nd bat)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, Shorncliff.
14th do. (1st bat.)—Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Aldershot
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Dublin
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (1st bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ordered home Chatham
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Dover
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Dover
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Preston
Do. (2nd bat.)—Ceylon, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Mullingar
29th do.—Malta, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do.—Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Enniskillen
40th do.—Devonport
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do.—Bengal, Stirling
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Dublin
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Dover
52nd do.—Dublin
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot
57th do.—New Zealand, on passage home Colchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Athlone
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cork
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Butteyant
63rd do.—Glasgow
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Aldershot
66th do.—Jersey
67th do.—Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Curragh
70th do.—Aldershot
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Aldershot
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Limerick
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosrort
78th do.—Gibraltar, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Portland
81st do.—Weedon
82nd do.—Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do.—Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Dublin
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport
87th do.—Gibraltar, Dover
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Curragh
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.—Dublin
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.—Bombay, Colchester
97th do.—Portsmouth
98th do.—Portsmouth
99th do.—Cape Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Dover
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliffe
106th do.—Bombay, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Wincheste
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Dover
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, May 24.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 24th March, 1866, Vice Admiral J J Stopford has been removed to the Retired List of Flag Officers, from the 23rd inst., and the following promotions, dated this day, have been made in consequence of such removal:—Rear Admirals J Gape, M J Currie, W B Dobson, F M Boultbee, J Sherer, K.H., E Yonge, Hon. E T Wodehouse, W L Castle, J B L Hay, Hon. E A J Harris, C.B., and W W P Johnson, on the Reserved List, to be Vice Admirals on the same List.

Rear Admiral E P Alsted to be vice-admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Capt. E Codd to be rear admiral on the Retired List.

Capt. C F Hillyar to be rear admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing promotions, the following routine promotions on the Retired Lists, dated this day, have also been made:—

Retired Rear Admirals H Stroud, W Gordon, E L Rich, G V Jackson, C C Frankland, W G H Whish, T Fraser, F D Hutcheson, H E Coffin, F V Cotton, C Smith, F Harding, J W Aldridge, and J B P Hay, to be retired vice admirals, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th May, 1858.

Retired Capts. C F Schomberg, F Patten, A W Jerningham, A McMurdo, H J Douglas, W B Oliver, and T E L Moore, to be retired rear admirals, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st Aug., 1860, and 9th July, 1864.

May 27.

Lieut. A B Hodgkinson has been this day promoted to be a retired commander under Her Majesty's Orders in Council, of Aug. 1, 1860, July 9, 1864, and March 24, 1866.

May 28.

Mr. W McIntyre has this day been promoted to the rank of first class assist. engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 26.

May 31.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of March 24, 1866, Rear Admiral Sir W Hoste, Bart., has been removed to the Retired List, from the 30th inst., and the following promotions, dated this day, have been made in consequence of such removal:—Capt. T Hope to be a rear admiral in Her Majesty's Fleet; Retired Capt. R R Quin to be a retired rear admiral, under Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Aug. 1, 1860, and July 9, 1864.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of chief inspector of machinery afloat, with seniority of July 6, 1866, viz.:—T Baker, Esq, J H Langley, Esq., J Steil, Esq., and C Pemberton, Esq.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz.:—Mr. G Bartlett and Mr. T Young.

June 5.

Dr. T Stratton has this day been promoted to the rank of deputy ins. gen. of hospitals and fleets on the Retired List.

June 21.

Lieut. C Knighton to be a retired com., under the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st Aug., 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—The Right Hon. Lord F H. Kerr to the Excellent (additional), for special service, vice L

G Heath, C.B., to be com. and senior officer in the Indian Ocean: E Tatham, of the Bellerophon, to be superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and of Plymouth Hospital, vice E Codd, to be rear admiral on the Retired List: R J J G Macdonald, from the Arethusa to the Bellerophon: R Coote to the Arethusa: R Lambert to the Challenger, vice Maguire, invalided, and to be com. of the second class and senior officer of ships and vessels on the Australian station: L G Heath, C.B., to the Octavia, and to be senior officer and com. of the second class on the East India station, vice Hillyer, promoted to be rear admiral: H S Hillyer, C.B., to the Victory (additional), for temporary service in the Mersey.

Commanders—H E Crozier to the Viper, commissioned: H W Brent to the Bellerophon: J Grant to the Phœbe

Lieutenants—J H O'Brien to the Bristol (additional), for disposal: W H Bond to the Serapis: W H Henderson to the Crocodile: A de Crawford to the Bellerophon; A P Douglas to the Virago: F A Gardener and F G Dundas to the Jumna: S Gassiot to the Lord Clyde: R F Hammick to the Simeon: B E Cochrane to the Megæra: H L Gully to the Revenge. A S Marescaux to the command of the Orwell, commissioned: F H Chapman to the Nymphe: A F Gardner to the Daphne: E Seale to the Viper: J R Bromlow to the Nymphe: C Alder and A M Ducat to the Serapis: J G Y Holbrook to the Duke of Wellington: A H Byng to the Achilles: E D Acklom to the Daphne: G Hesketh to the Cumberland, for service of Steam Reserve: H J Martin, P R H Parker, and J Brown to the Excellent (additional) for study: E T Denham to the Terror: W G Scott to be lieut. and com. of the gun boat Doterel, vice Thompson, invalided.

Masters—J E Scudamore to the Euphrates: G White to the Daphne: C W M'Conachy to the Nymphe: J Molloy to the Flora.

Sub Lieutenants—P Francis to the Phœbe; F G M Powell to the Phœbe: W Bayley and J G W Harrison ta the Lord Clyde: N L H Clarke to the Dryad: H H Wilding to the Gladiator: G L Poe to the Daphne: G G Crompton to the Daphne: A A Lee to the Viper.

Second Masters—W W Brown to the St. Vincent (additional), for service as master: H T Giveson to the Jumna: C H S Douglas to the Lee, T H Smith and W H Petley to the Orwell: W Way to the Serapis: C M Dobson to the Lord Clyde.

Midshipmen—A Barrow to the Minotaur: H I Conran to the Royal Alfred: T H B Beresford to the Phœbe; S F Walker to the Royal Adelaide: P A Parson and R M Mansergh to the Nymphe: R W Watt and E J Trafford to the Daphne: J M Laws to the Minotaur: E G Deeds, H J Edgar, and R A Leader to the Gladiator: M Napier to the Phœbe: W Y Ottley to the Achilles: E A Richmond to the Phœbe.

Masters' Assistants—F C Gannell to the Victory: C F Barnard (additional) to the Euphrates; C H Hopkins to the Nymphe, as supernumerary.

Naval Cadets—P F Crozier to the Phœbe: W W Bagot to the Minotaur: D S R G Hammond to the Nymphe: A H Lindesey to the Phœbe: E P Brett and G A D Haviland to the Royal Alfred: P F Tillard to the Zealous: C P Bickford and W Frankland.

Staff Surgeon—C M'Shane additional) to the Victory.

Surgeons—E H Evans (additional) to the Liverpool: J Ward (additional) to the Phœbe. C H Chambers to the Victory (additional), for temp. service. M P S Ward (additional) to the Irresistible.

Assistant Surgs.—Dr. W Reid to the Orwell. Dr. A J Ireland to the Phœbe. Dr. W Yarde to the Trinculo. R B O'Toole to the Euphrates: G B Beale, M.D., to

the Jumna: G R Lawrenson to the Excellent.

Acting Assist. Engineers—W C J Holmes to the Cameleon.

Paymasters—G R Deighton (additional) to the Dauntless: H H Wyatt to the Octavia: R Allen to the Euphrates. C Leigh to the Daphne: A V Maccall to the Nymphe. F W S Ponsonby, additional, to the Challenger.

Assist. Paymasters—G H Bradley to the Duke of Wellington: C O Salmon to the Victory, as Secretary's Clerk. J E Boxer to to the Octavia. A Hunter to the Crocodile: C F Gahan to the Donegal: R J M Macleod to the Cumberland additional, for service in the Naval Barracks. E S Lean to the Duke of Wellington: R F Smyth to the Revenge: A N Innee to the Pallas: R S I R Lewin to the Royal Adelaide, as supernumerary.

Assist. Paymasters-in-Charge—F J Pulman to the Salamis. F R C Whiddon to the Lee: R M Colwell to the Viper.

Clerks—J G Gordon to the Serapis: J W B Gescombe to the Daphne: E Radford to the Nymphe: F T Lodd to the Bristol additional, for disposal. G Spain to the Challenger, additional, for disposal.

Assist. Clerks—R N Clark to the Narcissus, additional, for disposal: W S Gibbon to the Canopus E H Truscott to the Narcissus, additional, for disposal.

Engineers—T Parker to the Excellent, for service in the Stork: H B Fabian to the Indus, for the Vixen: J Pearse to the Cumberland, for the Lee: G F Bell to the Crocodile. A Smart to the Orwell: R Bacon and H R Wills to the Viper. G O'Brien to the Dee. W H Green and J Dearden to the Malabar: T E Buckle to the Euphrates: J Bettison to the Niobe.

Acting Engineer—P Richmond to the Fisgard, for service in the Speedwell.

Acting Second Class Engineer—W Irwin to the Cameleon, additional.

First class Assist. Engineers—J Bowker to the St. George, for service in tenders: J R Stewart and C Salmon to the Euphrates: A Dewar to the Medusa: F J Fairclough, and H White (B) to the Minotaur. W T Searle to the Malabar. R S Willcocks to the Orwell: J A Dicks to the Viper.

Acting Assist. Engineers—W Brown to the Orwell. W Siddorn to the Malabar. J L Stevenson to the Euphrates: G F Laird to the Minotaur.

COASTGUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—R H Harington to be ins com. at Kilrush, vice Loftus F Jones to Falmouth. vice E W Shaw to Barnstaple. G Robinson to be ins. com.

REMOVALS.

Inspecting Commanders—E W Shaw from Falmouth to Barnstable, vice Walker: L F Jones from Kilrush to Falmouth, vice Shaw.

The removal of Mr. J N Munday, second class, from 39 Tower to St. Dagmaels, vice Mr. M Pender, to 39 Tower has been cancelled.

ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, May 28.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—First Lieut. C E Macdonald to be capt., vice Jackson, retired on full pay: May 24. Sec. Lieut. H Bradley to be first lieut., vice Macdonald, promoted: May 24.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date,]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 14.

12th Regiment of Lancers—Lieut. E A Pole to be capt., by purchase, vice W Blacker, who retires; May 15. Cor. George A Thompson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pole; May 15.

14th Hussars—Captain Robert Chadwick to be maj., by purchase, vice Brown, promoted half-pay Lieut.-Col. by purchase; May 15. Lieut. J Mather by purchase, vice Chadwick; May 15. Cor. G R Elwes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mather; May 15.

20th Hussars—Maj. E C Warner to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Stanus, seconded, on appointment to the command of a brigade in India; March 9. Capt. C M'Clintock Cotton to be maj., vice Warner; March 9. Lieut. H A Walford to be capt., vice Cotton: March 9. Ens. D C Budd to be lieut., vice Walford: March 9. Gent. Cadet C W Hemans, from the Royal Military College, to be cor., vice Budd; May 15.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R Maclagan to col., vice Col. and Major-General Baker to fixed establishment; March 1. Lieut. Col. and Brevet-Col. M K Hennedy to be col., vice Col. and Major General Turner, to fixed establishment; March 1. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J H Maxwell to be col; vice Sir H M Durand C.B., K.C.S.I. promoted; March 1. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. A De Lisle to be col. vice Tremenhere, promoted; March 1. Capt. R Young, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; March 1. Capt. C D Newmarch to be lieut. col., vice Brevet Col. Maclagan; March 1. Capt. J Crofton to be lieut. col., vice Brevet Col. Maxwell; March 1. Capt. J S Trevor to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet Col. Kennedy; March 1. Capt. H St. Clair Wilkins to be lieut. col., vice Brevet Col. De Lisle; March 1. Second Capt. D Limond to be capt., vice Newmarch; March 1. Sec. Capt. R De Bourbel to be capt., vice Crofton; March 1. Sec. Capt. J R Maunsell to be capt., vice Trevor; March 1. Sec. Capt. H Pym to be capt., vice Wilkins; March 1. Lieut. G Swinton to be sec. capt., vice Limond; March 1. Lieut. C N Judge to be sec. capt., vice de Bourbel; March 1. Lieut. A T Mander to be sec. capt., vice Maunsell; March 1. Lieut. J H Bedford to be sec. capt., vice Pym; March 1.

Military Train—Lieut. R Forrest has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission; May 15.

Coldstream Guards—E R Boyle, Esq., late Page of Honour to her Majesty, to be ens. and lieut., without purchase; May 15.

3rd Foot—Ens. H B Buchanan to be lieut., by purchase, vice J E Durnford, who retires; May 15. L J H Grey, gent., by purchase, vice J C Brown, who retires; May 15.

8th Foot—Lieut. T P Senior to be paymaster, vice Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Major, F W Fellows, who retires upon half pay; May 15.

10th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. S F C Annesley, to be lieut. col, without purchase, vice Brevet Col. W Fenwick, C.B., sec. on appointment to the command of a Brigade in India; Aug. 28, 1866. Capt. and Brevet Maj. J P H Crowe to be maj., without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Annesley; Aug. 28, 1866. Capt. W H P G Bluett, from the sec. list, to be maj., without purchase, vice Brevet Maj. Crowe, whose promotion on Jan. 22nd has been cancelled; Jan. 22.

13th Foot—Ens. A W Harrison to be lieut., by purchase, vice R H Hoare, who retires; May 15.

F C Caldwell, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Harrison, May 15.

21st Foot--The surname of the ens. transferred from the 73rd Foot is Auchinleck, and not Auchinlech, as previously stated.

23rd Foot—Ens G H Hutton to be lieut., by purchase, vice J J Mahon who retires; May 15. A T Boddam, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Hutton; May 15.

39th Foot—Ens. A G W Malet to be lieut., by purchase, vice H F Gaubert, who retires, May 15. H T Finlay, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice R Turlington Noble Beasley, who retires, May 15. E Tuffnell, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Malet, promoted; May 15.

40th Foot—E R Berkeley, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Pretor, promoted; May 15. H Read, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Walker, promoted; May 16.

51st Foot—Lieut. R N Cartwright to be capt., by purchase, vice J W H Anderson, who retires; May 15 Ens. R C Græme to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cartwright; May 15. W a'Court Beadon, gent, to be ens by purchase, vice Græme; May 15.

75th Foot—Ens. R Wilson to be lieut.; by purchase, vice R J Day, who retires; May 15. A E A Cross, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Wilson; May 15.

81st Foot—Ens. P Curry has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission; May 15.

82nd Foot—Ens R R Reyne to be lieut., by purchase, vice T W O'Driscoll, who retires; May 15. J N M Forsyth, gent., to be ens. by purchase, vice Reyne; May 15.

83rd Foot—Ens. C J Wyndham to be lieut., by purchase, vice C H Tollemache, deceased; April 23.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Assist. Surg G R Woolhouse to be staff surg.; May 15. Staff Assist. Surg. S Alder to be staff surg.; May 15.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Purveyors' Clerks to be assist. purveyors:—E J Lowles; Dec. 31, 1866.

HALF PAY.

To be lieut. col. Thomas Maunsell, from the 75th Foot; May 15. Maj. J McDonnell, from the Cape Mounted Rifles; May 15. Major R J Brown, from the 14th Hussars; May 15.

BREVET.

Brevet Lieut. Cols. W O Lennox, C.B., Royal Engineers, having completed the qualifying period of service in his present rank to be col. under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd Feb., 1866: April 26.

Lieut. J Barry, European Veterans, Madras Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Captain; May 15.

The undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank to take place in her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of General C A G Wallington, Bengal Infantry, on the 28th Feb., 1867:—Major-Gen. W Pitt Macdonald, Madras Infantry, on the 12th March, 1867; Major-Gen. J C Heath, Bombay Infantry, on the 24th March, 1867; and Major-Gen. J Moul, Bengal Infantry, on the 4th April, 1867:—

To be General—Lieut.-Gen. Sir P Montgomerie, K.C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery; March 1.

To be Lieut-General—Maj.-Gen. J Campbell, C.B., Madras Infantry; March 1.

To be Major-Generals—Major-General Sir H M Durand, C.B., K C.S I., Royal (late Bengal) Engs. will take rank from 1st March, 1867. Brevet-Colonel H Tombs, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; March 11. Colonel J W Bayley, Madras Infantry; March 13. Col. H W Trevelyan, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; March 25. Col. C Reid, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; April 5.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Major-General—Col. G

Burgmann, Royal Engs.; April 6.

To Lieut.-Colonel—Major A Le Gallais, Bengal Staff Corps; May 15.

To be Major—Capt. J French, Madras Infantry; May 15.

Colonel Sir H M Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who attained the rank of Colonel in the Army previously to 18th Feb., 1861, having been promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., the undermentioned officers have been placed on the fixed establishment of general officers of the Army (Royal Engineers), and the following promotions have been made in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd Feb., 1866:—

To be Generals—Gen. and Col.-Com. Sir J Cheape, G.C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. and Col.-Com. E Garstin; March 1.

To be Lieutenant-Generals—Major-General and Col.-Com. H Goodwyn, March 1; Major-Gen. Sir R Napier, K.C.B., March 1; Major-Gen. and Col.-Com. W Scott, March 1; Major-Gen. and Colonel-Commandant Sir A T Cotton, K.C.S.I.; March 1.

To be Major-Generals—Major-Gen. and Colonel-Com. W Barclay Goodfellow, Col., with the rank of Col.-Com., and Major-Gen. Wm Erskine Baker; Colonel, with the rank of Colonel-Commandant, and Major-Gen. H B Turner, Major-Gen. Sir Henry M Durand, C.B., K.C.S.I.; Col. and Col.-Com. E Lawford, March 1; Colonel C W Tremenheere, C.B.; March 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 17.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores C H Rumbold to be assistant-superintendent of Stores, vice Manford, placed upon the Retired List; May 18.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—J Scott Armitage Esq., to be capt.; May 7.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—Lieut. T Hilliam to be captain.

Norfolk Artillery Militia—F G Manningham Boileau, gent., to be first lieut.; May 7.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Capt. G H Cazalet to be major, vice Barron, resigned; May 13.

Artillery Battalion of the Royal Sussex Militia—Lieutenant W J Tonge to be capt., vice Clarke, resigned; May 9.

Royal Wiltshire Militia—A F Powell, Esq., to be capt., vice Breton, promoted; May 11.

Worcestershire Regiment of Militia—H G Budd, gent., to be assist.-surgeon, vice Hyde, promoted; May 7.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 17.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir R T Gerard, Bart., Lieut.-Colonel of the Lancashire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry, to be one of her Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, for the service of her Yeomanry force, with the rank of Colonel in that Force; March 20.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—M J Fawcett, Esq., to be adjt., from March 30.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia—Lieutenant J G P Hughes to be capt., May 9. T Morris, gent., to be lieut.; May 9.

Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia—Lieut W Gaitskill to be capt., vice Muncaster, resigned; May 7.

7th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—A W Adair, Esq., late Lieut. and Capt. Coldstream Guards, to be capt., vice Lynch, resigned; May 9.

1st or Royal East Middlesex Regiment of Militia—G J Stredwick Campen to be surg., vice Dalton, resigned; May 2. C J Workman to be assist.-surg., vice Camden, resigned; May 2.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—A G Bridger to be lieut., vice Spink, [illegible]; April 30.

Northumberland Artillery Militia—M E Leadbitter, Esq., to be capt.; May 8. L G Watson, gent., to be lieut., vice Macbay, resigned; May 8.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commissions held by First Lieutenants A J Mackbay and Reginald J Morrison in the Northumberland Artillery Militia.

Adjutant M J Fawcett of the Royal Cumberland Regiment of Militia, to serve with the rank of Capt.; May 9.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 14.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

80th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A W Hall, late Captain and Adjutant 2nd Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers, to be adjt.; April 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Brigade of Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteers—G Loch, Esq., to be major; May 4.

6th Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—F S B Innes, Esq., to be capt; May 4. R I Shearer to be first lieut.; May 4.

4th Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First lieut. J Emslie to be capt., vice Moffatt, resigned; April 27. Second Lieut. D Stewart to be first lieut, vice Emslie, promoted; April 27. D Wilkie to be second lieut., vice Stewart, promoted; April 27.

5th Ayrshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—C D F McClymont to be lieut., vice Bow, promoted; May 1.

3rd Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign R Broatch to be lieut., vice Proctor, resigned; May 3. G Langton to be ensign, vice Broatch, promoted; May 3.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—C H Crowe to be honorary quartermaster; April 29.

12th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Clement A Haslewood to be ensign, vice Huntington, promoted; April 29.

Queen's (Westminster) Rifle Volunteer Corps—C G Watherston to be ensign: April 29.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—G L Coleman, jun., to be second lieut.; April 30.

Robinhood Rifle Volunteer Corps—M W Walker, gent., to be ens., vice Wright, resigned; May 8.

2nd Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. William J Inglis to be lieut., vice A McKinnon, resigned; May 6. William Cassells to be ens, vice Inglis, promoted; May 6.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H Broadley Reid to be lieut., vice J Johnston, resigned; May 9.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign J Easton, jun., to be lieut., vice W Murray, resigned; May 6. A M Findlay to be ens., vice Easton, promoted; May 6.

97th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. P C Black to be hon. chap.; May 9.

25th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Symington to be lieut., vice Crum resigned; May 9.

4th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Mathias to be capt., vice Lloyd, resigned; May 9. Ensign William Bache to be lieut., vice Smith, resigned; May 9. R H Colley to be ensign, vice Bache, promoted; May 9. R Roe to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Mathias, resigned; May 9.

13th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Streatfield to be lieut., vice the Earl of Brownlow, resigned; May 9. C Wright to be ens., vice Mainwaring, promoted; May 9.

12th Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Munro, Esq., to be capt., vice Sherriff, resigned; May 10.

2nd Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—C R Burrell to be ensign, vice Fearon, resigned; April 4.

2nd Banffshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—G Wilson to be first lieut., vice Morrison, resigned; April 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 17.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

1st Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Thomas, gent., to be ensign, vice Davies, resigned; May 13.

5th Administrative Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—C H France, Esq., to be major; May 10.

1st Administrative Battalion of Dorsetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps —W A Banks, gent., to be hon. assist.-quartermaster; May 11.

16th Hampshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Blackmore, jun., to be ensign; May 13.

19th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —J Langston to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Rigg, resigned; May 10.

17th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J Haimes, gent., to be first lieut.; May 1.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Graham the younger, gent., to be ensign; May 1.

31st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E B Lees, gent., to be ens.; May 6. J Compton Lees, gent. to be ensign; May 6.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. Wm A Harris to be capt.; May 1. W Peet, gent., to be lieut.; May 1.

3rd Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—F Saint George Cobbold, Esq., to be capt., vice Biddell, resigned; May 8.

12th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. A Priest to be capt., vice Durnford, deceased; May 11. Lieut. W F Baynes to be capt, vice W Gibbons, resigned; May 11. Ensign J T Nightingale to be lieut, vice Priest, promoted; May 11. Ensign W Cozens to be lieut., vice Baynes, promoted; May 11.

1st London Engineer Volunteer Corps—S L Gill to be assist.-surg.; May 15.

2nd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—W H Lee to be lieut.; April 17.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. Alfred Greenwood to be capt., vice Tolmé promoted; April 29. G E Walton, jun., to be second lieut.; April 29.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J J Pichard to be ensign; April 29.

2nd Peeblesshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign J Scott to be lieut., vice W Ballantyne resigned; May 13. R Riche, jun., to be ens., vice J Scott, promoted; May 13.

1st Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. A Duncan to be captain, vice Harper, promoted; May 7. Lieut. J R Mackenzie to be capt., vice Hamilton, resigned; May 7. Ensign P Bell to be lieut., vice Duncan, promoted; May 7. Ensign T Watt to be lieut., vice Gavin, resigned; May 7. Ensign J Saunders to be lieutenant, vice Mackenzie, promoted; May 7. W Clark to be ens., vice Bell, promoted; May 7. A Adam to be ensign, vice Watt, promoted; May 7. J Ross to be ens., vice Saunders, promoted; May 7.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers —T Smythe, gent., to be lieut.-col., vice Leg, resigned; April 16.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Capt. E St. George Cobbold bearing the title of Capt.-Commandant of the 3rd Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—Lieut. J L Whalley to be capt., vice Anderton, deceased; May 13.

7th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—T D Botteley, gent., to be lieut., vice Thursby, resigned; May 9.

Royal Anglesea Militia—H O Williams, Esq., to be chap.; April 12.

Taplow Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. A T Fitzmaurice to be lieut., vice Bradford, resigned; May 15.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery

Militia—Lieut. the Hon. V Emlyn to be capt.; May 15.

Edinburgh County Militia—Lieut. J Boyd to be capt., vice Mackay, resigned; April 29.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. J A Mackay's being permitted to retain his rank, and wear his uniform in consideration of his long service in the Militia.

Flintshire Division of the Royal Denbighshire and Flintshire Militia—G M Medley, gent., to be lieut., vice Richardson, resigned; April 29.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. J Winslow Tighe in the Hampshire Artillery Militia; April 22.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 24.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Prince Regent's Royal Regiment of Ayr and Wigtown Militia—C S McAlester, late Capt. 45th Foot, to be adjt., from the 12th Jan., vice Waldy, resigned.

2nd West York Militia—F W Bennell, late Capt. 66th Foot, to be adjt., from the 1st April, vice Ewen, who retires with the hon. rank of maj.; April 11.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Berks Militia—The Hon. O W Craven to be lieut., vice Barlow, promoted; May 16.

1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia—Lieut. G J Gossling to be capt., vice W E H Vere, resigned; May 11.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—J E Edensor, gent., to be lieut, vice Gill, promoted; May 3rd. F J Outhwaite, gent., to be lieut., vice Hoole, promoted; May 6.

Hussar (Princess of Wales' own Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. H Richard, V Downe to be capt., vice E C Taylor, resigned; April 26.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 21.

QUEEN'S COMMISION.

1st Newcastle-on-Tyne Rifle Volunteer Corps—T C Briggs to be adjt. from Feb. 4.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Battalion of Brecknockshire Rifle Volunteers—Sir J R Bailey, Bart., M.P., to be hon. col.; May 15. Maj. F X Gwynne to be lieut.-col., vice Lindsay, resigned; May 15. Capt. J Hotchkis to be maj., vice Gwynne promoted; May 15.

London Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Ens. J Jackson to be lieut.; April 17. Ens. E C Perugini to be lieut.; April 17. J B Howat to be ens., April 17.

5th Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. G Al. Smart to be lieut., vice Crombie, resigned; May 8. W Brown to be ens., vice Smart, promoted; May 8.

2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J Laver to be capt.; May 10.

West Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. G H Barber to be lieut., vice Freeman, promoted; May 7. C Edwards to be ens., vice Barber, promoted; May 7. J D Millard to be ens., vice Randall, resigned; May 7.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Wakeford May to be ens.; May 10.

Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. F P Kollè to be lieut., vice Macrae, resigned; May 14. E P Garnett, Esq., to be ens., vice Montgomery, promoted; May 14. W F Higgins, Esq., to be ens., vice Gumbleton, resigned; May 14. J Hutton, Esq., to be ens., vice Kollè, promoted; May 14.

2nd Oxfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R S Hawkins, gent., to be lieut., May 14. E G Bruton, gent., to be ens., May 14.

6th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—H H Johnson to be ens., vice Sanders, resigned; May 9.

7th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sir G F C Pocock, Bart., to be

capt., vice Padwick, resigned; May 9.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut T P Salt to be capt., vice Warren, resigned; May 15. Lieut. H Buckley to be capt., vice Malins, resigned; May 15.

5th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Pardoe to be ens., vice Brettell, promoted; May 15.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 24.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

8th Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Volunteers—H W Fielden, gent., to be adjt., from the 25th Jan., 1867, Feb. 2.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Banffshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. C Cook to be capt., vice Duncan, resigned; May 16. Ens. A Maitland Knight to be lieut., vice Cook, promoted; May 16.

2nd Bucks Rifle Volunteer Corps—Rowland M Bowstead, Esq M.D. to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Small, resigned; May 18.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Vance, M.D., to be surg.; May 3.

3rd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—C A Hemingway to be surg.; April 23.

5th Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—F Greenwood to be maj., vice Brooke, promoted; April 18.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. E Robinson to be lieut., vice R L Wood resigned; May 4.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—C M Deane to be ens., vice Thwaites, promoted; May 16; Jan. 28. M Lee, M.D., to be assist., vice Dean, resigned; May 17.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Fairbairn, Esq., to be maj.; May 16. Lieut. C E Arundell to be capt., vice F W Kitson, resigned; May 16. Ens. J R Ramsbotham to be lieut., vice Arundel promoted; May 16.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. T Blakey to be capt., vice Wright, resigned; May 16. Ens. F Williamson to be lieut., vice Brown, promoted; May 16. Ens. E Wall to be lieut, vice Blakey, promoted; May 15. Ens. W W Turnor to be lieut., vice Dowse, resigned; May 17. J P Sugden to be ens., vice Williamson, promoted; May 15. J Midgley Hattersley to be ens., vice Wall, promoted; May 15.

41st West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A Williamson to be lieut., vice Howgate, resigned; May 1. T Beaumont to be ens., vice Williamson, promoted; May 1.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Captain A Brown bearing the title of Capt. Com. of this corps. This corps may in future be styled "The 35th West Riding of Yorkshire (Airedale) Rifle Volunteer Corps in accordance to the provisions of the Act 33 of the Volunteer Regulations.

8th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—W R Von Gleha to be capt., vice Barnett, resigned; May 17.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J King to be capt., vice J B Wright, resigned; May 11. Sec. Lieut R I Currie to be capt., vice G Brown, resigned; May 13. Sec. Lieut. H Watson to be first lieut., vice W Watson, promoted; May 11. Sec. Lieut. A B Grant to be first lieut., vice A Gray, resigned; May 13. J Connell to be sec. lieut., vice L S Alexander, promoted; May 11. G Granger to be sec. lieut., vice R I Currie, promoted; May 13. D A McDougall to be sec. lieut., vice H Watson, promoted; May 14.

MEMORANDA.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—This corps has been divided, and will in future form two separate corps, the one retaining its present number and station, the other to be

numbered 6 in the Artillery Volunteer force of the Riding, and stationed at Heckmandwicke; the officers of the 2nd corps transferred to the 6th Corps, are Capt. J Graham, First Lieut. E Brown, and Sec. Lieut. J Dymond.

5th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Corps—This corps has been divided, and will in future from two separate corps, the one retaining its present number and station, the other to be numbered 7 in the Artillery Volunteer force of the Riding, and stationed at Batley; the officers of the 5th corps transferred to the 7th corps, are Capt. W H Colbeck, First Lieut. S J Chadwick, and Sec. Lieut. J Wooler.

The 6th and 7th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer corps are united to the 1st Administrative Brigade of West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteers.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 28.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Capt. J Kennedy, from the 4th Hussars, to be capt., vice T Y Benyon, who exchanges; May 20.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. G Salis-Schwabe to be capt., by purchase, vice J W Doering, who retires; May 29. Cor. E Bullock to be lieut., by purchase, vice Salis-Schwabe; May 29.

4th Hussars—Capt T Y Benyon, from the 5th Dragoon Guards, to be capt., vice J Kennedy, who exchanges; May 29.

17th Lancers—W Bashford, gent. to be cor., by purchase, vice T Crowe, promoted; May 29.

Royal Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Maj. W S Mann to be lieut.-col., vice C D Waddell, retired upon full pay; April 27. Sec. Capt. E Maitland to be capt., vice Brevet-Maj. C Wright, deceased; March 26. Sec. Capt. G Haggard to be capt., vice Brevet-Maj. Mann April 27. The promotion of Sec. Capt. H H Webber, to be antedated to 26th March. The promotion of Sec. Capt. W H King-Harman to be ante-dated to 30th March. Lieut. T S Seccombe to be sec. capt., vice Maitland; April 3. Lieut. H G Pritchard to be sec. capt., vice Haggard; April 27. Sec. Capt. T H Ouchterlony to be adjt., vice G F Worsley, promoted; Jan. 14. Paymaster, with the hon. rank of maj., S William, from half pay, late of a Depot Battalion, to be paymaster, vice Lieut.-Col. S J Stevens, C.B. deceased; May 29. Battery Serg.-Maj. J Pawson to be riding master, vice Lieut., with the hon. rank of capt., J Barry (attached to the Royal Artillery as riding master,) appointed a Barrack Master in the Madras Presidency; May 29. Staff-Assist. C Spurway to be assist.-surg., vice J C E Johnston, promoted on the Staff; May 29. Staff Assist.-Surg. C White to be assist.-surg., vice J A Marston, M.D., appointed to the Staff; May 29.

Grenadier Guards—Capt. and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J H King to be maj., vice Brevet-Col. A C Cure, who retires; May 29. Lieut. and Capt. P Smith to be capt. and lieut. col., by purchase, vice Brevet Col. King; May 29. Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. R M W Dawson to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Smith; May 29. Cor. and Sub-Lieut. Lord A C G Lennox, from the 1st Life Guards, to be ens. and lieut., receiving the difference, vice J H Smith-Barry, who retires; May 29. H F Eaton, gent., to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. R M W Dawson; May 29.

1st Regiment of Foot—Staff Surg. A Morphew to be surg., vice D C Taylor, M.D., appointed to the staff; May 29.

3rd Foot—Ens. G E Harley to be inst. of musketry, vice Lieut. J E Durnford, retired; May 15.

6th Foot—Ens. D M F Brady to be lieut., without purchase, vice J B Blair, who retires upon temporary half pay; May 29.

7th Foot—Surg. T Carey, from half pay, late 87th Foot to be surg.,

vice Surg.-Maj. E W T Mandeville, deceased; May 29.

9th Foot—Ens. E C Maltby to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wentworth Dawes, who retires; May 29. O Allcard, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Maltby; May 29.

10th Foot—Lieut. H G Carleton to be capt., by purchase, vice R M Dickinson, who retires; May 29. Ens. F N Innes Taylor to be lieut., by purchase, vice Carleton; May 29. M Dale, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Taylor; May 29.

14th Foot—Ens. R G F Pigott to be lieut., by purchase, vice C Wood, who retires; May 29. W S Purkis, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Pigott; May 19.

22nd Foot—Ens. R C Hare to be lieut., by purchase, vice T C McCormick, who retires; May 29. E G Farquharson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Hare; May 29.

24th Foot—The appointment of Ens. E J O'Hara Browne has been cancelled; May 29.

27th Capt. W Croker, from the Seconded List, to be capt., vice J S Manly, promoted to a half-pay Majority, without purchase; May 29.

31st Foot—Lieut. H K J Waldron to be capt., without purchase, vice A Mitchell, who has retired; May 29. Ens. J S F Osborne to be lieut., by purchase, vice Waldron; May 29. Ens. A FitzRoy Hart to be lieut., by purchase, vice T Stanier, who has retired; May 29. Ens. W A Beamish to be lieut., by purchase, vice Gardner, promoted; May 29. L H Corkran, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Osborne; May 29. A F W Royle, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Hart; May 30. E S Vidal, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Bateman, promoted; May 31. H F Murphy Bishop, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Beamish; June 1.

33rd Foot—Lieut. F Easton to be capt., by purchase, vice G T Worthington, who retires; May 29. Ens. W A D Eden to be capt., by purchase, vice Easton; May 29.

39th Foot—C S Cumberland, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice F E Lyster, who retires; May 29.

53rd Foot—Ens. D C Ingle to be lieut., by purchase, vice C Barnett, who retires; May 29. G Arbuthnot, gent., to be ens.; by purchase, vice Ingle; May 29.

59th Foot—Ensign G Poignand to be lieut., without purchase, vice Lieut. Burge, Seconded on appointment to a Lieutenancy of a Company of Gent. Cadets of the Royal Military College: Feb. 1.

62nd Foot—Captain Bradney T Gilpin to be major, by purchase, vice Hunter, who retires: May 29. Lieut. J H Pagan to be capt., by purchase, vice Gilpin: May 29. Ensign T Hamilton Forsyth to be lieut., by purchase, vice Pagan: May 29. A Lumsden Egan, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Forsyth, May 29.

66th Foot—Ensign M Henry D Nepean to be lieut., by purchase, vice J E Whitehead who retires: May 29. W A Daniel Mackinnon, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Napean: May 29.

67th Foot—Lieut. G Baker to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet Major W F Stehelin, who retires: May 29. Ensign J Spence to be lieut., by purchase, vice Baker: May 29. C R Prideaux Brune, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Spence: May 29.

83rd Foot—Lieut. F A Wright to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Penefather, promoted: April 17.

92nd Foot—Lieut. G. Kellie McCallum to be capt., by purchase, vice J C Murphy, who retires, May 29. Ensign P F Robertson to be lieut., by purchase, vice McCallum: May 29. A P B S Dunbar, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Robertson: May 29.

103rd Foot—Lieut. A A Godwin to be Adjt., vice Lieut. A W Bradfield Caldecott, promoted: May 25.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. W George Swinhoe to be capt., by purchase, vice R Tryon, who retires; May

29. Ensign the Hon. J C Amherst to be lieut., by purchase, vice Swinhoe; May 29. W J Smyth, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice the Hon. J C. Amherst; May 29.

2nd West India Regiment—Lieut. C E Russell to be capt., without purchase, vice R Trotter Knox, deceased; May 7. Ensign I St. John Hartford to be lieut., without purchase, vice Russell; May 7.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Capt. R Smith, from half pay, late 97th Foot. to be capt., vice D Stewart, who retires upon temporary half pay; May 29.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. W C Hill, 36th Foot, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt. Germon, 9th Foot, who has held the appointment for the regulated period; May 1.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Lieut. B H Burge, 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice C Fraser, 13th Foot, promoted to a half-pay Company, without purchase; Feb. 1.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign M W R Rushton, from 34th Foot, Acting Deputy-Assist. Commissary-Gen.; April 29.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. D C Taylor, M.D., from the 1st Foot, to be Staff Surg., vice A Morphew, appointed to the 1st Foot; May 29.

Surg. W Poole, from half pay, late 54th Foot, to be Staff Surg., vice Surg.-Major A Maclean, M.D., of a Depot Battalion, who retires upon half pay; May 29.

Assist.-Surg. J C E Johnston, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg.-Major H C Reade, who retires upon half pay; May 29.

Assist.-Surgeon J A Marston, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assist.-surgeon, vice C White, appointed to the Royal Artillery; May 29.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The second Christian name of Assistant-Purveyor Bruce is Edward.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. H R Norman, C.B., 10th Foot, having completed the qualifying service with the rank Lieut.-Col., to be col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd Feb., 1866; Sep. 23, 1865.

Lieut.-Col., C D Waddell, on the Full Pay List, Royal Artillery, to be col., the rank being hon. only; April 27.

Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Capt., W Smith, 1st Dragoon Guards, to have the honorary rank of Major: April 23.

Staff Surg.-Major H C Reade, who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; May 29.

Surg.-Major A Maclean, M.D., who retires upon half pay, late of a Depot battalion, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; May 29.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Capt. Plowright in the 2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia; May 15.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Regiment of Royal Cheshire Militia—C J Hampton Esq., late 30th Foot, to be capt., vice Plowright, resigned; May 15.

Westmorland and Cumberland Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet T H Parker to be lieut., vice Musgrove, resigned; May 20.

Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry—M A Bass, Esq., to be cornet, May 24.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—J S Wood, gent., to be lieut.; vice Aldridge, resigned; May 22.

76th of Highland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—P W Mostyn, gent., to be lieut.; May 16.

West Kent Light Infantry Militia—Lieut. C Larking to be capt., vice Monypenny, resigned; May 18.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 19.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

West Somersetshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—T P Hillcoat, gent., to be cornet, vice Graham, resigned; May 25

3rd Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—W P Miller, gent., to be lieut.; May 21.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 28.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps—John Kerin Creagh to be adjt.; March 4.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st B. Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. M Woodward to be hon. chap.; May 21.

2nd Cinque Ports Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. W H James to be capt., vice Emmerson resigned; May 21. Second Lieut. G Spain to be first lieut., vice James, promoted; May 21. T Dorman, Esq., to be second lieut., vice Spain, promoted; May 21.

1st Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Paul, gent., to be ensign, vice Harvey promoted; May 22.

11th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J C Bengough, Esq., to be capt., vice Vizard, resigned; May 17.

2nd Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps—J W Barnaby to be second lieut., vice Andrews, promoted; May 24.

2nd Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—G A Lewis Brown to be ensign, vice Smith, promoted; May 24.

1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—1st Lieut. F Leith to be capt.. vice Sharland, resigned; May 18. C Stuart to be first lieut. vice Nettleingham, resigned; May 18.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Capt. F Leith bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of the 1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps; May 18.

2nd Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. R T Maddison to be capt; May 18. Second Lieut. W Maule to be first lieut.; May 18.

24th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—E D Horsfield to be ens., vice Shepheard, deceased; May 18.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Rifle Volunteers—R W Caldwell, Esq, late Captain Royal Dragoons to be major, vice Gooch, resigned; May 21.

16th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T W W Bullock to be capt., vice Chambers, resigned; May 21.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, May 31.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Cambridge Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign A J Goodford to be lieut., vice Hunt, resigned; May 25. S H S Lofthouse, Esq., to be capt., vice Evans, promoted; May 25.

14th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Littlejohn, Ens., to be capt.. vice Robertson, resigned; May 27.

21st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Knowles to be ens., vice Milne, resigned; May 27.

1st Elginshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. R H Harris to be captain; May 22.

4th Flintshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R H Smedley, gent., to be ensign, vice Ashwin, resigned; May 27.

41st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—P B Hope to be ensign, vice Harrison, resigned; May 27.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—Capt. R B Mulliner to be major; May 15. First Lieut. J Hargreaves to be capt.; May 15. J Norris, gent., to be second lieut.; May 15. The Rev. N Loraine to be hon. chap.; May 15.

1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J H Nicholson, gent., to be ens.; May 15.

Liverpool Rifle Volunteer Brigade—A H Crosbie, gent., to be lieut., vice Hurst, resigned; May

10. W H Bradburne, gent, to be ens.; May 10.

27th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Hesketh to be capt., vice Wallwork, resigned; May 15.

3rd Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—H C Wilson, Esq., to be capt., vice Booth, deceased; May 22.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—J K Mackenzie to be maj.; May 21.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following Commissions bear the current date.]

War Office, Pall Mall, June 7.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—The Hon. C. C. G. Byng to be cort. and sub-lieut., by purchase, vice Viscount Parker, promoted; June 8. G R Viscount Dupplin to be cornet and sub-lieut., by purchase, vice Thorold promoted; June 9.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. W E Chapman, from the 18th Foot, to be lieut., vice H C Lloyd, who exchanges; June 8.

6th Dragoon Guards—C H J G L G Williamson, gent., to be cort. by purchase, vice Bullock promoted; June 8.

6th Dragoons—First Class Vet. Surg. A J Owles, from the Staff, Aldershot, to be vet. surg., vice J Collins, promoted to the Staff in India; June 8.

9th Lancers—Capt. W C Clayton, from the 84th Foot, to be captain, vice P. Clark, who exchanges; June 8. Cornet Lord W L De la Poer Beresford, from the 14th Hussars, to be cornet, vice Lord James H H T Butler, deceased; June 8.

11th Hussars—Staff Assistant Surg. C MacDonogh Cuffe to be Assist.-surg., vice O Barnett, promoted on the Staff; June 8.

12th Lancers—Lord M T De la Poer Beresford to be cornet, by purchase, vice Thompson, promoted; June 8.

13th Hussars—Cornet P Morrisey to be adjt, in succession to Lieut. Joice, appointed paymaster; June 8.

14th Hussars—Lord W L De la Poer Beresford to be cornet, by purchase, vice Elwes, promoted; June 8.

15th Hussars—T Davison, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice W E Chapman, who retires; June 8.

Royal Artillery—Staff Assist.-Surg. J Anderson to be assistant-surg., vice W Leach, promoted on the Staff; June 8. Staff Assistant Surgeon G Park, M.D., to be assist.-surg., vice A P M Corbett, M.D., promoted on the Staff; June 8. Acting Veterinary Surg. J Kettle to be vet. surg., pice Callow, appointed to the General Staff Aldershot; Jan 11.

Royal Engineers—Staff Surg. J L Erskine, M.D., to be surg.; May 14.

Grenadier Guards—Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. Norman de L'Aigle Grosvenor to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Lord C J Hamilton, who retires; June 8. The Hon. G A Montgomerie to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. N de L'Aigle Grosvenor; June 8.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. D W Bayard Willoughby to be lieut, and capt., by purchase, vice N D Cecil F Douglas, who retires; June 8. G J, Viscount Melgund, to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. D W B Willoughby; June 8.

4th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. H C Collier to be assist.-surg., vice J A Shaw, M. D., appointed to the Staff; June 8.

5th Foot—Ensign W H Major to be lieut., by purchase, vice G A Shegog, who retires; June 8. R H Thurlow, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Major; June 8.

6th Foot—Capt. H B Fielden to be major, by purchase, vice R Thompson, who retires; June 8. Lieut. A H Harrison to be capt., by purchase, vice Feilden; June 8. Ensign J Ruddle Gibbs to be lieut., by purchase, vice Harrison; June 8. Ensign H T Finlay, from the 39th Foot, to be ens., vice Gibbs; June 8.

11th Foot—Lieut. D Halliday to be capt., by purchase, vice Tees-

dale, promoted; June 8. Ensign Sylvester Reed to be lieut., by purchase, vice Halliday; June 8. Ensign C M Koighley, from the 46th Foot, to be ens., vice Reid; June 8.

12th Foot—Ens. F G Girardot, from the 19th Foot, to be ens., vice H J Cooper, deceased; June 8.

18th Foot—Lieut. H C Lloyd, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice W E Chapman, who exchanges; June 8. Lieut. A J A Jackson to adjt., vice Lieut. Wray, promoted; March 1.

19th Foot—Ensign C A Mercer, from the 34th Foot, to be ens., vice Girardot, transferred to the 12th Foot; June 8.

20th Foot—Lieut. F Mansel to be capt., by purchase, vice A W L Mirehouse, who retires; June 8. Ensign H E Becher to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mansel; June 8. M O Kirwan, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Becher; June 8.

31st Foot—Gent. Cadet C C Egerton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Creagh, transferred to the 95th Foot; June 8.

32nd Foot—Assist.-Surgeon A Sanderson, from the 83rd Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice J. Bourke, who exchanges; June 8.

34th Foot—Gent. Cadet C A Mercer, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice M. W. R. Pushton, who retires, having been appointed a Deputy-Assist. Commissary-Gen.; June 8.

36th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. J F Foster to be assist.-surg., vice T Ball, M.D., promoted on the Staff; June 8.

39th Foot—A G J Robbins, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Finlay, transferred to the 6th Foot; June 8.

40th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col., F S Blyth to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. A Leslie, C. B., who retires upon half pay; June 8. Captain T C Hinds to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Blyth; June 8. Lieut. M Morphy to be capt., by purchase, vice Hinds; June 8. Ensign J D Gregson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Morphy; June 8.

46th Foot—H F Shorting, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Keighley, transferred to the 11th Foot; June 8.

49th Foot—Capt. F C. Gavegan, from half pay, late 4th West Indian Regiment to be capt., vice E Mackay, who retires upon half-pay; June 8.

59th Foot—H A Wilson, gent., to be ens, by purchase, vice Poignand, promoted; June 8.

60th Foot—Lieut. A H Bircham to be adjt., vice Lieut. Barry, promoted; June 8.

61st Foot—C E Whalley, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Kittlewell, transferred to the 85th Foot; June 8.

62nd Foot—Lieut. G S Fraser to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Pagan, promoted; May 29.

63rd Foot—F W R Jones, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice G Rae, who retires; June 8.

65th Foot—Ensign W G De la Poer to be lieut., by purchase, vice St. Hill, promoted to half pay Capt., by purchase; June 8. R W Dalgety, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice De la Poer; June 8.

67th Foot—Assist.-Surg. H C Herbert, M.D., from the 85th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice G McI. Campbell, M.B., who exchanges; June 8.

70th Foot—Quartermast.-Sergt. A Jones to be quartermaster, vice W Nevell, who retires upon half pay; June 8.

71st Foot—Capt. St. Leger's exchange from 92nd Foot to bear date May 9. Lieut. R Kane to be capt., by purchase, vice R Heron, who retires; June 8. Ensign J W Dickson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Kane; June 8.

73rd Foot—Lieut. W Clarke to be adjt, vice Lieut. Gunter, who resigns that appointment; June 8.

75th Foot—Captain and Brevet-Major B Dew to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel

Maunsell, promoted to half pay Lieut.-Col., by purchase; June 8. Lieut. G W Vernon Cotton to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Dew; June 8. Ensign A R Pigott to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cotton; June 8. A F Terry, gent., to be ensign, vice Pigott; June 8.

79th Foot—Lieut. Holmes has been permitted to receive a portion of the former difference between Cavalry and Infantry to which he was entitled on exchanging from the 7th Hussars.

81st Foot—Capt and Brev.-Maj. J Bouchier to be major, without purchase, vice Flanagan, promoted to half pay Lieut.-Col., without purchase; June 8. H W Prior, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice P Conolly, who retires; June 8.

83rd Foot—Ens. M O Kirwan, from the 20th Foot, to be ensign, vice Wyndham, promoted: June 8. Assist.-Surg. J Bourke, from the 32nd Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice A Sanderson, who exchanges: June 8.

84th Foot—Capt. P Clark, from the 9th Lancers. to be capt., vice W C Clayton, who exchanges: June 8. Staff Assist.-Surgeon C Armstrong, M.B., to be assistant-surg., vice J. M. Hyde, promoted on the Staff: June 8.

85th Foot—Ensign H Harris-Burland to be lieut., by purchase, vice H C Wilmer, who retires: June 8. Ensign W W Kettlewell, from the 61st Foot, to be ensign, vice Harris-Burland: June 8. Assist.-Surg. G McIver Campbell, M. B., to be assist.-surg., vice H C Herbert, M.D., who exchanges: June 8.

90th Foot—Lieut G A Agnew to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Maclachlan, who has rejoined his company: Feb. 7.

91st Foot—T Holme Bankes, gent., to be ensign, by purchase vice Osborne, promoted in the 1st West Indian Regiment: June 8.

92nd Foot—Captain Carey's exchange from the 71st Foot to bear date May 9.

93rd Foot—Lieut. E C Haynes to be capt., by purchase, vice E S Wood, who retires; June 8. Ens. R Barclay Allardice to be lieut., by purchase, vice Haynes; June 8. G H Hawtrey Hill, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Allardice; June 8. Lieut. F Rawdon Macnamara to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Haynes, promoted; June 8.

96th Foot—Ensign W Newbigging to be lieut., by purchase, vice T H King, who retires; June 8. Ensign A Mosenthal to be lieut., by purchase, vice H G Davies, who retires; June 8. H Scougall, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Newbigging; June 8. T H Goldney, gent., to be ens., by purchase vice T Cowell who retires; June 9. E P Phillips, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Mosenthal; June 10.

99th Foot—H W S Kidersley, late Lieut. 29th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Potter, transferred to the Cape Mounted Riflemen; June 8.

1st West India Regiment—Maj. H Anton to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice W McBean, who retires; June 8.

Capt. J McAuley to be major. by purchase, vice Anton; June 8, Lieut. A G Lowry to be capt., by purchase, vice McAuley; June 8. Ensign Eric W Osborne from the 91st Foot to be lieut., by purchase, vice Lowry; June 8.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ensign J E Collins to be lieut., by purchase, vice J B Pilkington, who retires; June 8. C A Barrett, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Collins; June 8.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Capt. G F Morant to be maj., by purchase, vice J McDonnell, promoted to half pay Lieut.-Col., by purchase; June 8. Lieut. C Currie to be captain, by purchase, vice Morant; June 8. Ens. and Adjt. H S Pasley to have the rank of Lieut.; June 8. Ensign E Vanrenen to be lieut., by purchase, vice Currie; June 8. G J Croasdale, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Vanrenen; June 8,

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment

—The promotion of Ensign W E Harness to be ante-dated to Jan. 18.

HALF PAY.

Major J B Flanagan, from the 81st Foot, to be lieut.-col., without purchase; April 1st, 1866. Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. M Cassan, from half pay Unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, without purchase; June 8. Lieut. W S Mackenzie, from the 93rd Foot, to be captain, by purchase; June 8. Lieut. W H St. Hill, from the 65th Foot, to be capt. by purchase; June 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. Major W L Langley, M.D, to be deputy inspector gen. of hospitals; June 8.

Assist. Surg. A P M Corbett, M.D., from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice J L Erksine, M.D., appointed to the Royal Engineers; May 14.

Assist. Surg. T Ball, M.D. from the 36th Foot, to be staff surgeon, vice Staff Surg.-Major W Leslie Langley, M.D.; June 8.

Assist.-Surg. J M Hyde, from the 84th Foot, to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg.-Major E H Blake, M.D. who retires upon half pay; June 8.

Staff Assist Surg. A Semple, M.D., to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg.-Major J G Wood, M.D., who retires upon half pay; June 8.

Staff Assist.-Surg. A Semple, M.D., to be staff surg., vice T R Whitty, placed upon half pay; June 8.

Assist.-Surg. W Leach, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg. vice Staff Surgeon-Major O S Donnall, who retires upon half pay; June 8.

Assist. Surg. O Barnett, from the 11th Hussars, to be staff surg. vice Surg.-Major R F V de Lisle, who retires upon half pay; June 8.

Assist.-Surg. J A Shaw, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice H C Collier, appointed to the 4th Foot; June 8.

Staff Assist. Surg. P Quinlan has been cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-Martial; June 8.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Vet. Surg. James W Callow, from the Royal Artillery, to be vet. surg. to the General Staff at Aldershot, vice Owles, appointed to the 6th Dragoons; June 8.

BREVET.

Capt. and Brev.-Major G E O Jackson, retired upon full pay, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to have the hon. rank of lieut.-col., under the Order in Council of Nov. 13, 1858; June 8.

Capt. W H St. Hill, half pay, late 65th Foot, to be major; June 8.

Capt. F Smythe, retired upon full pay, late half pay, unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of major; July 1.

Paymaster J. Barclay, 76th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; March 11.

Paymaster J Macarteney, 4th Hussars, to have the hon. rank of capt.; May 16.

Quartermaster William Nevill, retired upon half pay, late 70th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; June 8.

Staff Surg.-Major J G Wood, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector-gen. of hospitals; June 8.

Staff Surg.-Major O S Donnall, who retires upon half pay, to have the rank of deputy inspector of hospitals; June 8.

Staff Surg. Major E H Blake, M.D., who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector general of hospitals; June 8.

Staff Surg.-Major R F Valpy de Lisle, who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of deputy inspector-gen. of hospitals; June 8.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut.-col. to be col. under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd February, 1866: Lieut.-Col. G A Lockhart, C.B., 78th Foot; Dec. 28, 1866. Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R Bruce, half pay, unattached

and assistant inspector of Volunteers; May 17.

The undermentioned officers having service with the rank of lieut.-col., to be cols. under the provisions of the 5th clause of the Order in Council on the 13th Nov., 1858:—Lieut.-Col. P C Penrose, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry; May 8. Lieut.-Col. G B Rodney, Royal Marine Light Infantry; May 16. Lieut.-Col. J C Symonds, Royal Marine Light Infantry; May 16.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. M Cassan, half pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners and 57th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th Feb., 1851; June 8.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 4.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia—V L Philipps, gent., to be lieut.; May 28.

Inverness, &c., Militia — C P Grant, gent., to be lieut; May 31.

MEMORANDUM.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. J Atkinson in the Artillery Regt. of Royal Lancashire Militia; May 29.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, June 7.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—H Brouncker, gent., to be lieut., vice Davies, deceased: June 1. Edw. Cameron, gent., to be lieut., vice Willmott, promoted; June 1.

Dorset Queen's Own Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry — H E F Strangways, Earl of Ilchester, to be cor., vice Johnstone, resigned; June 1.

Royal Bucks King's Own Regt. of Militia—Brevet Lieut.-Col. J Sanderson, retired full pay 1st Foot to be capt., vice Fuller, resigned; May 13.

1st Devon Militia—R Pouget to be lieut.; May 1.

Royal North Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—George Ludlow Lopes to be cor.; April 27. John N P Nott to be cor.; April 27. C Chichester to be cor.; April 29. C H Gamble to be surg., vice Turner, resigned; May 21.

1st Regt. of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—T S Maccall, Esq., M.D., to be assist.-surg.; May 17.

Leicestershire Regt. of Militia—Lieut. G Knight to be capt., vice Knight promoted; June 3.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regt. of Middlesex Militia—P F Luck to be lieut., vice Morrell promoted; April 22.

1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia—Lieut. E H Foster to be capt., vice Fletcher, promoted; May 28.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 4.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—F C Kennedy, late Capt. 25th Foot, to be adjt. from the 6th May.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

4th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R O Farquharson, Esq., to be capt., vice Morrison, resigned; May 21. H Morrison, gent, to be ens., vice Minto, resigned; May 28.

4th Bedfordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Hicks, gent, to be ens., vice Turpin resigned; Feb. 18.

1st Administrative Battalion of Carmarthenshire Rifle Volunteers —Lieut.-Col. J S C Stepney, K.H., to be lieut.-col. vice S Davies resigned; May 28.

6th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Howell, gent, to be ensign, vice Allen resigned; May 30.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J H Ferguson to be capt., vice A J Watson, resigned; May 23. Ens J Lockhart to be capt, vice A B McGrigor, re-

signed; May 24. Ens. W Clark to be capt., vice W Thomson, resigned; May 25. R Stewart to be lieut., vice T G Wright resigned; May 23. F Taylor to be ens. vice Lockhart, promoted; May 23. W G Lindsay to be ens., vice W Clark, promoted; May 24. W Archibald to be ens., vice D Gray promoted; May 25.

19th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. R T Houston to be lieut., vice J B Campbell resigned; May 20. R Muirhead to be ens., vice G Harley promoted; May 20. W D Walkinshaw to be ens., vice A S D Colquhoun promoted; May 21.

9th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. R C Armstrong to be capt., vice Conington resigned; Ens. H George to be lieut., vice Armstrong promoted; W Jeffrey, gent, to be ens., vice George promoted.

3rd Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps—J J Cowan to be ens., vice Ramage promoted; May 21.

13th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—S Nunn, gent, to be ens., vice King resigned; May 27.

The following appointments are substituted for those which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 30th April last:—

1st Administrative Battalion of Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers—Capt. H F Conington to be major, vice Smith resigned.

6th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Dann, gent, to be ens., vice Cordeaux resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 7.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers — E Levett, Esq. to be adjt., from May 20, vice Lees resigned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

8th Cornwall Artillery Volunteer Corps — First Lieut. Nicholas J West to be capt., vice Pool, resigned; April 13. Sec. Lieut. F Harvey to be first lieut., vice West promoted; April 13. W Hambley to be sec. lieut., vice Harvey promoted; April 13.

7th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—W M Cudlip to be ens., vice Reid resigned; March 17.

10th Cornwall Rifle Volunteer Corps—J R Collins to be ens.; May 15.

12th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Joseph Besley to be first lieut.; May 28. G F Jackson to be sec. lieut., vice Coffin promoted; May 28. C F Williams to be sec. lieut., vice Besley promoted; May 28. Edgar Bartlett to be sec. lieut., vice Rawling resigned; May 28. G Miles to be hon. assist. surg.; May 28.

1st Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J W E Peyton to be ens.; May 9th.

10th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W J Watts. jun., to be lieut.; May 19.

21st Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. Isaac H Gossett to be hon. chap.; May 1.

26th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W R Beer to be capt., vice Square resigned; April 29.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—R M Ballantyne to be capt., vice Lawson resigned; May 27. D N Millons to be lieut., vice Snow resigned; May 27. A Nivison to be lieut, vice Orrock resigned; May 27.

3rd City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Hall to be lieut.; May 27.

MEMORANDA.

Capt. J Hope to be hon. capt. of the Cadet Corps attached to the 3rd Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Corps and at the same time to retain his commission as capt. in the latter corps.

7th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps —G F Willing, M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Oswald resigned; May 31.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers—W F Murray, Esq., to be assist. surg. vice Malloch deceased; May 30.

3rd Kincardineshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—P Carnegie to be ens., vice Thomson deceased; May 28.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volun-

teer Corps—R Aylmer to be sec. lieut.; May 18.

1st Norfolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—F Grimmer to be sec. lieut. vice Rising resigned; June 1.

10th Renfewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Mailer to be capt., vice Campbell resigned; May 31. Ens. A Cook to be lieut., vice Mailer promoted; May 31. J P Muir to be ens., vice Cook promoted; May 31. The Rev. John McPherson to be hon. chap.; June 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. John Erksine bearing the title of capt. commandant of the 10th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

7th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. the Hon. R C Herbert to be capt., vice Eyton resigned; June 1. Ens W Anslow to be lieut., vice Herbert promoted; June 1.

4th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T H Stanley, gent., to be ens., vice Highway resigned; May 30.

1st Stirlingshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J M Morrison to be capt., vice Lord Erksine resigned; June 1. Ens. T L Galbraith to be lieut., vice Morrison promoted: June 1. J MacEwen, gent, to be ens., vice Galbraith promoted.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W W Turner to be lieut., vice Dowse resigned; May 17.

35th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. T Blakey to be capt., vice Wright, resigned; May 15. Ens Francis Williamson to be lieut., vice Brown promoted; May 15. Ens. E Wall to be lieut., vice Blakey promoted; May 15. J P Sugden to be ens., vice Williamson promoted; May 15 J M Hattersley to be ens., vice Wall promoted; May 15.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, June 11.

1st Regt. of Life Guards—H S Allen, gent, to be cor. and sub-lieut. by purchase, vice Lord A C Gordon-Lennox, transferred to the Grenadier Guards; June 12.

9th Lancers—The Hon. G E P Willoughby to be cor. by purchase, vice J W L H Browne, who retires; June 12.

13th Hussars—J F Foster, gent, to be cor. by purchase, in succession to Lieut. W Joice appointed Paymaster; June 12.

20th Hussars—Lieut. Robert G Loch to be adjt., vice Lieut A W Brodhurst who vacates the appointment on proceeding on leave to England; Feb. 22.

Royal Regt. of Artillery—Capt. and Brev.-Major W C Russell, on the Second List, to be lieut.-col.; March 11. Capt. A Simpson to lieut.-col., vice Brevet-Col. Henry Tombs, C.B., removed as a general officer; March 11. Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. J D Woolcombe, C.B., to be col., vice H W Trevelyan, C.B., removed as a general officer; Mar. 25. Capt. G B Mellersh, on the Seconded List, to be lieut.-col; March 25. Capt. T B Gibbard to be lieut.-col., vice Brev.-Colonel Woolcombe, C.B., March 25. Sec. Capt. J R Martin to be capt., vice Simpson; March 11. Sec. Capt. J Ritchie to be capt., vice Gibbard; March 25. Lieut. G P Hamilton to be sec. capt., vice Martin; Mar. 11. Lieut. P R Lempriere to be sec. capt. vice Ritchie; March 25. Lieut. F L Weston has been permitted to resign his Commission; June 12.

Corps of Royal Engineers — Lieut. H A Taylor has been permitted to resign his Commission; June 12.

7th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. J Graydon Smith to be capt., by purchase. vice T R Clarkson, who retires; June 12. Ens. William J Squire to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smith; June 12. B Glegg, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Squire; June 12.

8th Foot—Lieut. R T B Browne to be capt., vice A Moynihan, deceased; May 20. Ens. George W Sawyer, to be lieut., without purchase, vice Browne; May 20.

16th Foot—F Ryley, gent, to be ens., vice Smythe, transferred to the 85th Foot; June 12.

31st Foot—T H Phipps, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Egerton, transferred to the 76th Foot; June 12.

42nd Foot—The promotion of Ens. Cumberland has been antedated to the 29th Dec., 1866.

48th Foot—Lieut. J W Keyworth to be capt., by purchase, vice Brev. Lieut.-Col. J C McNeill, promoted half pay major, by purchase; June 12. Ens. F Percy Ryland to be lieut. by purchase, vice Keyworth; June 12. Ens. A W Fair to be lieut., by purchase, vice H C Tryon, who retires; June 12. C F H Spencer, gent, to be ens., vice Ryland; June 12. C T G Trotter, gent, to be ens. by purchase, vice Fair: June 13. Lieut. H H Oldham to be Instruc. of Musketry, vice Lieut. Pennell. appointed to be adjt.; June 12. Lieut. R Pennell to be adjt., vice Lieut. Keyworth, promoted; June 12.

63rd Foot—Lieut. J S Smyth to be capt. by purchase, vice L S Cotton, promoted half pay maj., by purchase; June 12. Ens. F W Day to be lieut., by purchase, vice Smyth; June 12. H J Going, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Day; June 12.

64th Foot—Lieut. W J Voules to be capt., by purchase, vice C Fraser, who retires; June 12. Ens. F J E Greene to be lieut., by purchase, vice Voules; June 12. E R S Richardson, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Greene; June 12.

67th Foot—G B Havelock, gent, to be ens. by purchase, vice G W B Anderson who retires; June 12.

76th Foot—Ens. A A D Weigall to be lieut. by purchase, vice H B Husey, who retires; June 12. Ens. C C Egerton, from the 31st Foot, to be ens., vice Weigall; June 12.

79th Foot—Lieut. William H McCausland to be capt. without purchase, vice C V R Conway-Gordon, a Probationer for the India Staff Corps; Jan. 29. Ens. R C Annesley to be lieut., without purchase, vice McCausland; Jan. 29.

81st Foot—Lieut. F E Lindoe, from the 1st West India Regiment to be lieut., vice Maturin, who exchanges; June 8.

82nd Foot—Ens. R G Bellers to be lieut. by purchase, vice Cardew promoted; June 12.

85th Foot—Lieut. W F Hancocks to be capt. by purchase, vice Brev.-Major Orme, promoted half pay major, by purchase; June 12. Ens. G N Atkinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hancocks; June 12. Ens. I W T S Smythe, from the 16th Foot, to be ens., vice Atkinson; June 12.

94th Foot—Ens. R E Wallace to be lieut., without purchase, vice E S Mercer deceased; April 26.

97th Foot—Lieut. R W Barbor to be capt. by purchase, vice A R N Gould, who retires; June 15.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut H Maturin, from the 81st Foot, to be lieut., vice Lindoe, who exchanges; June 8.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Christian name of Staff-Surg. Johnston, promoted in the *Gazette* of the 28th May, are James Crosse only.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor's Clerk Joseph Harrison to be assistant purveyor; June 11, 1866.

HALF PAY.

The Christian names of Lieut.-Col. Montagu, hal-pay, late 10th Foot, are James Van Harthals, and not as previously described. Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. J C McNeill, from the 48th Foot, to be major by purchase; June 12. Capt. and Brev.-Major W H Orme, from the 85th Foot, to be maj. by purchase, June 12. Capt. L S Cotton, from the 63rd Foot, to be maj. by purchase; June 12.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Lieut. A B Cunningham, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut. of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Lempriere promoted; March 25.

BREVET.

Brev.-Col. G Malcolm, C.B., Lieut.-Col. Bombay Staff Corps, to have the local rank of major-

gen. while serving on the Divisional Staff in the East Indies; June 12. Lieut.-Col. P H Fellowes, Royal Marines, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of lieut.-col. to be col., under the provisions of the 5th clause of the Order in Council of the 13th Nov., 1858; May 22.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. G C Baillie, half pay, late Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his Commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb., 1861; June 12.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. A W Macintire, C.B., to be col., vice G Briggs, retired upon full pay; May 6. Capt. and Brev.-Major C M J Thornton to be lieut.-col., vice Brev.-Col. Macintire; May 6. Sec. Capt. and Adjt. D D Anderson to be capt., vice Brev.-Major Thornton; May 6. Sec. Capt. W A Caine to be adjt., vice Anderson; May 6. Lieut. A M Rawlins to be sec. capt., vice Anderson; May 6. Quartermaster-Serg. C Drayton to be quartermaster, vice Williams, retired upon half pay; June 15.

BREVET.

Col. G Briggs, retired full pay, Royal Artillery, to be maj.-gen., the rank being honorary only; May 6. Quartermaster J Williams Royal Artillery, having retired upon half pay, to be capt., the rank to be honorary only; June 15.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Brev. Lieut.-Cols. to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. C H Smith; April 26. Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. J E Michell; April 26. Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. H P Yates; April 26. Capt. and Brev. Lieut.-Col. N O S Turner, April 26.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 11.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Highland Light Infantry Militia Inverness, &c.—F A Phillips to be lieut., vice Meakin promoted;

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—R P Ford, gent, to be lieut., vice C Mercier, promoted; Oct. 31, 1866.

5th Royal Elthorne Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—C E de Fonblaque Pennefather to be lieut., vice Hewston, resigned; June 3.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Royal Lanarkshire Militia—J Norton to be lieut., vice D D Mathie resigned; June 6.

Prince of Wales Royal Regiment of Renfew Militia—W H Maxwell, gent., to be lieut.; June 6.

Hampshire Militia—G B Godbold, gent., to be lieut., vice Fleming, deceased; June 4.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 11.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteers—M M Pohle to be adjt., from the 16th May.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Col. H B O Savile to be maj.-commandant, vice the Earl of Limerick resigned, (retaining his Commission as maj. in the 1st Administrative Brigade of Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers); June 5.

48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J W Wrigley to be ens.; May 20. R Holditch to be ens.; May 20.

7th Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A W Cameron to be ens.; June 5.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 14

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Vo-

lunteer Corps—W Thomson to be sec. lieut., vice A B Grant, promoted; June 5. D Lawson to be sec. lieut. vice H McCallum, whose services have been dispensed with; June 6.

5th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Short to be hon. quart.-mast.; June 4.

42nd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D Patrick to be capt., vice J G Booth, whose services have been dispensed with; June 10

1st Anglesey Artillery Volunteer Corps—T P Elliott, Esq., to be capt., May 28.

4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—S Davidson, Esq., to be capt.; June 10.

3rd Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps—G V Spencer, gent., to be sec. lieut.; June 6.

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—A Campbell, Esq., to be lieut.-col., vice Stewart resigned; May 31.

1st Huntingdonshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps — R L Thursby to be cor., vice Towgood, promoted; May 27.

4th Isle of Wight Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. F W Popham to be lieut., vice Glynn resigned; June 6. S J Whitehill, Esq., to be ens, vice Popham, promoted; June 6.

1st Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—F G M Boileau to be maj., vice Duff promoted; June 10.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J A Campbell, to be hon. quart.-mast. (retaining his commission as lieut. in this corps); May 31.

9th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G P Hadley, gent., to be hon. assist. surg.; May 31.

28th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Ridout, gent, to be capt., vice Halcombe resigned; May 30. J Brunt, gent. to be lieut.; May 30. F Gaunt, gent, to be ens., vice Brough resigned; May 30.

1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—J H Sankey to be capt., vice Troughton resigned; June 6. Sec. Lieut. R G Hall to be first lieut., vice Leith promoted; June 6.

3rd Monmouthshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E A Lansdowne, gent, to be ens.; June 6.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 21.

1st Regiment Dragoon Guards —Lieut. R J Dublin from the 4th Hussars, to be lieut., vice Gifford, who exchanges; June 22.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cor. E A Thomas to be lieut., vice J T Cammilleri, who retires; June 22. F C Clark, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Thomas; June 22.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. C S Walker, to be capt., by purchase, vice J P North, who retires; June 22. Cor. E B Grant to be lieut., by purchase, vice Grant, June 22. W J Turner, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Grant; June 22.

4th Hussars—Lieut. H H F Gifford, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice Dallin, who exchanges; June 22.

4th Foot—Staff-Surg. St. J Stanley to be surg., vice J Gorringe, M.D., appointed to the Staff; June 22.

20th Foot—Staff-Surg. R W Carter to be surg., vice Surg. Maj. E Howard, who retires upon half pay; June 22.

21st Foot—Lieut. J Browne to be capt., without purchase, vice R Killeen, who retires upon full pay; June 22. Ens. C E Bovill to be lieut., without purchase, vice Browne; June 22.

33rd Foot—Ens. A G J Robbins from the 39th Foot, to be ens., vice Eden, promoted; June 22.

44th Foot—Lieut. C E Rennie to be capt., by purchase, vice Matthew S Smith, who retires; June 22. Ens. T W Stanley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Rennie; June 22. Ens. W G Wood, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., vice Stanley; June 22.

67th Foot—Lieut. M L P Jardine, from the 86th Foot, to be lieut., vice Spence, who exchanges; June 22.

70th Foot—Capt. W B Pinchard

from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be capt., vice Tighe, who exchanges; June 22.

82nd Foot—J W Ward, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Bellers, promoted; June 22.

86th Foot—Lieut. J Spence, from the 67th Foot, to be lieut., vice Jardine, who exchanges; June 22.

87th Foot—Lieut. G Cox to be capt., by purchase, vice W Wiltshire, who retires; June 22. Ens. J Montagu FitzRoy England to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cox; June 22. Gent. Cad. H E Adams, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice England; June 22. Lieut. J M FitzRoy England, to be adjt., vice Lieut. Cox, promoted; June 22.

88th Foot—Lieut. J B Whitla to be capt., by purchase, vice C Robertson, who retires; June 22. Ens. T J Bailey to be lieut., by purchase, vice Whitla June 22. Gent. Cadet G Ward Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Bailey; June 22.

93rd Foot—Ens. T C Hood to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mackenzie, promoted by purchase to a half-pay Company; June 22. The Hon. W FitzWm. Elliot to be ens., by purchase, vice Hood; June 22.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Capt. J A Tighe, from the 70th Foot, to be capt., vice Pinchard, who exchanges; June 22.

CAVALRY DEPOT.

Quartermaster H Woods, from the 3rd Hussars, to be quartermaster, vice W Lowe, deceased; June 22.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. J Gorringe, M.D., from the 4th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice St. J Stanley, appointed to the 4th Foot; June 22.

Assist. Surg. W H Yates, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice R W Carter, appointed to the 20th Foot; June 22.

BREVET.

Surg. Maj. E Howard, 20th Foot, who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals; June 22.

Capt. R Killeen, retired full pay, 21st Foot, to have the hon. rank of maj.; June 22.

INDIA OFFICE, June 18, 1867.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be lieut.-cols.—Lieut.-Cols. (Maj.-Gens.) T F Flemyng, H Palmer, E Darral, D Pott, and P Innes, In.; E R Mainwaring; P Harris, In.; A Tucker, C.B, Cav; G A Fisher, C Harris, Lieut.-Col. R J Meade, C S 1; Lieut.-Cols. (Brevet.-Cols.) H F Dunsford, C.B., A Boyd, Lieut.-Col. R R Mainwaring, and C L Showers, In.; Majs. (Brevet Lieut.-Cols.) G Holroyd, late 43rd N I; H Le Poer Trench, late 35th N I; J Nisbett, late 69th N I; W J Hicks, late 2nd N I; Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-Cols.) E Bradford, late 23rd N I; T P Waterman, late 13th N I; W Metcalfe, late 35th N I; Capt. (Brev.-Col.) C T E Hind, late 65th N I.

To be majs.—Capts. (Brevet-Majs.) J F Campbell, late 2nd Europ Reg; F Thompson, late 4th Europ Reg; F C J Brownlow, late 1st Europ Cav; J M Nuttall, late 5th Europ Inf; J E L Willows, late 10th N I; A Pond, late Europ Reg; T H Wilson, late 57th N I; E N Perkins, late 14th N I; C Bailey, late 17th N I; G B Mainwaring, late 16th N I; E Smyth, late 13th N I; W B Girdlestone. late 67th N I; F J Ellis, late 58th N I; H J Templer, late 5th Europ Reg; J A Grant, C.B., late 6th Europ Reg; R Stothert, late 4th N I; T W Holland, late 31th N I; C F Hicks, late 5th Europ Reg; H Grant, late 74th N I; F E Lang, late 17th N I; M J White, late 26th N I; M J Branders, late 40th N I; R H Price, late 31st N I; A Ellis, late 31st N I; J A Angus, late 9th N I; J P Cambridge, late 2nd N I; B Soady, late 24th N I; G D'Aguilar, late 4th N I; C Rea-

late 32nd N I; R F Webster, late 3rd Europ Reg; J A Brereton, late 33rd N I; F R N Fortescnse, late 73rd N I.

To be Capts.—Capts. A Taylor, late 25th N I; A I Shuldham, late 20th N I; T C Anderson, late 12th N I; A Francis, late 68th N I; G A Prendergast, late 5th Europ Cav; T E Webster, late 63rd N I; M M Prendergast, late 4th Europ Cav; A Cory, late 16th N I; Capt. (Brevet-Maj.) J P Sherriff, late 35th N I; Capts. J Roberts, late 45th N I, W F Shaw, late 43rd N I. T Buttonshaw, late 28th N I. M G Smith, late 59th N I. T N Baker, late 31st N I. E H Woodcock, late 55th N I. W S Young, late 59th N I. E A C Lambert, late 1st Europ Fus; Capt. (Brev.-Maj.) H H Lyster, V C, late 72nd N I; Capts. J A M Biggs, late 10th N I. E D Vibart, late 54th N I. Hon. J H Fraser, late 4th Europ Reg. G F Graham, late 5th Europ Reg. J E D Wilson, late 42nd N I. W G Keppel, late 6th Europ Reg. W Gordon, late 47th N I, G A A Baker, late 60th N I; (Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W Macdonald, late 25th N I; Capt. N Barton, late 52nd N I; Lieuts. (Brevet-Capts.) H A W Waterfield, late 27th N I. E Y Walcott, late 57th N I. W F Edwards, late 45th N I. A McLeod Stewart, 64th N I. F J Craigie, late 21st N I. W Cabell, late 62nd N I. W A Garden, late 39th N I. H Inglis, late 41st N I. M K St. John, F F Rowcroft, W Battye, late 65th N I. A Cockburn, late 52nd N I. J P Harris, late 21st N I. J Thomason, late 34th N I. J Bartleman, late 23rd N I. C Richardes, late 63rd N I; G V Fosbery, V.C., late 4th Europ Reg. C C Taylor, late 56th N I.

To be Lieuts.—Lieuts. H P P Nash, late 25th N I. R A Wauchope, late 57th N I. G L Keir, late 41st N I. R C Clifford, late 38th N I. C W Campbell, late 10th N I. G C Udney, late 5th Europ Reg, O M Graham, late 6th Europ Reg. W D Palmer, late 74th N I. C R Cock, late 20th N I, J Miller, late 27th N I, W C Anderson, late 22nd N I. A Blatze, late 19th N I. F H Hood, late 30th N I. J B Brander, late 37th N I. J B Smith, late 5th Europ Reg. E Chambers, late 19th N I. C M MacGregor, late 68th N I. R C W Mitford, late 3rd Europ Reg. A Goldney, late 50th N I. R Wheeler, late 61st N I. C J Griffiths, late 72nd N I. L Macdonald, late 73rd N I, M P Moriarty, late 41st N I. F L S Dyce, late 71st F I, H W Webster, late 45th N I. C J Durand, late 14th N I. H I Wheler, late 38th N I. W H Unwin, late 56th N I. T D Madden, late 64th N I. R Atkins, late 48th N I. J C Stewart, late 6th Europ Reg. E Kitson, late 64th N I. J F F Cologan, late 22nd N I. J F Trevonion, late 21st N I. H A Plowden, late 56th N I. C L Woodruffe, late 68th N I. H C Marsh, late 67th N I. M C Smith, late 6th Europ Reg. W L Samuells, late 11th N I. F R A B Constable, late 6th N I. A England, late 44th N I. J McNair, late 57th N I. A D Cator-Inglis, late 18th N I. J R Marett, late 2nd N I. W L Noverre, late 1st Europ Reg. R C Beavan, late 62nd N I. C S Noble, late 72nd N I. A B Douglas, late 52nd N I, C McNeile, late 60th N I, W Battie, late 6th Europ Reg, A G Hancock, late 43rd N I. A B Hepburn, late 82nd N I. A I Iles, late 40th N I. W E Rutherford, late 28th N I. H G Beecher, late 73rd N I. C St. John B Barnett, late 19th N I. J L Ferris, late 12th N I. F H Alexander, late 43rd N I. C J Farquharson, late 50th N I. H W J Senior, late 73rd N I. R M B Thomas, late 64th N I. D Adamson, late 28th N I. J Finnis, late 5th Europ Reg, R E K Money, late 13th N I. C E Macaulay, late 51st N I. E P Ommanney, late 45th N I.

MADRAS STAFF-CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Lieut.-Cols. (Brev.-Cols.) C Ireland and T G E G Kenny, dec.; Lieut.-Col.) Maj. Gen.) J W Bayley; Lieut.-Col. (Brev.-Col.) H Pritchard; Lieut.-Col. (Maj.-Gen.) R N Faunce; Lieut.-Cols. (Brev.-Cols.) D Hodson and H Nott; Lieut.-Col.

J Kitson; Lieut.-Cols. (Brev.-Cols.) H D Innes, A K Gore, W J Cooke, R Woolley, and J Wilson, Inf; Majs. (Brev. Lieut.-Cols.) R S Wilson, late N I; J Curtis, late 8th N I; G W Peytoun, 25th N I; J Daniel, 16th N I; and G Harkness, 25th N I; Capt. (Brev. Lieut. Col.) C P Malony, 25th N I.

To be Majs.—Capts. (Brev.Majs. E H Blomfield, 7th N I; W S Kenney, 27th N I; A Child, 8th N I; G H Stiles, 4th N I; W J Vizard, 35th N I; C J A Turner, 29th N I; W Barclay, 25th N I; R P M Crewe, 14th N I; J C West, 11th N I; J M Foote, 29th N I; E L M Evans, late 51st N I; H C Z Claridge, 37th N I; C W Cox, 1st N I; E W H Lateward, late 52nd N I; E J Campbell, late 52nd N I; T C Bird, 36th N I; E N Norton, 18th N I; A F Williams, 9th N I; R G Lewis, 31st N I; W C P Haines, 35th N I; C C Mason, late 48th N I; W S S Mulcaster, late 6th Light Cav.; C Hight, late 18th N I.

To be Capts.—Capts. (Brev.-Maj.) R Church, late 47th N I; W H White, late 49th N I; A Read, 14th N I; A Gahagan, 10th N I; R V Handyside, 6th N I; G Kallender, 22nd N I; A T Baldwin, late 49th N I; A H Cooke, 21st N I; H D Cloete, 5th N I; C J R Bell, 6th N I; W Osborn, 30th N I; S C Montgomery, 3rd N I; L H Isaake, late 2nd N I; G V Law, 14th N I; S New, 33rd N I; R A Chadwick, 6th N I; J J Muir, late 49th N I; T Weldon, late 42nd N I; C J Godrey, 10th N I; J S Steuart, 39th N I; G C Hodding, 20th N I; R W Duff, late 45th N I: G Rolandson, 10th N I; W Stoddart, late 3rd Europ Reg; T Obbard, 17th N I; J W Orr, 19th N I; W Peyton, 9th N I; J G H Phillips, 41st N I; P P L Stafford, 34th N I; T C'Neil, 6th N I; W M Frazer, 25th N I; G N Stephens, 31st N I; H C B Barnett, late 44th N I; E A Mottett, late 42nd N I; C F C Scottowe, 2nd N I; W Cunningham, 28th N I; Lieuts. (Brev. Capts.) T S M Robinson, 21st N I; W W Pemberton, 37th N I; C H Plowden, 19th N I; R Farrer, 21st N I; A T Searle, 32nd N I; J S Ellis, 8th N I; C Mackenzie, 4th N I.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.: Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J Hobson, Infantry; May 18, 1858. Lieut. Col. D Boyd, Infantry; Sep. 12, 1866.

To be Majors: Maj. J D Williams, 28th nat. in.; Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. Brevet Maj. W Bannerman, 3rd nat. in., Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. Brevet Maj. H G Robinson, late 3rd European Regt.; Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. Brevet Maj. W Rice, 25th nat. in.; Sep. 12, 1866.

To be Capts.: Capt. W A Glasspoole, 4th nat. in.: Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. G L Warden, 17th nat. in.; Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. S Fellows, 5th nat. in., Sep. 12, 1866. Capt. A Utterson, late 3rd Europ. Regt., Sep. 12, 1866 Capt. J J Elder, 6th nat. in., Sep. 12, 1866. Lieut. Brev. Capt. O V Tanner, 18th nat. in., Sep. 12, 1866. Lieut. Brev. Capt. F W Jones, 18th nat. in., Sep. 12, 1866.

To be Lieuts.: Lieut. H Monteith Fullerton, 1st nat. in., Nov. 23, 1856. Lieut. W L Hallett, 1st nat. in., Sep. 8, 1857. Lieut. A C Hunter, 17th nat. in., Dec. 1, 1857. Lieut. J Affleck, 1st nat. in., March 31, 1858. Lieut. H Gardiner, 8th nat. in.; May 1, 1859. Lieut. E R Goode, 16th nat. in., Sep. 21, 1859. Lieut. P D Walden, 5th nat. in., May 1, 1850.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 18.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

West York Rifle Regt. of Militia —Lieut. W C Sylvester, to be capt., vice J A Goldicutt, resigned, May 18.

4th Regt. of West York Militia —A Calloway, gent., to be lieut., vice Walshe, resigned; May 28.

5th Regiment of West York Militia—Lieut. A Tyrrell to be capt., vice Dawson, resigned; May 9.

Hussar (Princess of Wales' Own

Regt. of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—J G A Marshall, gent., to be cor., vice V Downe, promoted; June 6.

Earl of Chester's Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—C Key, Esq., to be cor., vice Fairburne, resigned; June 5.

West Norfolk Militia—G S Hutchinson, gent., to be assist. surg., vice Prytherch, resigned; June 13.

2nd or Edmonton Royal Rifle Regiment of Middlesex Militia—J E Whitehead, late Lieut. 66th Foot, to be capt., vice Ottley, resigned; June 13.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—Lieut. G H Brand to be capt., vice Nicholls, resigned; June 13.

3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia—C Orton, gent., to be assist. surg.; June 6.

Highland Rifle Militia—J R Mitchell, gent., to be lieut., vice Hounstoun, promoted; March 20.

Royal Flint Militia—G M Medley, gent., to be lieut., vice Richardson, resigned; May 15.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Norfolk Militia Artillery—Lieut. E M Alderson, late 97th Foot, to be capt., vice Stracey, resigned; June 8.

Royal Monmouth Militia—De Courcy P Dashwood, gent., to be lieut., May 15.

Southern Regiment of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—T Barber to be lieut., vice Bradshaw, resigned; June 17. C T W Forrester, gent., to be cor., vice Barber, promoted; June 17.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 18.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Battalion of Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteers—J J Grier, Esq., late Lieut. and Adjt. 15th Foot, to be adjt., from the 2nd March; March 15.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—H W Butler to be capt., vice J Butler, resigned; May 29.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. C Benson to be first lieut., vice Shann, resigned; May 22. Assist. Surg. J A Nunneley to be surg., vice Brameld, resigned; May 22.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. A H Martin to be lieut., vice Fox, resigned; May 29.

12th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G Robinson to be capt., vice T Robinson, deceased; March 1.

15th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H Redmayne to be ens., vice Brown, resigned; June 5.

19th West Riding of Rifle Volunteer Corps—C Waterman to be lieut., vice Hirst, deceased; June 3. G W Harrison to be ens., vice Dyson, resigned; June 3.

23rd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Fawcett, to be capt, vice Forster, resigned; May 31. Ens. F W Fison to be lieut., vice Fawcett, promoted: May 31. E Penson Whitaker to be ens., vice Fison, promoted: May 31.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W F Watts to be assist. surg., vice Hemingway, resigned: May 21.

34th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. J Bradbury, to be lieut. col.; June 8.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. E Longbottom of the 2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Engineer Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of Capt.: May 27.

1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A H Chalmers, Esq., to be capt., vice Chalmers, deceased: June 8. D Duncan, gent. to be lieut., vice Cruikshank, resigned: June 8. A Ogston Milne gent., to be ens., vice Routledge, resigned: June 8.

3rd Brecknockshire Rifle Vol-

unteer Corps—J Maund, Esq., to be capt., vice Hotchkis, resigned: June 13. Ens. E Parry to be lieut., vice Bailey, resigned: June 13. W Lewis, gent., to be ens., vice Parry, promoted. June 13.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—H S Paget, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Hough, resigned: June 1.

25th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—R Banks, Esq., to be capt.: June 1. W H Cocker, M.R.C.S.. to be hon. assist. surg. June 1.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—A Walker, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Sainsbury, resigned: May 23.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Lancashire Rifle Volunteers—G E Hardman, Esq., to be maj., vice Clifton, resigned: May 30.

10th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. J B Ogilvy to be capt., vice Leeming, resigned: June 1.

62nd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W A Dewhurst to be capt., vice Leech, resigned: May 31. C T Mitchell, gent., to be lieut.: May 31. E F Bleakley, gent., to be ens., vice Hargreaves, resigned: May 31.

88th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G Openshaw to be capt., vice Hardman, resigned: May 30. W Brindle, gent., to be ens. (to take rank in the Volunteer Service from the 11th July, 1866): Jan 4.

13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J M Fletcher to be capt., vice Warner, resigned: May 29.

16th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Bayliss to be ens., vice Aitkens, resigned: June 4.

London Irish Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. J Kenneth Mackenzie to be lieut. col.: June 13. Ens. J E Beckett to be lieut.: June 3. T Tully to be ens., June 13.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—S G Quicke, Esq., to be maj.: June 13.

1st Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — Ens. C Mitchell to be lieut., vice Goode, resigned; June 6. R. Mayo, gent., to be ens., vice Mitchell, promoted; June 6.

13th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. T Brindley to be lieut., vice Brougham, resigned; June 8. R Clive, gent., to be ens., vice Brindley, promoted; June 8.

22nd Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J S Barber, gent., to be ens.; June 10.

2nd Sutherland Artillery Volunteer Corps—D Gray, gent., to be first-lieut.; June 10.

6th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. H B Festing to be capt., vice Lord E P St. Maur, deceased; June 13. Ens. T K Harding to be lieut., vice Festing, promoted; June 13. E S Jeffreys, gent., to be ens., vice Harding, promoted; June 13.

17th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Coorps—Ens. W Avery to be lieut., vice Boulton, resigned; June 13.

War Office, Pall Mall, June 21.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps—His Serene Highness the Prince of Teck to be hon. col., June 15.

1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps—Capt. W Henry to be maj.; June 8.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—Lieut. T Mackenzie to be capt., vice Murray, resigned; June 11. A H Chalmers to be lieut., vice Mackenzie, promoted; June 11. J Christison to be ens., vice Innes, promoted; June 11.

5th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. A Grieg to be capt., vice Scott, resigned; June 17. Ens. J M Ross to be lieut,, vice Grieg, promoted; June 17.

1st Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. F A Marsh to be hon. chap.; June 14.

33rd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —Lieut. C A W Rycroft to be capt., vice Monson, resigned; June 15.

3rd Cambridgeshire Rifle Vo-

lunteer Corps—G F Whidborne, Esq., to be ens., vice Graham, resigned; June 17. The Hon J H Gordon to be ens.; June 18.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. F R N Haswell to be first lieut., vice S Haswell, resigned; May 21. G D Mease to be sec. lieut., vice Haswell, promoted; May 13.

1st Newcastle-upon-Tyne Engineer Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. J Thompson to be first lieut., vice Mather, deceased; June 8. J Stewart, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Thompson, promoted; June 8.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Worth, gent., to be assist.-surg.; June 17.

9th Wiltshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E M Davis, gent., to be ens., vice Adye, promoted; June 8.

16th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Hartill to be lieut., vice Wright, resigned; June 21.

1st Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—R N Stone, Esq., late Hon. Assist. Surg. of the 17th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be surg., June 17.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Somersetshire Rifle Volunteers—J A Law, late Capt. in the 6th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be maj.; June 19.

4th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. G Bellett to be hon. chap.; March 3. J R Roe to be hon. assist. surg., vice Mathias, resigned; May 9.

8th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—W R Von Glehn to be capt., vice Barnett, resigned; May 17.

10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. S H Bartlett to be capt., vice Tapp, resigned; May 30. Sec. Lieut. W T Brady to be capt., vice Barber, whose services have been dispensed with; May 30.

COLBURN'S

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE

AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

No. CCCCLXV.—AUGUST, 1867.

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LONDON:

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
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OBSERVATIONS ON THE MILITARY MORTALITY QUESTION AT HONG KONG,

With an Analysis of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into its causes as affecting the 9th and 11th Regiments in 1865. By SURGEON RENNIE, M.D., 20th Hussars.

In a Diary which I kept during the time I was Senior Medical Officer of the Force stationed at Shanghai, under Brigadier-General Sir Charles Stavely, K.C.B., I find under, 8th October, 1862, the following entry, the perusal of which has suggested the observations from which this article takes its name. "Preparing a list of invalids to send in the Vulcan to Hong Kong for change of air and hospital treatment there—such is the change which has come over the character of the climate of that place—in a year or two, however, epidemics will again revisit it, and it will regain its former dreaded character." The opinion expressed in the concluding portion of this jotting has been fully realised since. The reader will probably recollect the extent to which the public mind was agitated during the early part of 1866 by the question of Military Mortality at Hong Kong, to which, as affecting the 9th and 11th regiments, attention was first drawn in the *Times* of the 8th December, 1865, and which was ultimately made the subject of investigation by a Parliamentary Committee. Individually, I believe the expressions of opinion, which necessitated Parliamentary action being taken in the matter, to have been erroneous—particularly so, as affecting the 11th regiment, to the mortality in which corps it was that attention was chiefly drawn, and no endeavours spared to establish it as solely traceable to the want of proper accommodation for the men on arrival—a conclusion hasty and illogical, as I trust the following remarks will show.

From statistical details, it was shown by Colonel North, in the House of Commons, on the 20th of March, 1866, that "the second battalion of the 9th regiment landed at Hong Kong on the 7th of February, 1865. Its strength on landing was 34 officers, 839 men, 47 women, and 19 children. Within eight months and a half, one officer, 36 men, 5 women and 23 children—amounting in all to 65 persons—had died, while one officer, 78 men, 20 women and 27 children were invalided, making a total, dead and invalided, of 193 persons. The second battalion of the 11th regiment landed at Hong Kong on the 28th May, 1865. It consisted of 25 officers, 784 men, 54 women, and 92 children, and out of that number, in the course of only four and a half months, two officers, 49 men, three women and 48 children, or in all 192 persons had died; while three officers, 124 men, 16 women, and 14 children were invalided—making a total of 259 dead and inva-

lided."* It is clear from these statistics that the 9th regiment which was as well provided in respect to barrack accommodation as any corps has yet been in China, suffered a considerable loss during the period over which the statistics extend, without any attempt being made locally to identify it with a special and presentable cause, as the sickness and mortality in the 11th regiment has, in my opinion, very unfairly been.

It has been established beyond doubt that the hot season of 1865, at Hong Kong, was a very unhealthy one—a result opposed, on the whole, to the experience of the three or four previous years; the place having latterly commenced to acquire a character for comparative salubrity; as proved by the Diary note which has led to these remarks. It was used as a Sanitarium for the troops serving in the North of China, both in 1862 and 1863 with satisfactory results. The 9th regiment, therefore, was unfortunate in commencing its service in China by encountering a sickly season; the results of which are sufficiently apparent in the statistics quoted, and still more so by some figures given, about the same time, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, bringing the mortality in this corps up to the end of 1865; the deaths being given as 48, and the number invalided at 139; being 10 deaths and 61 invaliding in excess of those up to the 15th October previously. The same statistics brought the mortality and invaliding in the 11th regiment up to 58 and 189 respectively. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that, apart from the question of climate, mode of location had nothing to do with the sickness and mortality in the 9th regiment; seeing that military hygiene has been at work since 1860 endeavouring to perfect the accommodation of one European regiment at Hong Kong. As the 9th regiment, it must be admitted, suffered from the effects of a Hong Kong sickly season, it was manifestly both unfair and inconsistent to allege that grounds existed for believing that the 11th regiment would have enjoyed immunity from its effects had it been otherwise domiciled than it was on arrival. As any one practically acquaiuted with sickly seasons in China could have foretold, the 11th regiment not only suffered, but did so more severely than the 9th regiment—the excess of mortality being attributed entirely to defective accommodation, in place of the fact, that, while the 9th regiment had the advantage of being in a measure acclimatised during the months of February, March, and April, when the weather is moderately cool, the 11th

* With respect to the 78 women and children returned as invalided in the two regiments, I am inclined to question the accuracy of the figures; inasmuch as, the invaliding of women and children is not recognized in the service, except in very exceptional cases, and though the families of invalided soldiers always accompany them to England, it by no means follows that they are invalids also. It is therefore, probable that, in the case of the corps in question, women and children remained at Hong Kong in states of health which might have warranted invaliding, were the principle a recognized one, while others went home in the invalid ships without a like necessity for change.

regiment landed at the end of May, just as the intense moist heat of summer was fairly established; and as a natural consequence, the men were by no means so favourably situated for bearing up against the sickly season as the soldiers of the 9th regiment were. Much stress was laid, and vituperative comment expended, on the fact that a portion of the 11th regiment was, on arrival, located in huts on the recently annexed portion of the mainland of China, known as Kowloon, and to which I think it very probable a certain share in the excess of sickness in the regiment was due. This place, however, was specially selected by the sanitary authorities of the expeditionary army in China in 1860, as the spot best adapted for building new barracks upon, and it was the intention at that period that our entire military establishments, hospitals included, were to be removed to it from Hong Kong; under the supposition that, owing to its free exposure to the south-western monsoon, immunity would be there enjoyed from the diseases so prevalent and fatal at that time at the latter place. That Kowloon was not likely to prove a success, I formed the opinion a very short time after it was taken into occupation, and though the opinion was viewed locally, at the time, as a very paradoxical one, I felt satisfied that it was founded on sound data, and placed it on record in the Annual Report of the 31st regiment for 1860; as will appear in the course of the observations which follow.

What led to the 11th regiment arriving at Hong Kong unprovided with regular barrack accommodation was briefly as follows. For financial reasons, the Government was anxious that Indian troops should be withdrawn from China, and decided on supplying their place by an extra European regiment, such portion of which, as could not be conveniently accommodated at Hong Kong, was to be sent to Japan and located in barracks at Yokohama, then occupied by the Royal Marines; the withdrawal of which corps had been decided on by the Admiralty. The 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment was accordingly ordered to China from the Cape of Good Hope in H.M. troop-steamer Tamar, but arrived much sooner than was anticipated, and before the authorities at Hong Kong had time to make arrangements for its reception, and before it was practicable to withdraw the Marines from Japan.

In some information furnished the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and described as emanating from a trustworthy source, the following statements were made respecting the mode in which the men of the 11th regiment were located. "On arrival at Hong Kong, there was actually no accommodation ready for them. Two companies had to be lodged on board the condemned three-decker Hercules, and a few on board the Princess Charlotte hulk. The rest were put into the sheds at a swampy place called Kowloon, on the mainland just opposite Hong Kong, and death soon began to appear in their midst .... The excuse given by the authorities at Hong Kong for not having made proper preparations for the recep-

tion of the 11th regiment, is that they did not expect them until two months later. They were warned, however, by the Horse Guards, long before, that the Tamar had been sent to convey the regiment from the Cape to Hong Kong. In any case there are plenty of hired buildings to let which might have been hired for the occasion, or a ship might have been got to take the men out to sea. General Guy was absent in Japan, and Captain Roberts (Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General) would do nothing without his sanction. Two companies were put into wretched "go downs,' where rice had been stored, places little better than kennels, but the men were more healthy there than at Kowloon .... The causes of this sad mortality are not far to seek. Proper accommodation should have been ready for the 11th regiment on its arrival .... Another undoubted error was the withdrawal of the native Indian regiment, and the substitution of unacclimatized Europeans. Even if men had been brought from India they would not have suffered so much; but those from the Cape were exposed to all the worst effects of the new climate to which they were transported. The excessive night duty tells very severely on the European troops, who, in addition to other hardships, are deprived of their fair share of sleep. The object of removing the Indian regiment is well known. It was in order that the pay of the rest of the forces at Hong Kong, which, while an Indian regiment was there, was maintained at the Indian scale, might be reduced to the Colonial standard. But putting humanity out of the question, the arrangement has proved, in a pecuniary point of view, a very costly one. The heavy expense of sending home sick troops has more than counterbalanced any saving which has otherwise been effected, and the loss of so many good soldiers must also be taken into account. Altogether it is calculated that the short-sighted economy of the authorities has entailed a loss of, at least, thirty thousand pounds."

To myself, who has had some experience in the medical supervision of bodies of soldiers during sickly seasons in China, it appears a matter for regret that the press, the public, and even the government should be misled by exaggerated statements, and erroneous conclusions, such as the preceding extract is, for the most part, pregnant with. In the first place, I would ask the writer how many thousands of British soldiers arrived in China from England, the Cape of Good Hope and India in 1860, between the months of February and June altogether unprovided with accommodation, and how many regiments and batteries of artillery were encamped during March, April and May of that year, on the so called "swampy place, Kowloon," sleeping on the ground, crowded in bell tents to the number of fourteen and sometimes sixteen in each, without the disastrous results happening to them which are described as having occurred to the 11th regiment, which was accommodated on arrival in a much superior manner

to what they were—in fact, in a manner leaving but little to complain of as far as I can see—the arrangements made by the authorities at Hong Kong, when the 11th regiment arrived, being a very great improvement on those made by the sanitary authorities of the Expeditionary Army in 1860, and the praises bestowed on which, and their alleged satisfactory results, were re-echoed from one end of the British empire to the other, and honorary distinction and promotion conferred on the medical officers who devised them, and yet they were not to be compared for completeness to those which six years afterwards have been so widely abused as affecting the 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment. Why, it may be asked, did the rough and ready arrangements made in 1860 succeed, and the more elaborate ones made in 1865 fail? For one reason only; namely, that the former was a non-epidemic, and, for China, moderately healthy year—the latter, a specially unhealthy one. The greatest credit was taken in 1860 for the selection of Kowloon as a place for pitching tents on, yet in 1865 we are told that men, similarly arriving from a sea voyage, have been sacrificed because they were located there in bamboo frame-work huts covered with matting, well raised from the ground, ventilated and otherwise suited to the climate. As regards the employment of the Hercules, described as "a condemned three-decker," she is an old 74 gun-ship, which has been in use for some years as a military convalescent ship and hospital; she was not condemned because she was not suited for a barrack as far as accommodation went, but because, from age, she was unsuited as a floating one; especially so in a harbour liable to be visited by tempestuous weather in the form of typhoons. The Princess Charlotte hulk is an old 120 gun ship, and was Admiral Stopford's flag-ship during the Syrian war of 1840. She is the first and only vessel of her class that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and when I left Hong Kong, in September 1863, she was a splendid floating barrack, and used as the receiving ship for the seamen and marines of the fleet in China. The writer abuses the authorities for not hiring buildings, and then reflects on them for having done so, in the form of "go downs" at Hong Kong; where, however, he admits the men were more healthy than in the dry, raised, boarded floored huts at Kowloon. He is difficult, however, to please; because he condemns the sending of the men on ship-board, and a few lines further on reflects on the authorities for not having hired a vessel, and sent the regiment to sea—in reference to which, however, the query at once suggests itself—if it was only barrack accommodation that was required, why in the name of common sense send the men out to sea? Would all that was required not have been obtained by the vessel lying well out in the beautiful harbour of Hong Kong, exposed to the cool breeze always blowing there, and the men getting daily fresh provisions and vegetables, and enjoying the luxury (on shipboard) of sleeping with hatches off and ports

open, in place of cruising about outside during the worst period of the year in the Chinese seas. It would, therefore, seem that the writer recognised the fact that Hong Kong at the time *per se* was unhealthy, but which should have been admitted, and a share allotted to it, in the production of the sickness and mortality complained of in the 11th regiment, and the same not saddled on the authorities. Again exception is taken to the regiment having been sent from the Cape of Good Hope, and a certain share of the mischief attributed to this cause—all the while not a word being said about the 9th regiment, which came direct from Gibraltar, and which, though well provided with quarters, suffered nearly as much as the other corps did. The facts connected with the 9th regiment, however, are inconsistent with the want of barrack accommodation on arrival theory, and therefore they seem to me, in discussions on the subject, to have been kept much in the back ground, and public opinion so guided as to concentrate its sympathy almost entirely on the 11th regiment. To the withdrawal of Indian troops, also, a share in the mortality in the latter corps is attributed—had the writer attributed it solely to this cause, he would have been right; but for the reason only, that it was the cause which occasioned the 11th regiment being sent to China. The withdrawal of the regiment in question (the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry) in no way affected the 9th regiment, which would have been at Hong Kong whether the Sepoy corps had remained or not.

From my personal acquaintance with Hong Kong, and the difficulties attending the provision of barrack accommodation for any number of European troops much exceeding the ordinary strength of the garrison, the arrangements so seriously reflected on appeared to me, when I first read them, not only good ones, but the best that could have been made under the circumstances—in this opinion I have been confirmed, from reading in the *Times* of May 1866, a letter from Major Gammell, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General in China, dated Hong Kong, 23rd March 1866, wherein he states that an article in the *Times* of the 20th January previously on "the destruction of the 11th regiment," had been read with surprise by the officers at Hong Kong acquainted with the events on which it commented. He then proceeded to state the following particulars, personally vouching for their correctness.

"The 2nd battalion, 11th regiment, arrived at Hong Kong on the 28th of May 1865, several weeks before it was expected, and before the completion of the temporary barracks intended for their reception. These buildings were hired, and their alterations and fittings (comprising the erection of upper stories), commenced as soon as the order notifying the destination of the 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment was received at Hong Kong, and they were selected by a board composed of the Commandant at Hong Kong,

the Commanding Royal Engineer, the principal Medical Officer, the Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, and the Acting Barrack-Master, from the various buildings tendered for lease, and were not only the best tendered, and hired irrespective of the amount of rent demanded, but were in themselves well built, dry, airy and lofty. The strength of the 11th regiment on its arrival, was 704 non-commissioned officers and men, and to provide for their accommodation, until such time as the new barracks were ready, suitable buildings were hired at a thousand dollars (about £225) a month, for 200 men, who were at once disembarked and occupied the buildings. Of the remainder of the regiment, 150 were transhipped to the Hercules, an old line of battle-ship anchored off Kowloon, and which for some years has occasionally been used as a military hospital ship; 250 were landed at Kowloon, and placed in huts; 70, including twenty families, were sent to Stanley, an out station about eight miles from Victoria, and the remainder were put on board Her Majesty's ship Princess Charlotte, the receiving ship at this port. In July the temporary barracks were completed, and occupied by the 2nd battalion, 11th regiment, who were landed from the Princess Charlotte and the Hercules, and withdrawn from Stanley and Kowloon, where only a detachment of 110 men was left to furnish the guards over the naval stores and government property. The men were now lodged in large well ventilated rooms on the first and second floors (the ground-floors being used as stores, &c.) giving each man a cubic space of 1000 feet, with 75 feet floor space. Early in August two companies, together 150 strong, were sent to Japan, and the detachment, which had been regularly relieved weekly, withdrawn from Kowloon, the guards at that place being furnished daily from Hong Kong. Since then the regiment has continued to occupy the same quarters. It has never been encamped since its arrival in China, and the statement that it was encamped near a native burying ground, is not only false, but, I fear, I must add maliciously so—a point on which you, as knowing by whom the statement was made can easily arrive at a conclusion.* So much for the manner in which the 2nd battalion, 11th regiment, has been quartered. As regards its destruction I will add a few figures." Here were given statistical details with which the reader is already

* The portion of the *Times'* article referred to by Major Gammell was the following. "The 2nd battalion of the 11th regiment arrived at Hong Kong in June from the Cape, at least two months before it was expected, and before there was barrack accommodation for it. There was no resource but tents; the rainy season was impending, and tents in rain are fatal to the English constitution, there at least. The spot selected—we are not told whether there was any choice in the matter—was near a native burial ground." Though it is clear that the article quoted was written on erroneous information as regards the mode of location of the regiment, at the same time, the remark respecting a native burial ground is one that I, from my own recollections of Kowloon, can easily understand a person writing at a distance, and on imperfect data, making; as will be shown in quotation from a former military report which will come shortly under the notice of the reader.

acquainted, and after showing that at the time in question (March 1866) 459 non-commissioned officers and men of the 11th regiment were serving in China and Japan, Major Gammell went on to state: "I may be permitted to add that, having been stationed here for nearly six years, I consider the past season to have been unusually unhealthy for Hong Kong, but it certainly contrasted favourably with the year 1862, when the European troops, at Shanghai, suffered much more severely than did the 2nd battalion, 11th regiment, last year; the death rate at Shanghai, as given in the Army Medical Statistical Report, having been 163 per 1000, while that of the European troops at Hong Kong in 1865 was 75 per 1000 (the death rate of the 2nd battalion, 11th regiment, was 102 per 1000), and that of the European Police Force 78 per 1000."

To me, the plain statement of facts given by Major Gammell seems a very complete refutation of the allegations brought against the local authorities at Hong Kong, but they would not seem to have been satisfactory; inasmuch as the Parliamentary Committee in its report, while it steers clear of fixing blame on any one in particular, shows that between the 1st March, 1865, and the 1st of March, 1866, the 9th regiment lost from deaths at Hong Kong fifty-five men, and by invaliding one hundred and fifty men, of whom thirty died on the passage home; making a total loss of two hundred men, of whom eighty-five died; also, that in the 11th regiment, between the 1st of June 1865, and 1st March 1866, sixty-five men died in China and one hundred and ninety-three were invalided, of whom twenty-nine died on the way to England, making a total loss of two hundred and fifty-eight men, and of deaths ninety-four; nine only in excess of those in the 9th regiment—and then states, "It appears to the Committee that the principal causes of this mortality among the European troops were, 1st. The unhealthiness of the season of 1865; 2nd. Exposure to heat and malaria on duty; 3rd. But the chief cause was want of barrack accommodation for the number of troops stationed at Hong Kong and Kowloon, the inadequacy of the huts and hired buildings to the sanitary requirements, and the occupation of huts at Kowloon during the progress of excavations." Had the Committee, in attributing the mortality to the unhealthiness of the season, stopped there, it would have been well; for in stating that it was dealing with a fact, attributing it to heat and exposure to malaria on duty is merely in other words saying, that it was because the 9th and 11th regiments were at Hong Kong that they suffered this mortality—the former of the influences quoted being inseparable from residence there during the greater half of the year, and as regards the latter, whatever the morbific influence may be to which the term malaria is applied at Hong Kong, it most certainly is not generated by any recognised cause: inasmuch as Hong Kong is one of the least malarious looking places in the world, and yet there is no place where malarious diseases are more periodically rife.

The truth is, it would be a great step towards knowledge if we were more candid in the admission of ignorance, and I am no more than stating the simple truth when I say that we are utterly in the dark as regards the natural history of the causes of the so-called malarious diseases, not only at Hong Kong but in many other parts of the world where they prevail unconnected with the existence of any single cognizable cause to which they can be reasonably attributed. The causes specified by the Committee under the third head are mere vague speculations, that referring to defective accommodation is altogether unsupported by facts, being rather contradicted by them, when the circumstances relating to the 9th regiment are kept in view. The statement respecting the occupation of huts at Kowloon, during the progress of excavations, having exercised a morbific influence seems to me purely imaginary; inasmuch as two hundred and fifty men of the 11th regiment having been thus located could not possibly, by any known doctrine of sympathy, have influenced the remainder of the regiment quartered at Hong Kong, Stanley, and on board the Princess Charlotte and Hercules; neither can it be supposed to throw any light on the fact that during the same period that sickness and mortality commenced amongst the men of the 11th regiment at Kowloon, a similar sickness and mortality sommenced amongst the men of the 9th regiment, who were not at Kowloon, but well and comfortably housed at Hong Kong in fine verandahed barracks, well raised on arches from the ground; the Moray barracks, putting aside certain defects in the arrangement of the out buildings, being equal to any in her Majesty's dominions.

The belief respecting the morbific influence due to the exposure of fresh surfaces of earth, for building purposes, has been entertained for many years at Hong Kong; the data upon which the belief however chiefly rests, being the propensity which exists now-a-days in the human mind to have a cause, whether right or wrong, to attribute disease to. During the periods I have been professionally employed in Hong Kong, I have failed to recognise any relation between the prevalence of the characteristic diseases of the place, and the cause in question.* The grounds upon which the Parlia-

* In some remarks furnished to the Army Medical Authorities, in 1860, on the Natural History of Malarious Disease, I stated—" A point of more importance than their treatment, is the prevention of those diseases usually attributed to malarious origin, such as those for which Hong Kong has become so notorious, and into the causation of which, I have endeavoured to prove, other morbific influences enter, than any that are believed to be indigenous to its soil. Prior to taking leave of this question, some observations on the probable origin of intermittent and remittent fever, particularly those of China, occur to me; inasmuch as the present state of our knowledge in regard to them is of an exceedingly imperfect, contradictory, and unsatisfactory nature:—their specific dependence on Marsh Miasma, decaying vegetable matter, and other poludal poisons being as far from satisfactorily established, as to admit of being in many instances completely disproved. In no British settlement, considering the time it has been in existence, has there been such a sacrifice of life and military efficiency as in Hong Kong. Endemic fevers

mentary Committee has expressed itself as it has done in reference to this point, appears to have been deduced from some evidence furnished respecting the 99th regiment, which preceded the 9th regiment at Hong Kong. The following are the facts as stated by the Committee in its Report. "It appears by the evidence that on the 15th September, 1864, this regiment then stationed at Hong Kong, was ordered at the suggestion of the civil governor, at three hours notice, to quit the permanent barracks, in consequence of a very serious riot which had taken place between that regiment and some Malay and colonial police, and proceed to Kowloon to occupy huts there. At that time the regiment was singularly healthy, having but thirty-one men in hospital, and three with fever, out of

(and their sequlæ) attributed to local malaria have been the prevailing diseases. Two theories of the source of this malaria are held—the one, that it is analagous to Marsh Miasma—the other, that it is of mineral origin; how far the topography of the place and collateral circumstances tend to favour one or other of those views, I shall stop to enquire: 1st. As regards Marsh Miasma. It is impossible almost, to be put a few days on the island (Hong Kong), without being struck by the absence of anything likely to cause disease, as far as the decomposition of vegetable matter is concerned; there being no extent of land capable of generating either Marsh Miasma, or what are usually termed poludal poisons. The heavy rains of summer, however, occasionally wash down considerable portions of the mountains through deep ravines towards the sea, and thus, from time to time, expose fresh surfaces to the sun's rays, which, during the strong summer heat may possibly be a source of malaria; but which, it is not likely exercises any influence on the health of the troops, as it is of a temporary and circumscribed character, and between the occurrence of which, and any increase of the endemic disease, there is not the least coincidence. 2nd. In reference to the malaria being of mineral origin, in other words, depending on noxious emanations from the rocks and geological structure generally of the place. The ground on which this belief chiefly rests is the fact, that there is an almost total absence of the ordinary causes to which intermittents and remittents are usually assigned, and consequently from the fact of their extreme prevalence, it is natural that a malarious origin should be found for them; more especially as numerous instances are recorded by Dr. William Ferguson in his Observations on the Nature of the Marsh Poison, and of Endemic Fever prevailing in localities free from vegetable decomposition; amongst others he states:—"That in the most unhealthy parts of Spain, we may in vain look for lakes, marshes, ditches, pools, or even vegetation. Spain, generally speaking, is then, though as prolific of fever as Walcheren, beyond all doubt one of the driest countries in Europe, and it is not until it has been made one of the wettest by the periodical rains, and its vegetation and aquatic weeds restored, that it can be called healthy, or even habitable with any degree of safety." These views are farther supported by the experience of Dr. Hayne of the Madras Artillery, who, in some remarks written to shew that miasma is unnecessary for the production of periodic fevers, observes, "that the ordinarily received opinion as to the vegetable or marshy origin of fevers, will not hold good in the South of India, for the hills are not more woody than in other places; some, indeed, where the epidemics of 1808 and 1810, as well as endemic, were most destructive, are quite naked of trees, such as Dindugal, Madura, and the rocks west of Seringapatam." In here quoting these remarks, I do not, however, ask the reader to believe in Mineral Malaria as explaining the periodic unhealthiness of Hong Kong—all I am anxious to establish, is, that we do not know what Malaria is. We know that it exists in places which are swampy, and that it does so equally often in places which are not. We also know that, "it is frequently absent where we might expect it to be specially prevalent, and that it is often present in places which seem as if they ought to be altogether free from it—likewise, that one year it may be present in a very severe form, and another year comparatively absent."

a strength of six hundred and eighty-four men.* In consequence of their opinion of the unhealthy character of Kowloon as a station, and that the regiment had been withdrawn from it on the 29th of the preceding June for sanitary reasons, this move was strongly remonstrated against by the officer commanding the regiment, the principal medical officer, and by Mr. Snell, the surgeon of the regiment, who pointed out that "greatly increased sickness and mortality will follow from the change, and the health of all will be deteriorated." These strong representations were made to Colonel Moody, R.E., the commandant, but unfortunately without effect. The following was the sanitary state of the regiment for the three ensuing months, "Statistics here follow showing that on the 14th September, the day before the regiment proceeded across the harbour to Kowloon, its strength was six hundred and eighty-three, the number in hospital being thirty-one, of which three were cases of fever, that on the 14th October the numbers respectively were six hundred and twenty-three, one hundred and twenty-eight and eighty-one, on the 14th November, six hundred and nineteen, one hundred sixty-one and eleven; and on the 14th December, six hundred and twelve, ninety-seven and twenty-six. No deaths are given, consequently the inference is few or none occurred. The sickness would seem to have commenced in the form of intermittent fever, from the fact of eighty-one fever cases being returned during the first month, the decrease of the number to eleven during the second month of residence at Kowloon, while the number in hospital was increased to one hundred and sixty-one, tends to show a change in the form of crisis in the disease, so masking the febrile affection, as to have involved a change in the designations of the prevailing symptoms, the majority of the one hundred and sixty one cases treated in hospital during the month being in all probability cases of fever terminating by modes of crisis recognised in nosologies as special diseases, in place of as varieties in the course of constitutional affections of the same origin and nature. The report of the Committee, after giving the statistics quoted, goes on to state, "The regiment remained at Kowloon until the 28th of February, 1865, when they were embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, where they landed on the 9th of April, after a voyage of thirty-eight days, in a most debilitated condition. Your Committee express no opinion as to the military necessity which, it has been stated, required that the 99th regiment under these circumstances should be sent to Kowloon, and kept there for five months; they confine themselves to expressing their opinion that the sanitary state described was due to the adoption of that course. It is shown by the evidence that the present unhealthy nature of

* The reader is reminded that the men thus described as "singularly healthy," were occupying the very same barracks, and with the same proportion of cubic space, namely, 700 feet per man; as the year following the 9th regiment was occupying when the mortality occurred.

Kowloon, as a station, is owing to the emanations arising from the cuttings and excavations of the earth, preparatory to the construction of roads and buildings which are necessary for its permanent occupation, and a very general opinion, medical and other, has been expressed that all excavations should be completed from two to three years before adjacent buildings are occupied. The unfitness of Kowloon in its present condition for occupation by European troops appears to your Committee to have been thoroughly established by the case of the 99th regiment, and by that of a detachment of the 2nd battalion 20th regiment, in the year 1863, the history of which is to be found in the general sanitary report of the principal medical officer." With reference to this latter observation I have here to point out that the excavation theory, to which the Committee has been led to attach so much importance, fails to be applicable to the 20th regiment; inasmuch as at page 372 of the Army Medical Department Report for 1863, the following appears, being an extract from the proceedings from a Medical Board which assembled at Hong Kong in the end of November 1864, to report on the general sanitary condition of Kowloon and the causes of the sickness in the 99th regiment during its residence there. The Board after detailing the sickness which had taken place in the corps since the 15th September 1864, states, "The obvious inference, therefore, again is that the health of the 99th regiment has been greatly deteriorated, and its efficiency impaired by influences existing at Kowloon. The evidence of Major Brine, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Williams of that corps shows that cuttings on an extensive scale were first commenced on the 9th August, 1864, at Kowloon, and continued until the 17th September, and that these cuttings were in close proximity to a portion of the barrack buildings. At the above date they were discontinued; but new cuttings at a greater distance from the buildings, were commenced about the same time, and that the newly turned up earth from these second cuttings was brought to a point farther from the barracks than the first cuttings, but much nearer than the others, and used in the formation of a government road just under them." It is clear therefore that the cuttings which were commenced in August 1864, and to which the sickness of the 99th regiment is attributed, could not possibly have been the cause of the sickness in the detachment of the 2nd battalion of the 20th regiment in 1863; which is, however, the inference the report of the Committee conveys.

It appears to me, from a perusal of the proceedings of the Medical Board referred to, that in identifying the sickness in the 99th Regiment with emanations from recent cuttings, the Board at the same time adduces evidence to the contrary; because it goes on to state—"That the original cuttings (those stopped on the 17th September) were recommenced on the 20th October, and were being then (latter part of November 1864) continued, and some

portion of these are within a few yards of the huts. It further appears from the evidence of Mr. Thwaites, that on the day following the removal of the 99th Regiment to Kowloon, and some time before any extraordinary sickness appeared among any portion of the troops, the attention of the Commandant was especially directed to the danger likely to be caused to the health of that corps by the continuance of the cuttings, and that the principal Medical Officer pointed out in his letter that fever was likely to be the result therefrom." The reader will remember that the cuttings commenced on the 9th of August and terminated on the 17th of the following month; two days after the arrival at Kowloon of the 99th Regiment, and respecting which the Board states—"On the 15th September, the 99th Regiment was ordered to Kowloon; for a considerable period, previously it had enjoyed good health. For two weeks after its arrival there, the health of the corps does not appear to have been seriously affected, although the number of sick had increased. On the 7th of October there was a great increase in the number of sick, caused chiefly, by fever. The number of fever cases continued to increase until the 14th of that month, when it amounted to 81; it afterwards decreased, and went on decreasing until the 25th of October. But on the 29th of the same month, a fresh invasion of fever occurred, and went on extending until the 19th of November, when the number of fever cases amounted to 117." Of the importance of the excavation theory as based on the opinions expressed by this Board, the reader is left to judge, and I will only add that I am at a loss to understand the logic which shows the 99th Regiment to have been healthy while the excavations were going on, and to have continued healthy for three weeks after they had ceased—to have then (7th October) become extensively unhealthy, to have continued so, and the sickness in question (chiefly fever) to be attributable to the recommencement of the cuttings on the 20th October; the Board at the same time stating that fever had been decreasing since the 14th of the month, and that it was not until about the 29th that a fresh invasion of it occurred. How these statements are to be reconciled, I fail to perceive: they would appear however to have been quite satisfactory and adopted as scientific data.

That any body of men who had been quartered at Victoria (the seat of government at Hong Kong), would, on removal from the Moray and North Barracks to Kowloon, suffer an increase of disease, especially fever, has been established ever since Kowloon was taken into occupation; and before quitting the subject I hope to be able to show grounds for entertaining the belief that the cause is one widely different to that to which the sickness has hitherto been attributed: the excavation theory being negatived by the fact that the change to Kowloon from Hong Kong was equally deleterious in the summer of 1860, when there were no building excavations, nor structures of any kind, in fact, beyond the matting and bamboo frame-work huts, constructed for the troops sent over to

occupy the place from Hong Kong, after the departure of the expeditionary army for the Peiho. In reference to the question under consideration, in the Annual Report of the 31st Regiment for 1860 furnished the Army Medical Department, and which has been already referred to, I stated, with respect to the sanitary history of the 31st Regiment during the period it was encamped at Kowloon, in March, April, and May, 1860, when I was not in medical charge of the corps:—

"I should not feel myself justified in passing the subject of Kowloon without placing on record some observations relating to the sanitary history of the station; having, at a more advanced period of the summer, had opportunities of becoming practically acquainted with the character of the sickness occurring amongst the European and Madras troops in camp there, and more especially as I am informed that it has been determined to remove our military and hospital establishments from Hong Kong to Kowloon, under the supposition that it is a more salubrious locality than the former place—an opinion that, as yet, there is no fact on record relating either to Kowloon itself or to the special meteorological conditions (exposure to the south-west monsoon) on which its future salubrity is supposed chiefly to depend, to support the correctness of, but diametrically the contrary; and I will now detail the circumstances which have led me to this conclusion.

"After the capture of the Taku Forts, in August last (1860), I was ordered to Hong Kong, and on the 10th of September was placed in charge of the Provisional Battalion there.* Prior to the 1st of September, no European troops were stationed at Kowloon from the time of the expeditionary force leaving it in May: the place being held by a detachment of the 21st Madras Native Infantry. On the date referred to (1st September) a detachment of fifty men of the Royals and 99th were sent over from the Provisional Battalion, and on the 22nd of the month, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Kinnaghan, in charge of the station, reported to the principal Medical officer at Hong Kong (Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B.), that fever had become prevalent to a serious extent amongst this detachment. On the 26th of September the health of Captain Ridout, of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, had become so impaired from intermittent fever at Kowloon, that he was sent over to Hong Kong, in the words of his medical attendant, 'for change of air and scenery.' As the European troops at Kowloon belonged to the battalion under my charge, I visited the station on the 28th of September, with the view of embodying the results of the inspection in my sanitary report of the troops at Hong Kong for the month then terminating.† I found the detachment occupying

* The Provisional Battalion which garrisoned Hong Kong during the summer of 1860 was formed by the depots of the regiments (European) forming the Expeditionary Force

† "I had not an opportunity of doing this, from being subsequently informed (by

two huts, situated in an undulation, on a ridge completely within the influence of the south-west monsoon then blowing. The first hut I examined was occupied by the 99th detachment: 24 men had come into it from Hong Kong on the 2nd September, and by the 20th ten men had been removed from it to the hospital at Hong Kong, suffering chiefly from intermittent fever. The dimensions of the hut were 52 feet, breadth, 21 feet, and height 12 feet, allowing 24 men 540 cubic feet each. The second hut was of similar dimensions, and occupied by 25 men of the Royals, on the 1st of September; of that number, up to the date of my visit, five had sickened so seriously as to require removal to Hong Kong. I then examined the outside of the huts, and found some recently disturbed ground to the windward, and close to the hut containing the Royals, and learned from the sergeant in charge that, about eight or nine days previously, two graves were opened by the Chinese residents in the neighbourhood, and that out of one of them the bones were removed, while from the other a corpse was exhumed, which, on examination, was found to be not sufficiently decomposed to admit of the bones being carried off, and it was therefore replaced for further decay. The medical officer's returns showed that, from the 3rd to the 26th of September, out of 49 European soldiers, 17 had been removed to hospital at Hong Kong, with the following diseases: intermittent fever, 13; continued fever, 2; diarrhœa, 1; ophthalmia, 2. In addition to which, ten men had been treated on the spot for intermittent fever, making a total of 25 febrile occurring amongst 49 men in twenty-three days.

"On inquiring into the health of the detachment of the 21st Madras Native Infantry, amounting to 100 men, I found that about 30 per cent. of them were sick, and that intermittent fever was the prevailing form of disease. This detachment was located in huts of the same dimensions and construction as those occupied by the Europeans, 50 men being detailed for each, consequently allowing only 210 cubic feet per man, and which was considerably in excess of that actually available for respiratory purposes, owing to the amount of space taken up by the bedding and baggage of the detachment likewise occupying the rooms.

"Shortly after my visit to Kowloon, Drummer Pendergast of the Royals came under my charge from that station, labouring under a very aggravated form of remittent fever, and from him I ascertained that altogether nine bodies had been exhumed from the neighbourhood of the huts, and he further stated that numerous graves existed in the vicinity, and some beneath the flooring of the huts. This statement coincided with the impressions I had formed of the Kowloon peninsula when serving in Hong Kong in 1852, so much

the principal Medical officer) that my observations were not to extend beyond the men under my immediate care—medical officers in charge of stations being individually held responsible for their sanitary reports."

so, that on my return to China in May last (1860), observing where the troops were encamped at Kowloon, and recollecting the mass of graves which I had been accustomed to see there some eight years previously, I expressed to the principal Medical officer at Hong Kong (then Dr. Muir) the serious doubts I had respecting the site being one well adapted for the locating of troops. Staff-Surgeon Dr. Galbraith, who acted as sanitary officer at Kowloon (in the absence of Staff-Surgeon Rutherford at Chusan), while the expeditionary force was in camp there, did not form a favourable opinion of its salubrity, and I am indebted to His Excellency the Hon. F. Bruce, C.B., for the fact, that, in September 1857, when the fleet was lying at Hong Kong, the most unhealthy crew was that of H.M. corvette Racehorse, which was anchored on the Kowloon side of the harbour, to the eastward of the peninsula, and consequently exposed to the winds blowing across it. During the past summer (1860), the per centages of sickness and mortality amongst the European troops at Kowloon have been higher than amongst those at Hong Kong."

The reader, and especially the sanitarian, will be inclined to say that from the facts adduced in the preceding extract, the insalubrity of Kowloon at the period referred to is easily accounted for—in fact, that it would have been more remarkable had it been otherwise, under the circumstances described; such was my opinion also at the time that the facts first came under my notice, taking, as I then did, the stereotyped sanitary view of the question respecting emanations from graves, &c. A little more experience, however, of the locality and observation of the effects on men of change from unhealthy places to places supposed to be salubrious, and to conditions unquestionably so (under ordinary circumstances), satisfied me that the cause of the increased sickness attending the removal of soldiers from Hong Kong to Kowloon was the free exposure which they underwent there to the hitherto supposed, and still believed, re-invigorating influence of the south-west monsoon, which they were, and still are, in a great measure, shut in from on the opposite side of the harbour, owing to the position of Victoria. In previous works I have alluded to the influence which a sudden change from an unhealthy to a healthy, or comparatively healthy locality exercises in the development of ague and allied diseases, respecting which I thus expressed myself in the report just quoted:—

"I believe the physical consequences of a malarious atmosphere to be much the same, irrespective as to whether the noxious emanations result from vegetable, mineral, or animal sources (with more truth I might have added, or from causes altogether beyond our comprehension); the effects on the constitution being a lowering of the vital powers, invariably accompanied by a certain amount of visceral disease—a form of cachexia, in fact, which, once established, renders the system peculiarly susceptible of many atmo-

spheric influences, which do not affect individuals of sound physique: for instance, while nothing is more refreshing to the healthy than the cool breeze of the south-west monsoon in the south of China, there is no influence to which the sickly soldier can be exposed there that acts as a more powerful exciting cause of febrile paroxysms, as I can adduce numerous striking examples of—amongst others, the well-known insalubrity of the Stanley Barracks at Hong Kong (situated on the southern or opposite aspect of Victoria), which are directly exposed to it—and also to this cause, to a certain extent, may be attributed the extraordinary insalubrity of Kowloon during the past summer (1860)."

In concluding the observations I made in the same document respecting the military occupation of Kowloon, I stated—"I have gone thus far into detail, and touched on what probably may be viewed as a matter somewhat irrelevant to the true object of this report, but in so doing, my object has been to draw attention as much as possible to Kowloon, believing that a costly experiment in pursuit of hygiene is about to be undertaken, the results of which will, in all probability be unsatisfactory, unless the movement is based on a true appreciation of all the causes which have rendered Hong Kong hitherto so fatal to the health of soldiers. That any material difference exists between the climates of Kowloon and Hong Kong I do not believe, unless, possibly, from the vast number of graves which are scattered over it, the former may be the more unhealthy of the two; and to hope for any general sanitary improvement in the health of future garrisons in China, several points, hitherto overlooked, beyond the mere erection of barracks on sites exposed to the south-west monsoon, will have to receive special attention, and which relate chiefly to the selection of proper men, their transmission to China by modes of transport calculated to prevent their constitutional powers becoming lowered during the voyage, the provision on landing of sufficient cubic space and proper ventilation in their dormitories, combined with attention to their diet and habits generally of life. That these indications are ever likely to be satisfactorily fulfilled on the present system of garrisoning Hong Kong, I think improbable, but I incline to the belief that they might be ultimately atttained by the establishment of a regiment raised specially for China, on principles similar to those on which the one serving at St. Helena is recruited—certain inducements, I believe, being held out to good soldiers to volunteer. The formation of such a corps—to be composed of men only whose habits, health, and general character had been subjected to some years' test—would be attended with much practical good, and be productive of very considerable saving to the Government." Since the foregoing was written, the St. Helena Regiment has been disbanded, but the principle upon which it was formed admits of easy application to the formation of a local corps for Hong Kong: six years' additional experience having confirmed me in the opinion that until

the inexpediency of sending bodies of men indiscriminately to treacherous climates like Hong Kong is practically recognised, and either the principle of selection adopted, or the employment of European troops altogether abandoned, the public must expect to hear periodically of disasters such as those which occurred in 1865 to the second battalions of the 9th and 11th Regiments—disasters which no amount of cubic space, excuse from night duty, or general sanitary supervision will prevent, so long as the present regimental mode of sending soldiers to China is adhered to. Continuing the quotation interrupted by these remarks—"This report will pass through the hands of Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B., Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals (at Tientsin), who was principal Medical officer at Hong Kong during the period that Kowloon was so unhealthy last summer (1860), and as the improvement of the sanitary condition of the troops stationed there occupied his attention, I have no doubt that much additional information on this important question will be furnished by him. I shall have occasion again to allude to the subject in speaking of the origin of the diseases in the soldiers of the 31st Regiment that it was necessary to leave behind in hospital at Talien Whan Bay (the place of rendezvous for the fleet in Manchuria, near the entrance to the Gulf of Pe-chee-lee) when the expedition sailed for the Peiho."

In another portion of this report I stated—

"From the facts to which attention is now directed, it will be apparent that, whatever share the disengagement of mephitic gases from the graves of the Chinese may have had in developing disease at Kowloon, the troops stationed there (more especially the native ones) were exposed to the deteriorating effects of over-crowding, and that diseases of the same character as those occurring at Hong Kong prevailed during the whole summer; leading to the practical conclusion that, while caution is manifestly necessary in recommending Kowloon as a fitting place for the transference of our military establishments and hospitals to, caution, likewise, is required in attributing the habitual insalubrity of Hong Kong as a military station to local causes beyond our power to remedy.* I was so much impressed with this belief that, on learning from Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals Dr. Muir, in November last (1860), at Tientsin, that it was fully determined to carry out the erection of barracks, &c., at Kowloon, and that Staff-Surgeon Dr. Rutherford, Sanitary Officer of the Army, was then on his way there, to make the necessary selection, I deemed it but my duty to place him in possession of the various facts relating to Kowloon to

* That this expression of opinion has been supported by ulterior events, the fact of Hong Kong having been employed with success as a sanitarium for the North of China Force in 1862 sufficiently proves; and I will further add, that between the time referred to in the report above quoted and 1862, a variety of sanitary defects relating to the interior economy of the barracks at Hong Kong which were brought under notice by me in 1860 had been rectified, also artificial circulation of air, in the form of punkahs, introduced during the summer months.

which attention is now drawn, and which I did in a detailed communication dated 27th November, 1860."

The views, however, I had formed with reference to Kowloon would not seem to have been considered as possessing any practical value, because at page 311 of the Army Medical Department Report for 1860, a paper appears (written apparently in 1861) by Dr. Rutherford, wherein there are remarks which show that the facts reported by me had been made the subject of inquiry at Hong Kong, and that the conclusion arrived at was favourable to the ultimate success of Kowloon. After detailing the various speculations held respecting the causes of diseases at Hong Kong, Dr. Rutherford goes on to say—

"From whatever causes, or combination of causes, arising in the Murray barracks, fevers, hepatitis, dysentery, &c., have long luxuriated; and it is time that additional remedies should be sought, and more effective measures taken, if not to abolish, at least to mitigate, to the greatest possible extent, results so distressing and disastrous. From the very limited experience gained of Kowloon in the spring of 1860, when the greater portion of the army, before proceeding to the north, was so successfully encamped upon it, hopes were entertained that here a locality was found which offered favourable conditions as regards health.* Here no ravines, no rank vegetation, or causes thereof, which could not be readily removed, no belt of high hills to intercept the free current of the prevaling winds, whether from the N.E. or S.W.—on the contrary, the latter, blowing over miles of sea water, had free access, and could not carry any deleterious properties on its wings. Here, in fact, were conditions as different as possible from those found on the opposite shore, with, in addition, a cooler and more exhilarating atmosphere. For the accommodation of a certain portion of the Provisional Battalion formed at Hong Kong, and with the view

* This statement of Dr. Rutherford's appears to me open to question, because, in the report of the 31st Regiment for 1860, statistical proof is adduced of the contrary having been the case, as far as this corps was concerned, while it was at Kowloon. I was not then in medical charge of the regiment, but in the report referred to, I stated with respect to this portion of the medical history of the corps during the year—"The following diseases are known to have been treated in hospital at Kowloon during the five weeks the head-quarters was in camp there, occurring chiefly among 504 men"—here follows a list of 141 cases, of which 17 were intermittent fever and 53 diarrhœa. As regards the left wing of the regiment, 658 strong, I had no means of distinguishing between the cases of sickness which occurred at sea during the voyage from Bombay and those which occurred in camp at Kowloon. In the report, however, I stated—"The following are the diseases that seem to have received hospital treatment, out of 658 men, from the 16th of February (date of sailing from Bombay) to the 22nd of April (1860), during which period they were three weeks in camp at Kowloon." A list of 241 cases of disease follows, of which 16 were intermittent fever and 131 diarrhœa. The questionable salubrity of Kowloon while the expeditionary force was encamped on it will be further illustrated by evidence from the same report, as I proceed with the quotation of Dr. Rutherford's remarks—the evidence in question embracing the opinion of another medical officer (Surgeon-Major Dr. Galbraith, now of the 71st Highlanders) on the point at issue.

of testing, in some measure, the salubrity of Kowloon, during the unhealthy months of July, August, and September, it was determined to erect on that promontory a certain number of mat huts, in the construction of which the Chinese are great adepts. Plans of huts were accordingly drawn up, and while ample means of ventilation and abundance of space were afforded to the inmates, protection from the sun and heat was procured by double roofs—the outer one to be extended into a wide and commodious verandah; they were, moreover, to be well raised from the ground, which was to be "chunammed" (concreted with lime) and drained, if necessary. In addition, sites were selected upon what previous experience indicated was the most cheerful and healthy locality. In the following November reports were in circulation that the hopes entertained relative to the healthiness of Kowloon had received a sad blow from the supposed fact that a considerable amount of disease, with some mortality, had occurred among the European troops lately located there. An investigation—conducted with considerable difficulty, owing to the removal of certain individuals (I presume Dr. Gordon and myself to be referred to, both of us having been removed to Tientsin), who could have afforded information, as well as other causes, elicited the fact that about fifty men had been sent over from Hong Kong and occupied the huts for one month, and that among them some cases of fever had occurred. The hospital books and records bearing at all upon the subject were examined, and as far as could be ascertained, it appeared that nearly, if not all, the men so affected had suffered from similar disease in Hong Kong previously. At all events it was obvious that experiment had been on far too limited and unsatisfactory a scale to warrant any reasonable deduction being drawn from it. At this period (end of November) the case of every sick man on Kowloon was carefully examined, and in none could the cause of sickness reasonably be attributed to that locality.*

* The experience of Dr. Galbraith, whose opportunities for forming an opinion regarding the circumstances under which the prevailing diseases in the expeditionary force originated, were much more extensive than those possessed by Dr. Rutherford; the former medical officer having had the whole sick of the army—upwards of 500 in number (which had accumulated between the time of the expedition leaving Hong Kong and sailing from Talien Whan Bay)—thrown on his hands when the fleet left Talien Whan for Pehtang and the Taku Forts. With reference thereto, in the report of the 31st Regiment for 1860, I stated—"The sick of the expeditionary force left behind in Talien Whan Bay, were placed under the superintendance of Staff-Surgeon Dr. Galbraith, who has been kind enough to furnish me with copies of the monthly returns and observations on disease which he kept there, and from which I make the following extract, referring to the 31st Regiment—"Of thirty men of the 31st Regiment, transferred to the general hospital (temporarily established at Talien Whan Bay), 11 have been discharged to duty, 1 died, leaving 18 under treatment. Bowel complaints composed one-half of the diseases treated, most of them originated while the regiment was encamped at Kowloon. One or two seemed to be connected with previous service in India." Here follow some remarks showing the abdominal disease to have been of a severe form. Dr. Galbraith then goes on to detail the facts connected with the fatal case, which occurred in a young man, aged 21, who had "served in India, but stated that he had good health until after he arrived at Kowloon, where he contracted the

Moreover, it should not be forgotten, in reference to the above experiment that the sickly and weakly men of all the regiments employed on active service in the north had been left behind in Hong Kong, and that from among them, most likely, the fifty men in question had been selected. Moreover, instead of the double roofed huts with wide verandahs, originally recommended, the structures erected were single-roofed and without verandahs; besides, the men had every opportunity in indulging in "Sam-Shoo" (Chinese Whiskey), and being more or less isolated, were deprived of the healthy stimulus to body and mind which a due and judicious amount of discipline and exercise might have supplied. Causes such as these, doubtless, might have predisposed those who had already suffered from fever to a recurrence of the same disease, or have developed it in others not previously affected. Under all the circumstances of the case, and in the belief that the experiments on either side were not sufficiently prolonged to admit of a certain and definite conclusion, the conviction among those somewhat qualified to judge was, that this promontory ultimately will prove a much healthier position for the residence of troops than Victoria, on the opposite side of the harbour."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

THE PAST AND PRESENT STORY OF SMALL ARMS.

Mr. D'Israeli averred that war is the natural state of man—peace the exception; and Alexandre Dumas remarked that, whilst man has only one mode of reproducing his species, he has, with the aid of the devil, invented a thousand to destroy it. Be that as it may, certain it is that no race of men has been more active and ingenious in these "devilish inventions," if such they be, than the British. The bare catalogue of fire-arms and other weapons, ammunition, and accoutrements, devised and patented in England during the three centuries from the year 1588 to 1858, fills a closely printed octavo volume of over 300 pages; from 1852 to 1858, every month, or rather every week brought forth its crop of patents for "implements

first symptoms of the disease of which he died." Continuing the quotation from my own report—"These remarks by Dr. Galbraith afford valuable corroborative evidence in reference to the unsatisfactory results which have as yet followed the encamping of troops at Kowloon. Dr. Galbraith's opportunities for observation respecting the effects of Kowloon were not confined to the sick of the 31st Regiment, but extended to the sick of the whole army, between five and six hundred men having been left under his care, at Talien Whan Bay, on the expedition sailing for the Peiho; and I believe I am correct in stating that the impression formed by Dr. Galbraith was, that a large proportion of the cases occurring amongst the men belonging to regiments that had been encamped at Kowloon originated there—corroborating the unfavourable opinion he had formed of the station, while acting as sanitary officer there—further proof of the probability of which I shall be able to adduce in my remarks on cases that have come under my own observation, since taking medical charge of the 31st Regiment at Tientsin."

of war;" and since 1858, or during the last ten years, from eight hundred to one thousand more have been added to the formidable list. At present the annual average is about a hundred patents taken out for fire-arms and ordnance, about two a week, twenty for cartridges and as many for shot, besides a proportion for gun-carriages and targets.

In the presence of these facts—with this persevering activity of the genius of destruction in search for a perfect weapon, it is not a little surprising that disappointment tracks the most sanguine hopes, and that the best contrivances enjoy but a transient success; the perfect gun is still "in the womb of the future!" Whilst in the productive arts subservient to the sustentation of life, man has been permitted to secure something like perfection in his instruments, he seems to be perpetually denied the faculty of completely imitating "Jove's unerring thunderbolt."

Perhaps the moralist will say this is exactly as it ought to be; but it also proves the surpassing difficulty of the contrivance.

Improvements in fire-arms date back as far as the reign of Henry VIII., who personally devoted his attention to the subject, being one of the first men to foresee and value the power of artillery. Two foreigners whom he tempted into his service, first invented shells and mortars; but still more remarkable, the first "Snider" was produced in the times of Bluff Harry. A few weeks ago, a lecture was delivered in London by Captain Majendie, R.A., who showed two weapons manufactured during the reign of Henry VIII., and wanting only some minor details to be veritable Sniders.

With regard to this great desideratum of the present day, breech-loading fire-arms—it is certain that all the early cannon and primitive hand-guns were loaded at the breech. The method did not continue in favour, because it was impossible for the gun-makers of those days to meet all the requirements of the design. Still the attempt was incessantly made, although it was not before the year 1717 that any decisive results were produced, and then was contrived a veritable breech-loading revolver, invented by one James Puckle, and described as follows:—"Portable gun or machine, called a defence. The gun is a revolver, and is mounted on a tripod; it has a single barrel and a rotating chamber-piece, consisting of short cylinders fastened round a hollow centre, which works on a horizontal pin attached to the barrel. Several sets of chamber-pieces, each containing six or more chambers, may be used with the same barrel, so that as soon as all the charges of one set have been fired from one chamber-piece, it is unscrewed from the fixed pin or axis on which it revolves, and another chamber-piece, ready charged, is put in its place." The shapes of the chambers and of the bullets may be varied; some, we are told, "for shooting square bullets against Turks," and others for shooting "round bullets against Christians," for which the Turks were certainly much obliged to the inventor in his mistaken consideration for the Christians;—if it

be utterly uncertain whither a round bullet will go, the flight of a square one may be added to the three or four things which were "too wonderful" even for King Solomon. But, indeed, as will appear in the sequel, the errors of ammunition have been in all times down to the present, the prominent causes of failure, involved, be it added, in the utter ignorance of the principles of musketry, which evidently attracted little or no attention before the year 1828.

Certain it is that in spite of the vigour of invention displayed by our gun-makers, England had nothing to show in the way of small arm that was not "disgraceful" in every point of view. The model percussion musket of the British army in 1842 was remarkable for its extreme inaccuracy, short range, large bore, huge windage, excessive charge of powder, tremendous recoil, and for being the most expensive arm in use. It was not only inferior to the muskets of France, Prussia, and Austria, but even to the old Sikh matchlock. It would be waste of space to quote the report on the performance of this precious affair, which at a hundred and fifty yards very seldom could be made to strike a target eleven feet six inches high and six feet wide. In fact it was stated that the probability of hitting one man with the musket-ball at five hundred yards would be as one farthing to the many millions of the National Debt; that to put a man "hors de combat" required his weight in lead to be fired at him, and six times his weight in iron.

But better things were in store for all armies. A contrivance, long invented, was soon to be introduced to change the nature of warfare as completely as the invention of cannon and the use of gunpowder had ultimately succeeded in doing—we mean the general introduction of rifles throughout the armies of Europe.

Rifles had been used as early as 1498; but the original object of rifling was merely to reduce the inconvenience of fouling, by making channels for the results of firing in the barrel; hence in the earliest patterns the grooves are straight.

It remained for Robins, an English artillerist and mathematician, to demonstrate, in 1742, the great advantage of spiral grooves in improving the accuracy and range of fire-arms, and to hold forth the highest destiny to the nation that should bring to perfection and adopt them for its army.

Still the hint remained in abeyance for nearly a century. It was Captain Delvigne, of the French army in Africa, who first gave the greatest development to the invention, and who was unquestionably the father of the modern rifle. He gave it vitality and a soul by discovering the necessity for expanding the bullet in the piece after descending with ease, in loading. He invented the cylindro-conical bullet, and together with Minié, gave to it all the essentials now deemed necessary for arms of precision.

The result was the once celebrated Minié rifle, which was introduced into the service by the late Marquis of Anglesea, did good

service in the Kaffir war, at Alma and Inkermann, when it proved that the gallant Marquis had advanced a step in the right direction. He ordered 28,000 for the British army, but quarrels taking place among the contractors, the order was never completed, which was fortunate for the nation's purse, as something better was in store for its money.

Lord Hardinge invited all the leading gun-makers to supply England with a perfect, or at least a good weapon for her small army. Purdey, Westley Richards, Lancaster, Wilkinson, and Greener sent in muskets for trial. Not one of them came up to the mark!

The rifle ultimately adopted was the now defunct or dying Enfield, a sort of Pandora's gift, or selection from pre-existing patterns, in which were embodied the improvements and alterations suggested by the experience obtained during the course of the trials.* No weapon has been more vaunted and ultimately more disparaged than the Enfield. Surely Brown Bess is amply avenged on her modern rival when she hears it ignominiously called "a gas-pipe!" *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Whilst, however, we were complacently hugging the elegant Enfield in England, Prussia was quietly adopting a weapon which has unquestionably realized for that nation the prospect held forth by old Robins, "but little short of the wonderful effects which histories relate to have been formerly produced by the first inventors of fire-arms."

And yet we had the thing among us, several forms of which had been patented as far back as 1831, namely: Moser's needle gun, in that year, Bush's in 1840, Sear's in 1850, and Kufahl's in 1852—all of them doubtless at least as good as the now famous Zundnadelgewehr; and before 1858 about a dozen others had been added to the list.

Unfortunately, an idea prevailed that nothing could be more dangerous than to store up cartridges which carried, besides powder, detonating composition. This was the true barrier raised up in the minds of soldiers against the needle gun; for its other defects, though apparent enough, were not unavoidable. Meanwhile, however, the striking success of the breech-loader in the hands of the Prussians, especially in the wars with Denmark, attracted public as well as professional attention to the subject; and at length the following were admitted to be the superior advantages of the weapon:—1. *The multiplication of fire,* so that for all contests not actually hand to hand, the number of men are practically multiplied, say, at least threefold, although it must also be admitted that, in the same

* This fact gave occasion to some unpleasant suspicions among inventors. "By picking out the brains of others," says Lord Elcho, "and taking a bit here and a bit there, those persons constructed something of their own and patented it, thus putting an end to everything like fair and open competition." Certain precautions are, however, now taken against the practice, and confidence seems to have been inspired thereby, if we may judge from the number of arms sent in for trial.

circumstance, the loss of a soldier is equal to that of three or more: —2. *Facility of loading in all positions*, and in all weathers; this enables the soldier to seek any cover, a stone, a log or even a sod of earth at certain distances, behind which he can lie and keep up a steady fire, without exposing body or limbs. At close quarters, also, his bayonet need never be moved from the line of his enemy's breast, whilst he puts in the cartridge which will settle matters between them:—3. *Reduction of fatigue*, which, joined with the facility of loading in all positions, improves the actual shooting:—4. *Ease of repair and cleaning*, an oiled rag has only to be drawn through the barrel to clean it, and a damaged breech apparatus is readily replaced in all systems worth naming.

Sharp's breech-loading carbine was the first adopted for the service and given to the cavalry, and afterwards several others were introduced, and issued to different cavalry corps. It seems to be admitted that the Westley Richards is about the best of these, and all that could be desired, so long as cartridges carrying their own means of ignition were deemed inadmissible. But, if a rifle has to be capped, half the value at least of breech-loading is sacrificed, as was very emphatically represented at the time by more than one professional writer. It is evident, however, that the adoption of Sharp's and other carbines for cavalry was due, not to any desire for rapid firing, but principally as a convenience to the men; for to pour in a powder charge and afterwards ram down a bullet without spilling the one or dropping the other was, and is, no easy task to a dragoon on a restive horse.

But the success of the Prussian needle gun in the last Danish war completely altered the opinion of those who had come to the former decision, and demonstrated the impossibility of overcoming men armed with it. Lord de Grey, the Secretary of State for war, forthwith appointed a committee to examine into the question, and "report on the advisability of arming the infantry, either in whole or in part, with breech-loaders." Opinions were not even then decided, and much of the evidence given was against the proposed change, but the Committee, nevertheless, laconically reported, after only four settings, that the whole of the infantry ought to be re-armed.

Then came, as on former occasions, the difficulty of finding the proper arm, and this time the councils of the English government were bold and its action energetic. Inventors were invited to devise methods of adapting the Enfield rifle to modern requirements, if by any means the task could be accomplished. The wisdom of such adaptation was loudly questioned, and not without reason; but time was urgent, and the public voice acquiesced in the hope of security which the rapid adaptation would produce. The advertisement was issued in August 1864. About fifty systems were proposed; five only were actually tried; and out of these Snider's was the only one with a self-igniting cartridge, and it was selected for the desired

conversion. The method of conversion is very simple. About two inches of the upper part of the Enfield barrel are cut away at the breech, and a solid breech stopper working sideways on a hinge, is placed in the opening thus made. A piston passes through this stopper, and when the breech is closed, one end of it receives the blow from the hammer, and the other communicates it to the centre of the cartridge, and fires it. There is an arrangement for removing the old cartridge cases after each discharge.

The competitors with Snider were Montgomery Storm, Shepherd, Westley Richards, Wilson, and Green; and the following comparison between the Enfield rifle, before and after conversion on Snider's system, may be considered to have been established by the Committee's experiments. 1. "The converted rifle shoots about thirty per cent. better than the Enfield rifle on an average of all ranges:—2. Under the most favourable circumstances, over fifteen rounds per minute were fired by the converted rifle, against little over three rounds per minute by the Enfield:—3. The manipulation of the converted rifle is simple, and easily learnt by the soldier:—4. As to fouling and exposure to weather, the converted rifle has considerable advantages over the Enfield rifle:—5. The initial velocity is about equal:—6. The Committee fired more than 5,500 rounds from the converted rifles and had only one miss-fire to record; they are therefore much superior in this respect to the muzzle-loading Enfield."

Unfortunately the result of the trial of the Snider conversion at Hythe and Fleetwood is by no means as satisfactory as that reported by the Committee. Judging from the way he writes of it, the tool seems almost to have broken the heart of General Hay; he says:—

"The shooting has been most wild; many shots fall short of the target, and others go no one knows where. The markers in the butt state that they hear the report from the firing point, but can hear nothing whatever of the bullet. There were six miss-fires."

It was then suggested that the cause of the wild shooting was the ammunition, not the Snider conversion; but even when this was remedied the result of the shooting does not appear to have been vastly improved. "The shooting of the 1853 pattern rifle [converted] is very bad; in fact it ceases to be an arm of precision with the ammunition supplied for it, while that of the short rifle pattern, 1860, is good. The angle of elevation, however, of both descriptions of converted rifles is very much higher than that of the same rifles as muzzle-loaders, viz., about half a degree in both cases. The additional height of the trajectory caused by this increase of elevation is a most serious evil in a military arm, almost as great as want of accuracy." Again, "while the curve of the trajectory is considerably increased, the penetration, owing to the decrease of momentum of bullets, must be considerably less than with the ordinary muzzle-loading ammunition."*

* Return (Army, Snider Breech-loading System.) War Office, 19 February 1867.

According to a recent conversat ion in Parliament, it appears that in order to remove any objection o n the part of General Hay, a still further change has been made in the ammunition, and Sir J. Pakington believed that the General thought that change satisfactory. Strong opinions, however, are still uttered against the Snider conversion, whilst some believe it to have been most successful.* At any rate no less than 350,000 of these rifles had been made at the close of the financial year, involving no doubt an expenditure over £300,000—rather a large sum for a doubtful venture.

A new committee has commenced a search after a perfect breech-loader; and no less than 112 arms have been sent in for trial. From the rifles which are within the prize competition, a certain number have been selected for further trial; for the best of these, whether adopted for the service or not, £1,000 will be awarded, and for the arm which, "while attaining a satisfactory degree of excellence in other particulars, is selected for merit in respect to its breech mechanism," £600 will be the prize. If the best arm appears to the committee to be worthy of adoption, it will be placed in competition with the Snider rifle, which it will be required to beat before its adoption is confirmed—no difficult task, we should imagine, if we may rely, as we ought to do, on the authoritative trial and opinion of the Inspector-General of musketry, above recorded. If, on the other hand, none of the prize-arms should in the opinion of the committee satisfy the service requirements, then the best of these arms which from failure to fulfil the conditions laid down, are out of the prize-competition, will be selected on their merits to continue the contest; and between these two sets of arms we may hope that a satisfactory weapon will at last be found. The arms selected to compete for the prize are nine in number, and the fortunate competitors are Albini and Braedlin, Rennington, Major Fosbery, Burton (two systems,) Peabody, Martini, Joslyn, and Henry. With these will probably be tried, although not as a competitor for the prize, a rifle of Westley Richards, as the best representative of the self-consuming or partially self-consuming cartridge system—the whole of the nine prize rifles being adapted for cartridges, either of paper or coil or copper, which have to be withdrawn after firing. A sum of £300 will be paid to each competitor to cover the expense of the six rifles and of the supply of ammunition.

Such is the liberal programme, perhaps better arranged than any of its predecessors; but, judging from the past, we fear that our expectations should not be too sanguine.

In the list of competitors *desideravêre oculi quicquid*—we miss a name almost sacred to musketry, that of *Whitworth*. Why is he not among them? He who was selected as a mechanician of the highest order by Lord Hardinge, to try and produce a perfect rifle, and who, accordingly, gave one which distanced every rival, and has

* Among the rest, Lord Elcho—no bad judge of a small arm.

enabled our army, or a great portion of it, so immensely to augment its "figure of merit," a mechanican who has proved himself capable of doing anything with tools, whatever might be the degree of precision or excellence required, as long ago most emphatically shown by Doctor Lardner.*

As England can afford to pay for the best thing, she should have it; and surely we should be able to equal the Prussian Needle Gun, especially if it be such a bungling contrivance as people are amusing themselves with describing it. But, indeed, he who wins may laugh, and the Prussians are, at any rate, quite secure at present as to any adequate rival to cope with the tool which has given them a sort of Waterloo pre-eminence in Europe. There is something supremely ridiculous in the adverse criticisms of this weapon, which has on all occasions done good service, whereas no other nation has, as yet, produced anything, in these our times, which has not been destined to fall into the limbo of neglect, contempt, and bleak oblivion. We had begun to think that the Prussians, in spite of the debt of gratitude they owe to it, felt some misgiving as to the capabilities of their weapon; but it appears from an article quoted by the writer of the Foreign Summary of the *United Service Magazine* that, at Berlin, they think the needle gun has nothing to fear from comparison either with the Snider of England or the Chassepot of France. On a dull, frosty day in March last, we are told, eighty-four men, who had but little practice, stretched themselves on the ground, with their cartridges beside them, and in that position fired for thirty-two seconds, at a target distant four hundred paces. During this time they fired a total of 350 shots, 75 out of every 100 struck the target. They had no special drilling, and were simply told to hit the target as often as they could during the time specified. The number of shots fired gives a proportion of 41.6 per man—in *thirty-two seconds.*

If this be true, we should equal it by the weapon ultimately adopted; if not, we must not be ashamed to adopt—in sheer desperation—the *Needle Gun* of the Prussians, which has won its spurs more honourably than any weapon yet invented—not even excepting poor old *Brown Bess*, which carried our colours triumphant from Egypt to Paris—of course we mean *in the hands of those who wielded it*, and we say the same of those who wielded the Needle Gun of Prussia.

This consideration brings us at once to a point which is most important in the object we are aiming at. Our conclusions on this subject have been forestalled, and we must therefore simply quote the words of an intelligent reasoner, who has left little to be added to the exposition of the case as it stands at present. "Are all objections to breechloaders disposed of when accurate shooting and safe ammunition have been attained? By no means. There are many people who still urge minor reasons for hanging back in the

* "Popular Physics,"—*Whitworth's Micrometric Apparatus.*

race, and point to the dangerous nature of the prize for which all the world are now striving. One great point with objectors has always been that men fire away their cartridges too quickly already, and will leave themselves without ammunition now that the possible rapidity of their fire is trebled or quadrupled. Nor is this question to be put aside without careful discussion. The campaigns in Denmark and Germany have shown that the Prussians fired away *fewer rounds than the ordinary average*; but then, all the world are not Prussians. There is a danger—and the liveliest and most dashing nations are precisely those to whom this danger is greatest. The brilliant and self-reliant Frenchman is too ready with his trigger; and just as the knights' charge, lance in rest, was rendered obsolete when fire-arms attained accuracy and facility, so does the present improvement in rapidity of fire place the advantage in the heads of cool, determined men, rather than in the *hands* of dashing warriors, be their *élan* never so great. It is quite time that this should be well understood in England; for, every report of practice with the Snider or the Chassepôt is full of admiration of the rapidity with which the men fired, but says not a word of means being taken to check the rapidity in ordinary work, leaving it to develope itself naturally on the spur of emergency. Is the English army generally aware that the Russians spend much time and trouble upon cooling the ardour of their soldiers, who are certainly not famous for dash at the warmest moments? Do our infantry officers and non-commissioned officers walk behind their men when at drill, and touch on the shoulder first this one and then another, saying quietly 'Now fire?' Is the spirit cultivated which led the inferior marksmen to hand their ammunition to their clearer sighted comrades before the entrenchments of Dybbol? If not, then we are in the wrong path, and the croaking of the slothful are in a fair way to be verified."

There is another great danger, more likely to be risked in England than in France. It is the danger of training our troops to open fire at long ranges. Some five years ago the writer of this article ventured to denounce the rage for "long range," deemed paramount at Hythe and among the Volunteers, and endeavoured to demonstrate its fallacy both in prose and verse.* The competent writer whom we have been quoting is very empthatic on the subject. He says:—"A few sharpshooters may be usefully employed now and then for particular purposes, but the great secrets of modern success may be

* The fascination of "Long Range" misleads,
And blinds us with its wondrous *target* deeds.
The Battle's crisis e'er will prove the same,
As in the fights where Britons won their fame.
'*There is the enemy!*' to dislodge and rout—
'Up Guards and at 'em!' with the well-known shout;
Tactics, indeed, will e'er outwit 'long range,'
And to its huge trajectories 'give the change.'
The soldier's *legs*, as Marshal Saxe reveal'd,
Are every thing upon the battle-field.

The Rifle and the Man.

summed up in six words—shoot late, shoot straight, shoot strong. To shoot late requires coolness and training; to shoot straight demands absolutely that the range should be short. To shoot strongly the arm and ammunition must be adapted for the purpose. Here again steps in that useless, because impractical, longing for far ranges. A long and therefore heavy bullet (the bore being the same) will of course, range further and with greater accuracy than a short one, but its initial velocity, and, therefore, hard hitting at short distances will be less with the same charge of powder. The French have chosen a light bullet and heavy charge, and they are right. The English bullet was lightened lately, and behold an outcry because it won't penetrate quite so many deal boards at 600 yards. To this we may answer as the immortal aunt of David Copperfield did to the woman who turned up her nose at the lodgings, declaring that there was no room in them to swing a cat, 'But then, you see, we don't want to swing a cat.' Men don't go into a battlefield to shoot at targets placed for them at known ranges, and consisting of layers of wood, but at warm flesh and blood, to make a hole in it and let out the blood thereat.

There is no question that henceforth breechloaders, with self-igniting ammunition will be the order of the day; and therefore it would be a waste of space, even in the history of small arms, to do more than allude to those intermediate advances represented by the admirable Lancaster rifle, the excellent Henry, Turner, Whitworth, &c., all which must now pale their not ineffectual fire to the paramount breechloader.

Among the most remarkable arms at present attracting attention may be mentioned the following:

Spencer's Rifle. The stock contains a copper tube holding seven cartridges, which can be pumped out rapidly if required, and a new tube with its supply introduced. But to guard against too reckless an expenditure of ammunition, the gun can be used as an ordinary breechloader for general purposes, the reservoir remaining in the stock to meet sudden emergencies.

The Remington. This is the very model of simplicity and fewness of parts. The whole breech-closing apparatus consists of two pieces, which are very similar in shape, strong, and, it would seem easily made. The firing is rapid enough, too, but there is one objection to the system: the whole backward action of the discharge has to be borne by one of the pieces in the direction in which it opens and shuts. It thus acts upon the piece as upon a lever, the fulcrum of which is the hinge whereon it turns. The second piece supports its comrade, but its direction of movement is the same. The danger is a gradual loosening of the apparatus, and a consequent escape of gas.

The Chassepôt. We were present at some of the first trials of this breechloader, at Vincennes, about seven years ago, and had reason to admire both the rapidity and the precision of its fire, in the hands of the Commandant of the *Ecole de Tir*, testing the weapon with the

usual precaution of the French, without exposing it to the close inspection of bystanders.

The *Chassepôt* has more parts than the Snider, before described, and is less easily dismounted and repaired. Both weapons have a weak point—spiral springs; but the Chassepot has a greater defect:—the close fitting of the breech depends in great measure upon an india-rubber buffer, and this is evidently dangerous. The papers announce a recent trial of the arm in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Oscar of Sweden, in which a battalion, 500 strong, fired 8,000 rounds in two minutes, of which 1,992 struck the line of object aimed—the distance being 600 yards. If the hits be not an extraordinary "figure of merit," the rapidity of firing is certainly prodigious. It is stated that all the ground immediately in front of the target was cut up by the bullets in such a way as not to show a blade of grass left. The battalion afterwards executed several times a similar exercise, but at distances increased to 1,000 yards—all to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor, who seems to be well pleased with the weapon and the ability of his soldiers to use it.

The Loron. This is a good weapon. Only three motions are required before firing, and the parts are compactly put together. The Prussian Needle Gun requires five operations in the hands of the most skilful, six in those of a less practised soldier.

The Albini. This is, perhaps, the best on the general principle of hinging the breechblock in front, and turning it over upon the barrel before loading. It has a spiral spring like that of the Snider, but this no doubt could be rejected without loss to the system.

There are various methods, both French and English, for loading a gun at either breech or muzzle, if want of breechloading cartridges should render the latter advisable. This is a decided advantage, especially as a perfect system of breech-loading has yet to be invented.

"Pin-fire" seems to be dying out, and central fire cartridges are more generally approved than those called "rim-fire."

Revolvers are chiefly made to load from behind; indeed, those issued for use in the French and Italian navies have long been arranged on this principle. Colt still adheres to the old plan, but it is said that a knowing American patented the "notion" of piercing the chamber through from end to end, even before any use was made of the invention.

As to the best material for barrels—steel or wrought iron, opinions differ. The strain on a small arm is so slight, and the manufacture of steel in bars so easy, that there is no danger as to strength; but the metal is apt to be damaged by the fire applied to it in various operations, especially brazing two barrels together for a double-gun. If Whitworth has succeeded in overcoming this difficulty by making an accurate pair of barrels in one piece, he will have earned the gratitude of gunmakers—unless his prices are too high.

The Prussian and French government cartridges are of paper, and not waterproof. Most other recent ones are of copper or sheet brass.

Boxer's are of thin sheet brass rolled upon a model, gaining a power of yielding slightly to the explosion of the powder, and thus obviating bursts. A peculiar base is also part of his system. All metal cartridges can be made waterproof, but the Chassepot and Needle Gun will not admit of stiff cartridges.

A curious fact respecting the secrecy of governments in their preparations has been stated on good authority. A short time ago an English officer wished for explanations of certain pieces of artillery exhibited in the Exhibition of the French War Department. He had been sent from England officially, and due application was made to the officer in charge. He replied courteously that he should have much pleasure, but dared not act without permission from the Minister of War. For what purpose, then, were the guns displayed at all? It was the same, however, with the Prussians before the Danish campaign. No government was then more forbidding to strangers than the Prussian—because they were unready in many respects, and the value of the Needle Gun was still unproved. Afterwards they boasted of their powers, and made no secret of their military preparations. In England all is open, because we are prepared.

ARTICLES FOR HIS MAJESTY'S GUARDS, IN 1663.

All our military readers at least may be presumed to have some acquaintance with the Regulations by which Her Majesty Queen Victoria keeps up due order and discipline among her Land Forces at the present day, and it may be a matter of interest to see how similar matters were arranged two centuries ago by the Merry Monarch, assisted as he was by his restorer, George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

Though former kings of England raised forces independently of the feudal levies, and kept them on foot for considerable periods, the present standing army cannot be traced higher than the year 1660, when the old Parliamentary army was disbanded. The order of disbanding was settled by lot; but certain troops of Guards were exempt from this, as well as the garrisons of Hull, Berwick, and Carlisle; and to them, as was to be expected, the king added largely from the old Cavalier officers; who, broken as they were in fortune, were but too glad to obtain the means of living, by serving as "private gentlemen" in some of the troops of horse in immediate attendance on the Court. On turning to the State Papers of the time, which are now with great liberality thrown open to the historian, we see that the "Guards" were then considered, not so much as a military body in the present sense, as a band of attached followers, who were at the absolute disposal of the Sovereign, and who had such a practical belief that

"the King could do no wrong," that they readily undertook whatever service might be required, and left their superiors to settle all questions that might be raised by anyone who did not admire such unhesitating obedience. We see them hunting after Ludlow, or Whalley or Goffe, with a zeal probably heightened by remembrances of Marston Moor or Naseby, breaking up conventicles with an eager enjoyment of the work, and bringing in captives, and handing them over to the Keeper of the Gate-house or other prison, with many a bitter taunt, although the use of "words reviving the memory of the late differences" had been forbidden by Act of Parliament. Little did the gallant troopers care for that! Intercepted letters of the disaffected, now among the State Papers, are the authority for these statements; but they are too probable, to allow any doubt of their substantial truth.

At length, in the third year after the Restoration, the king was brought to see that this kind of thing was being carried too far, and he wished the Parliament to interfere; but that august body had now become Royalist to the back-bone, and was very unwilling to do anything that might look like an interference with "those of the king's own house," an expression that seems to have included every one who received pay from the Crown, let his rank or calling be what it might. Thus obliged to deal with his forces himself, Charles issued a code of regulations which we print here, from a copy in the Public Record Office. We have modernized the spelling, and have added a remark here and there where anything appeared to call for it. The Commissary-general of the musters was Sir Thomas Clarges, who sent the document to Mr. Williamson, the Under-Secretary of State, with a letter stating that "the punishments are chiefly loss of place or pay, because my Lord-General (Albemarle) was wary of going farther until the Parliament should make a law in the case." This they were in no hurry to do, as the Mutiny Act, their first step in the government of the Army, was not passed until after the Revolution.

"MILITARY ORDERS AND ARTICLES MADE BY HIS MAJESTY *for the better ordering and government of His Majesty's Troops and Regiments of Guards and other Regiments and Companies in garrison and out of garrison, which are to be put in execution as is therein directed, until further or other order and provision for their discipline and regulation shall be ordained and established.*

"CHARLES R:

"Our will and pleasure is, that the several Orders following by Us made, by advice of our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin and councillor George, Duke of Albemarle, Captain-general of our Armies, for the mustering, regulation, and payment of our established Forces, be duly observed, under the pains and penalties therein expressed.

"1. No muster-master shall muster any commission officer

that is not commissioned by Us or our General, on pain of being cashiered; and to prevent excuse herein, the Commissary-General of the musters shall make entry of all commissions in a book fairly written to be by him kept."

The Commissary-General, as before observed, was Sir Thomas Clarges, who was the brother-in-law of Monk.

"2. The Captain or other superior officers, when troops or companies are to be mustered, upon notice to them given by the Commissary-General of the musters or some of his deputy muster-masters, shall deliver to the muster-master three lists, alphabetically written, of the names and surnames of all the soldiers in each troop or company, with the officers also; one of which the muster-master shall keep for a record, and another shall be left with the captain or officer in chief of each troop or company, and a third shall be delivered to the paymaster on parchment; two of which lists shall be subscribed by all the commission-officers present of each troop or company; and no list to be subscribed by the officers shall be allowed but under the hands of two commission officers; and the third, which is to be delivered to the captain or other officer as aforesaid, the muster-master shall only subscribe.

"3. No muster-master shall presume to receive or accept of any roll but as in the precedent Article is directed, on the penalty of loss of his place.

"4. None shall be admitted to pass muster that is unserviceable by want of limbs but by order of the General, nor any person that is such, except he be seen by the muster-master, or he have a sufficient attestation under the hand or hands of some known credible person or persons to attest the same."

The State Papers contain a large number of petitions from men who beg to be allowed to devote "what of life or limb the cruelty of the usurpers had left them" to the Royal service. This clause is evidently intended to meet their case, and may be looked on as a foreshadowing of Chelsea Hospital. It may not be generally known that that institution was really devised by "bloody Queen Mary." In her will she bequeathed 400 marks a year to found an hospital for old and maimed soldiers, "the which," she says, "we think both honour, conscience and charity willeth should be provided for." The great Elizabeth seems to have been of a different opinion, as she confiscated the legacy, and left the credit of suggesting this act of common justice to Nell Gwynne.

"5. No officer or soldier shall be absent from duty but by permission of Us or our General, or some other chief officer upon the place, and every officer or soldier that stays longer than his pass shall be respited till his appearance, and not be taken off but by order from our General; and all passes shall be entered with the Commissary-General of the musters, or one of his deputies.

"6. No man shall be discontinued or put out of the muster roll of any troop or company but by the judgment of a regimental

court-martial, nor out of any of our troops of Guards but by a Court consisting of all the officers of the three troops or the most part of them, or by order from the General, nor out of any garrison but by a court-martial as the General shall direct, or by his order; and if the muster-master transgress herein, or allow of any roll otherwise altered, he shall be cashiered; and if any officer take money or other reward to list a soldier in our Guards, or in any other troop, or company, or garrison, such officer and soldier shall be both cashiered, upon proof thereof made."

The difference that is made as to the trial of offences by the Guards is worthy of notice. It is explained by the fact that the private trooper was regarded as "a gentleman," and very commonly was so by birth. The prohibition of giving a sum to be enlisted, shows that the service was considered a desirable one.

"7. If any man shall present himself to the muster-master by any counterfeit name or surname to misguide him, he shall be cashiered, and all officers privy thereunto, or any other way falsifying their musters, shall be displaced upon proof made thereof."

In spite of this order, "counterfeit names," we fear prevail in the Service; and we could now hardly afford to part with the offenders.

"8. No muster-master shall knowingly muster a private soldier in any troop or company that is married, or any that is a housekeeper in the usual quarters of our Guards of horse or foot, or our other regiments, or in any garrison; nor no officer shall entertain any such without warrant from our General. Nevertheless, if any soldier desires leave to marry, it shall not be denied him, but at the same time to be discharged, and paid to the day of his discharge, and another unmarried to be entertained in his place at the same time."

The policy of discouraging marriage in the Army is now carried out, but in a different manner, by giving advantages to the few women who are married with leave that are denied to those who marry without. Householders seldom present themselves for enlistment now. In these regulations as well as in other parts of these Orders, we have proof that the trade of a soldier was then regarded as a good one, as the chief punishment is dismissal from the Service, which now-a-days would often be regarded as a boon. Whether the change in public feeling has not in some measure arisen from over-legislation by civilians, who are necessarily unacquainted with the minutiæ of military life, is a point on which a good deal might be said.

"9. Whosoever except Us or our General shall give a commission to constitute any to be an officer or soldier shall be cashiered; and he that takes such commission shall be made unable of ever serving in our Armies."

This irregular giving of commissions of course refers to the

mode in which the old Army had been raised, "by authority of the King and Parliament."

"10. Every soldier shall appear at muster completely armed, and with arms fixed, or not to be allowed of. Each horseman to have for defensive arms, back, breast, and pot, and the breast and pot to be pistol-proof. The offensive to be, a sword, a case of pistols, the barrels whereof not to be under fourteen inches in length, and each trooper of the Horse Guards is also to have a carbine. The musquet of every musqueteer is to be three foot in length in the barrel, and the bore to be for bullets of twelve in the pound; and each pikeman to have a pike made of ash, not under 16 foot in length, head and foot included."

We see from this clause the equipment of each branch of the service, previous to the introduction of the bayonet. It will be noticed that the back-piece of the trooper was not required to be "pistol-proof," no doubt as an intimation that it was never to be seen by the enemy.

"11. The Paymaster of our Forces shall issue and pay all such sum and sums of money from time to time by him received for the pay and entertainment of the officers and soldiers in our establishment by warrant from our General, to be accountable therefor to our Treasurer, or to whom he shall appoint; and all officers that shall detain any of the pay of the officers or soldiers of him received without order and approbation of the General shall be cashiered.

"12. Forasmuch as there are many fees due to the officers of our Exchequer upon payment of the several sums of money by Us appointed for the pay and entertainment of our said Forces, which are to be paid by our Paymaster before he can receive the same, We order that, to enable him to discharge the said fees, he take to himself out of all moneys from the 9th day of August last to be by him issued for pay of any officers or soldiers by Us established or to be established, two-pence in the pound, to be by him deducted out of the pay of such officers and soldiers.

"13. If any person or persons not being in our pay have cause of action of debt or other suit against any officer or soldier in our Guards, or any other officer or soldier in our pay, and maketh oath thereof before the Judge-Advocate of the Army, if satisfaction and redress be not given within 28 days after complaint or demand made unto or in the presence of the commission officer in chief upon the place, showing him the oath made as aforesaid, he or they shall and may arrest, prosecute, sue, and implead any such officer or soldier according to the known laws of the land; and if any officer or other soldier shall do anything in opposition thereunto, he or they shall be immediately cashiered."

This allowing of officers or soldiers, even of the Guards, to be proceeded against for debt, was a very considerable concession, and such as would never have been expected before the Civil War. From the time of Elizabeth, if not before, it had been a very

common practice to grant an absolute immunity from all such legal proceedings to persons who requested it on the plea of attendance on the Court.

"14. And that all soldiers may be ready upon alarms, the corporals of horse and sergeants or corporals of foot shall be directed by their superior officers every evening and morning to visit the quarters of the soldiers, and every one that is found absent without leave and not upon duty, shall for the two first offences lose a day's pay each time, and for the third be cashiered; and the like punishment shall be inflicted on the officers that fail in giving orders herein, or in executing the orders given.

"15. No Governor nor officer in a garrison shall be from his charge without a warrant from Us or our General; and none shall be absent above two months in a year, except he be a Member of Parliament, during the sitting thereof; and to prevent deceit herein, all warrants for absence shall be entered with the Commissary-General of the muster.

"16. No officer, soldier, or clerk employed by them, shall take any money of any soldier for advance of pay, under penalty of forfeiture of the money by them advanced.

"No officer of our Guards, or of any regiment, troop or company in our pay shall admit any to ride or do duty in a troop or company that is not listed and mustered in our service, on the penalty of being cashiered."

It had been not uncommon for young men of good family to attach themselves as "cadets," to corps commanded by some relative or friend, remaining just as long or as short a time as they pleased; but this practice could not be allowed to continue, now that a regular military establishment was set on foot.

"18. The Chaplains to the troops of Guards and others our regiments shall every day read the Common Prayers of the Church of England to the soldiers respectively under their charge, and preach to them as often as with convenience shall be thought fit; and if any neglect his duty herein, he is to be punished at discretion; and every officer or soldier absent from prayer shall for every absence lose a day's pay to His Majesty."

Daily prayer, according to the Church of England form, was also the rule, though perhaps not long the practice, in the Fleet; one object probably being, that it might serve as a test of the presence of non-conformists, who were then usually looked on as politically disaffected. As regiments have not now chaplains attached to them, these penalties of course can no longer apply.

"19. Every officer that shall profane the holy name of God by swearing, cursing, or any sinful execration, or that shall be drunk, shall for the first and second offence be fined or otherwise punished at the discretion of a court-martial, and for the third offence be cashiered; and if any commission officer or non-commission officer or soldier be found drunk upon the guard, he shall be cashiered,

and be ever incapable of serving in any of His Majesty's Armies or Garrisons.

"20. Every private foot soldier that shall be convicted of swearing or cursing shall for the first offence lose a day's pay, to be disposed as the Court shall think fit, and for the second or third offence run the gantelope and be cashiered; and every trooper so offending shall be cashiered."

The distinction in the punishment of the "private foot soldier" and the "trooper" is marked enough in the clause as it stands; but in the original draft it is infinitely more so. There the private for the first offence is ordered to "be bored through the tongue with a hot iron," which is the penalty awarded to "blasphemers and common swearers" in the Martial Laws of Charles I, and which the Commonwealth judges actually inflicted on James Naylor, a Quaker, in 1657. Some more merciful spirit at the Council table, in 1663, substituted the penalty of loss of a day's pay. From Clarges' letter, it seems probable that this was Monk. We believe that cursing and swearing do not now entail any special penalties; and drunkenness on guard is dealt with according to the circumstances of each individual case.

"21. And whereas We have established a Physician to take care of the diseased soldiers in our pay, and entertainment, We will that he ordain or prescribe no medicaments to any commission officers but at their own expense, nor to any private soldiers who have by vicious practices contracted their sickness, and that he carefully examine the account of the apothecary of all medicaments by him prescribed, which are not to be paid till they are first attended by the said Physician and allowed by our General; and the Physician is to be subject to all orders and rules military, and punishable for his omissions and negligence of duty according to such rules and orders, and the orders of Us and our General, as all other our established officers are and ought to be."

Both officers and soldiers are now medically treated at the public expense, and without inquiry as to the cause of their ailments.

"22. And in regard many outrages, offences and disorders are daily committed by the officers and soldiers in our pay, to the grievance and scandal of our good subjects which are not provided against in these Orders, We will that our General from time to time issue out commissions for courts-martial, consisting of such a number of commission officers as he shall think fit, for trial of all offences against the Orders herein by Us constituted, and against all other laws and ordinances already by Us established or to be established for all crimes and offences not herein provided against, as in the said Orders and other laws and ordinances of war are or shall be limited and directed, which shall be in force till upon more mature deliberation We shall declare our further pleasure therein."

The acknowledgment that the non-conformists had grounds of complaint is here quite as explicit as any Government could be

expected to make it. At the same time it must be remembered that some at least of the party were very desperate characters, who required strong measures to curb them. The intervention of the Judge-Advocate in the prosecution of non-military offences is quite out of date now.

"23. And for the more true and full information and discovery of all offences and misdemeanours committed by the said officers and soldiers, the Judge-Advocate of our Forces is hereby empowered to take information and depositions upon oath as occasion shall require in all matters triable before the said courts-martial; and if any officer or muster-master shall connive at any offences or misdemeanours, and not complain thereof, they shall be cashiered.

"Nevertheless, We will that in all causes wherein by the said laws and ordinances of war any person is to suffer the pains of death, no trial, execution or proceedings be made thereupon, but according to the known laws of the land if the crimes are punishable thereby, or otherwise by special commission under our Great Seal of England by advice of our Judges and other our Counsel learned in the laws. "ALBEMARLE.

"March, 17, 1662-3."

By order of Mr. Secretary Williamson 500 copies of these Military Orders and Articles were forthwith printed "in a quarto volume and a black English letter," and a series of Instructions for the Commissary-General of the Musters was issued on May 5th, 1663, which is also preserved in the Public Record Office; but as they are merely a selection from what we have above printed, they do not call for any further remark.

THE VISIT OF THE SULTAN, THE VICEROY, AND THE BELGIANS.

One or two events such as have already occurred, would have sufficed to make a year memorable in the world's annals; but the great facts of the present year have not only been numerous but seem eminently calculated to inaugurate an epoch which may well occupy the speculation of politicians, statesmen, and philosophers. Already have all those representative facts occurred by which history passes judgment on the statesmanship, the politics, the arts of peace and war, the social advancement which constitute the characteristics of epochs—not without the perpetration of these great crimes which almost prove that the life of anointed rulers is less secure than that of the lowest subject.

But, whereas abroad, and around more than one imperial or royal throne, grim events cast their shadow before—here, in England, we have reason to be thankful to Providence for a prospect which

warrants us in looking hopefully forward, without the slightest misgiving of the future.

There were those in England who seemed to envy the French the success of their great Exhibition, its concomitants and surroundings; but most assuredly the recent events which have followed in due course, have been sufficient to make amends, especially as they are such as must secure lasting advantages in the future, against those ephemeral results which are calculated to benefit only the passing generation.

First in rank among these events must be placed the visit of Abdul Aziz, the Sovereign of Turkey, who by the extent of his possessions, the number of his subjects, his long historic descent and antecedents of the past, must be admitted to vie with the noblest and the mightiest of the monarchs of our Old World. The Sultan came among us as to a people which has been his friend and the friend of his fathers for several generations—loved, in fact, as we love those whom we have benefitted. It may, indeed, be said that we have cherished the Grand Turk for our special advantage—with the view of securing our national interests; but after all, nations as well as individuals must not be too prone to interpret motives when receiving benefactions, and unquestionably, Turkey has every reason to feel that if her destinies depend upon external aid and support, it is to Great Britain that she must look in the day of her trouble. There is nothing like a community of interests to cement national friendship. If the Turk needs us to maintain the integrity of his empire, we need his existence for the sake of our Eastern possessions and our outposts in the Mediterranean.

Therefore, the magnificent ovation given to the Sultan is only commensurate with the results that may be expected from his thorough appreciation of the power of the people he has to deal with. Strange, however, is the contrast of the present day to the past. Time was when all men, with Luther, feared, next to the Pope and the devil, the Grand Turk; but now, not only is he permitted to kiss the hand of a Christian Queen, but her Gracious Majesty installs him a Knight of the Garter on the quarter-deck of the Victoria and Albert.

It must be admitted, however, that the Grand Turk is no longer what he was. Abdul Aziz is a model Sovereign in every sense of the word. Ever since he has held the reins of empire he has shown himself a man of strong will, capable of venturing on reforms which none of his predecessors could think of. At the outset of his career, he got rid of his brother's corrupt ministers; abolished the expenses of the harem; put a stop to the farming of the interior revenues—thereby saving an immense sum to the State; and reduced the expenses of the palace. He concluded a commercial treaty with England and France, which immediately gave a stimulus to trade; and if Turkey be not independent under him, it is not his fault, but that of the religion of his people—the insurmountable obstacle to

the advance or even the stability of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. Of this fact Abdul Aziz is convinced; and in plain truth, after what the Sultan has done—even abolishing the harem, that most inherent of all the attributes of Mahometan life, it is hard to see what next he can do but to declare himself a Christian. His ministers, like the ministers of his predecessors for a long period of time, are chiefly Christians by original profession; they are for the most part Europeans who have embraced Mahometanism for the sake of office, or Europeans still professing Christianity; and no obstacles whatever are placed in the way of the spread of Christianity; its missionaries exert themselves without molestation.

Thus much may be said of the prince to whom London gave such a magnificent greeting, and who evidently directed his attention to our ways, customs, and institutions, with the view of furthering the progress of his own country. The salient points of interest to his enlightened mind are no doubt the wide practice of individual liberty that prevails among us in all that concerns thought or speech, or writing, or social relations; the great perfection which we have reached in theoretical science and its application to the mechanical arts; our schools and colleges, workshops and factories; our commerce, far more extensive than that of any other country; our manufactures, which, in spite of a certain amount of competition abroad, are, collectively, more important than those of any two States that can be named; our Army, which, if small beside that of other nations, is able to bring into the field the best and mightiest of those engines of war which now-a-days decide battles; finally, our Navy, which, with all its defects, is the best in the world, the largest, the best armed, the swiftest, the strongest.

Such are the chief points of interest to which, doubtless, the Sultan has directed his study, destined, undoubtedly, to inspire his active mind with still greater determination in the onward march of civilization which he has planned for his nation; and whatever effect the parade of our reception may produce upon a mind tutored in far different associations, he will believe that it has been prompted by our sincere regard for himself in the first place as the representative of his family and race, and for his Government, because we believe it to be honest in its professions of progress, sincere in its intentions of doing justice, and of working for the well-being of all the classes of his subjects. "I have," said the Sultan at the Guildhall, "two objects in view in visiting this and other parts of Europe—one to see, in these centres of civilization, what still remains to be done in my own country to complete the work which we have begun,—the other to show my desire to establish, not only among my own subjects, but between my people and the other nations of Europe, that feeling of brotherhood which is the foundation of human progress and the glory of our age."

If the reception granted to our other royal visitor, Ismail Pacha, however hearty on the part of the nation, has not equalled in mag-

nificence that vouchsafed to the Sultan, it is certain that the two hundred million subjects of the Queen in Asia give our Sovereign a peculiar right to entertain in Royal state the Prince of the great Mussulman possessions of the Mediterranean. After many vicissitudes Egypt is now, and we trust, long will be, at peace with all the world; and the present ruler knows that we are his friends and acknowledges that the well-being of his country depends upon the maintenance of the closest relations with us, whilst we are convinced that it is our paramount interest to look with solicitude to the welfare of Egypt. It is one of the two keys of the East, and to command either of them is to command India. Great as is this consideration, it is very far from being all that may be said with regard to our connexion with Egypt. It is a country of five millions of inhabitants, steadily growing in wealth and enlightenment, introducing machinery and railroads under the shadow of the Pyramids, navigating their ancient river among the temples of the past, and raising rich harvests of corn above the embalmed dead of three thousand years ago. If ever there was a country of progress it is Egypt. She is being rapidly Europeanised, and an active race of men, who in the time of the Romans were naked savages, and in the days of the Pharoahs had never been so much as heard of, are swarming across the land, and bringing wonders in their train more marvellous than the ancient mysteries of Isis. For this is the Englishman's road to India, and hither he comes, transmitting everything after his fashion. The Egyptians have positively adopted, among other of our institutions, a sort of Parliament and representative system, to which Mr. Disraeli has referred with applause; and established manufactories completely after the European method, of the admirable working of which the Prince of Wales, an intelligent eye-witness, has borne graceful testimony. Ismail Pacha, *fêted* in Dudley House, the guest of the Queen at Windsor, brought into contact with our Princes, our nobles, our statesmen, and all classes of a people among whom the very lowest even did their best to make him welcome, introduced to the grandeur and wealth of a nation in whose fortunes the future of his own country is involved, will, we trust, have been impressed as well as gratified with the reception he has met with, and will seek to bind closer than ever those cords of amity which unite Egypt with England.

Doubtless the French also have great influence in Egypt, and they deserve to have it. We have no reason to be jealous of it. The sooner the project of the Suez Canal becomes a success, the better for England and all the world. Such a watery highway can never pay as a commercial speculation unless, when completed, it be thrown open to all nations; and if in the time of war it must fall to the strongest maritime power, this is a condition to which we should have no reason to object, considering what we have been able to do in the past and what we must be in position to do in the future.

The thoughts suggested by the visit of our Belgian friends are of

a different nature, but equally interesting. Such nations as England and Belgium were destined to be each other's friends. To them has been given the custody of the ark of Constitutional Freedom in the Old World. They may without vanity regard themselves as an example to the nations of Europe.

The gigantic hospitality accorded to the Belgians is indeed a great idea of the present day, well worthy of England; and Colonel Grégoire, speaking as their exponent, completely interpreted its meaning when he declared that the Belgians were happy to repose themselves under the standard of England, which has ever been the symbol of freedom and hospitality. "We," he says, speaking for his countrymen, "love England, which has always been the friend of Belgium. We love the country; we love the people. Englishmen and Belgians may well join hands, for in our several countries flourish the same liberties, and our two languages have had a common origin." He added, and all will join in the sentiment, that we ought to have one wish in common, and that is to see that identity of feeling, opinion, and that unanimity of interest and policy which prevails among both nations, grow stronger, and be perpetuated in the future as they have increased in the past. We see in Belgium something which the world has never witnessed before—a little country with only about four millions and a half of people, but we see this "little body with a mighty heart," starting up, by virtue of this mighty heart, a constitutional and free nation, and holding the even tenour of its way amidst the huge despotisms of the Continent. "Europe owes it to Belgium, to the genius of the Belgian people, that a shoot of the old stock of Constitutional Monarchy has been planted, has struck root, and has flourished in such luxuriant vigour within so small an area on the Continent of Europe. Long may that vigorous and flourishing little off-shoot put forth green leaves and abundant and wholesome fruit. The fact that it is so little redounds to its honour and glory."

As Colonel Grégoire remarked in his parting speech, "There is no precedent in the history of the world for a similar reception of one people by another; and we cannot but regard the circumstance as one in every way important, not only for Belgium, but for all nations."

A CRUISE IN THE MOZAMBIQUE.

By Lieut. C. R. Low, (late I.N.).

The Mozambique Channel has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety, as a place in which slaves abound; Captain Speke while on board H.M.S. "Brisk," in that short voyage, from the Cape of Good Hope to Zanzibar, which ended in the glorious discovery of the sources of the Nile, fell athwart one of these

crafts called the Manuela. She contained no less than 545 slaves, and he well describes the indignation and disgust that fills the mind of any man who has once been in the hold of a slaver, and witnessed the unspeakable horrors that attend the condition of those miserable Africans who are sold into bondage.

Some years before this event it was my fortune to be stationed at the Cape on board one of Her Majesty's ships. There was nothing especial requiring our presence at head-quarters, so the admiral ordered the captain of the "Ganymede," to take a cruise in the Mozambique Channel and the adjacent waters. All the officers and ships company were glad of the change, and so one pleasant morning we bade our friends on shore adieu, to set sail to the Eastward. Our cruise was uneventful at first, there was the usual allowance of "ugly" weather with the concomitant discomfort; but I was young, and full of health and life in those days, and gloried in such minor troubles as being pitched "neck and crop" out of one's hammock by a lurch of the ship, or while calmly slumbering the sleep of the weary, being bumped up against the lower deck beams by a heavy roll to windward, in a manner suggestive of a probable concussion of the brain. As to the gale causing such inconveniences as a want of hot water wherewith to make tea or coffee, or again in respect of its being out of the question for the cook to perform any of the duties of his office owing to the galley being flooded with heavy seas, I say as regards these contretemps each and every recurrence of them was made the vehicles for broad jests and practical jokes of a still more rollicking nature. Such is the biped of the genus Middy! As dear old Dr. Watts says in one of the most famous of his moral songs, "For 'tis his nature too."

Well, it was after one of these heaviest gales that one morning the look-out man reported from the mast-head that a "sail was in sight." He used the formula of expression always employed in hailing the deck on sighting anything that floats, for on approaching nearer to the object in question, we found that there was no sail set; all glasses were directed at the craft floating at the mercy of the waves, without masts and rudderless. On nearing her, the "Ganymede" was hove to, and a boat with the second lieutenant in command, was despatched to board the derelict, as in all likelihood she was. On his return, the officer reported that there was no living being on board; that she had evidently lost her masts in the recent gale and that she was also water-logged. He also reported a fact that led to the fulfilment of the object for which our cruise had been undertaken. The lieutenant stated that in examining the 'tween decks, as far as was possible owing to the water washing about in her, he had arrived at the conclusion that she was a slaver, the fitting of bolts and chains told their own tale to an experienced eye. Also he was satisfied from observations he had made that she had only

very recently been abandoned, probably on the previous day, and he was of opinion that the slaves had been removed into another craft and not landed or taken away in boats, for one of the dingies was found securely fixed on her upper deck, proving that it had not been moved. Putting these facts and deductions together, the captain and first-lieutenant arrived at the conclusion that the derelict's consort with all the slaves on board was not far distant. The question was, how was she heading?

We had kept a careful look-out for the last day or two, and were satisfied that she had not passed us. There could be little doubt, therefore, but that the object of our pursuit was steering to the northward. Accordingly all sail was crowded on the frigate and she bowled along in proper man-of-war fashion, with studding sails on both sides, both below and aloft.

All that night the ship was kept under full sail, and did her ten knots an hour off the reel. About noon, the following day, a large native "Dhow" was sighted, and as she was proceeding on a southerly course, we quickly neared her. As soon as she came within range of our guns, a shot was fired across her bows as an intimation that she must await our inspection. The "Dhow" immediately rounded to and submissively lowered her mainsail. The captain adopted this course, as he was desirous of interrogating her skipper as to whether he had seen anything of the slaver we were pursuing. One of the cutters was lowered and the first lieutenant went in command of her. On boarding the native craft he was met by her commander, an Arab, who "salaamed" very humbly, and asked what he could do to serve the "burrah Sahib." The lieutenant, a very downright gentleman, and little given to wasting time in compliments, asked him if he had seen anything the previous day or two of a large native slaver. "Nothing," replied the skipper promptly, and gesticulating energetically to enforce the truth of his response. "No, he would take his oath on the Koran, and Allah knew that he did not lie, when he reiterated that he had seen no vessel of any description for days before he had been honoured with a sight of the Feringhee's great war ship." The lieutenant disbelieved the man, chiefly because his asseverations were so emphatic, and so he ordered him to get into the cutter as he intended to take him before Captain R—— who would decide what to do with a man who perjured himself so shamelessly. The "syrang," changed colour, and looked greatly alarmed. He hesitated a moment, but receiving a few words of encouragement from one of his officers, who stood at his elbow, and who appeared to be possessed of considerably more resolution than his superior, he obeyed sullenly, and stepped into the cutter. On being brought on board the Ganymede, he was confronted with the captain after a few words of explanation had been exchanged between that officer and the first lieutenant. Captain R——'s countenance assumed a severe aspect, and he angrily demanded

why he did not state the truth and own to his having seen on the previous day or so a vessel, known to be engaged in the slave trade, and of whose proximity he had received certain intelligence.

The Syrang hereupon repeated all his protestations with increased earnestness, calling all kinds of judgments upon his head if he lied. Captain R—— then told him that he should carry him away on board his ship as his prisoner. The fellow fell upon his knees and implored to be released, as he was saying nothing but the truth.

The Captain played his part well, and seeming to be inexorable, called for the handcuffs as a last resource. At the sight of these irons, which he thought were instruments of torture, the wretch's persistence in his falsehood gave way to his fears; and throwing himself on the deck in a transport of alarm he prayed to have his life spared, and promised to tell the truth. The captain ordered him to rise, and promised him his liberty on the one condition that he gave all the information in his power. With the quartermaster and master at arms standing beside him with the dreaded handcuffs, the Syrang then said that he had passed an Arab Dhow only that morning at daylight. She was a very large vessel for a native craft, and there was no doubt in his mind that she was carrying slaves. When asked why he thought so, he gave various reasons, but chiefly because of her immense spread of canvass. A question was then put as to whether he had spoken her; the man hesitated, but at a significant motion by Captain R—— in the direction of the hand-cuffs, he owned with trepidation that he had spoken her, and that she was bound to Zanzibar. We had got all the information we wanted out of this cowardly fellow, so he was sent back quickly; time was of the utmost value, and our object was to seize the Arab Dhow on the high seas, for once she got within sight of the coast she would land her slaves, and then good bye to the great haul we had promised ourselves. No sooner was the cutter hoisted up than the main-yard was swung, every sail filled again, and we were standing on our course. It was calculated that at our present rate of sailing, we would in all probability overhaul the chase about noon. The sails were carefully trimmed and everything set aloft that would draw, a smart look out was kept for the expected vessel, and then all hands placed their trust in Providence and good luck. So passed the second night. During the middle and morning watches, there was a heavy mist hanging over the sea, circumscribing to a great extent our horizon; a little after daylight the great white curtain, pierced by the powerful morning rays, revealed to those of us on duty the wished for stranger. There she lay scarce two miles and a half distant, looming large and black with her great mainsail flapping as she rose and fell on the long swell. This was an unexpected piece of good fortune. All hands came tumbling up on deck to gratify themselves with the sight; the Ganymede was

steered for the stranger with the object of making her bring to. A blank cartridge was fired, but this not having the desired effect, and the vessel being out of range of round shot, we were compelled to exercise a little patience, certainly not one of Jack's virtues. There was a fine breeze, and we were going through the water at some six knots an hour. Captain R—— proposed lowering a couple of boats, and preparations were making to do so, when the wind freshened, rendering impossible the capture of the fugitive by boarding. So passed the early part of the forenoon; the slaver set everything that would draw, and as running before the wind seemed her best point of sailing, some of us youngsters began to be rather fidgetty, lest she should get away after all. Occasionally we tried whether she was within range of our 32-pounders by sending a shot after her; but the result was not satisfactory, for the missiles though having a good line always fell short. You see it was not the day of rifled cannon, and 12-ton guns. The great American Civil War had not yet given the impulse to the inventive faculties of men as regards the production of destructive engines of war, an impulse that in spite of "universal expositions," seems to be on the increase, and promises to land us in the adoption of ordnance of fabulous weight. Our neighbours across the Atlantic have got as far as 50 ton guns already. Twelve o'clock now came, and we had gained on the chase a little, but only a little; we were filled with impatience not unmixed with anxiety, for did we not make better progress, night would be on us before we had secured the prize. Suddenly, the look-out man hailed the deck, with the announcement, that another ship was in sight, right a-head, and bearing down upon us, in full sail. A lot of us middies were soon racing up aloft, to see what sort of a craft she might be; if she proved to be a man-of-war we had got our friends between two fires. The ship came along on "a bowline," every sail drew well, though now and then the weather "leeches" of her top-sails would shiver, and it was a fine sight to watch her driving through the water with royals set and heeling over to the blast. We were soon within signalling distance; up went her colours; but though they were British, we made out to our disappointment that she was only a full-rigged merchantman, and not one of Her Majesty's ships. Now she almost crossed the slaver's track, a thought struck our skipper; with Marryat's code of flags he spelt out a request that the stranger would bar the path of the Dhow which he announced was a slaver. Her commander was a man of intelligence and energy too, for he bore away a little, squaring his yards as he edged off the wind, and threw his ship right athwart-hawse the Arab. This was a grand stroke; the Dhow altered her course to avoid a collision, but the Englishman, a true representative of his race, was determined not to be thwarted, and presently a puff of white smoke from his ship's side, and a loud boom, told us that he was making good use of, in all probability, his solitary gun. Still the

slaver in desperation would not yield. Owing to her being more manageable than a heavily rigged ship, she was able to manœuvre quicker, and managed with skilful handling to elude the Merchantman; but just as she was drawing clear of her, another cannon shot from our ally cut away the halliards of the huge mainsail, and brought that sail down by the run. It was a lucky shot, and rendered the Dhow helpless. By this time we had come on the scene of action, at least, near enough to use our guns with effect. The merchant ship thinking that all chance of the slaver's escaping was at an end, stood on her course towards the Ganymede, but she was mistaken, and another surprise was in store for us. The skipper of the slaver managed either to "reeve" new halliards with the dexterity of a smart seaman, or to splice the old ones with the most wonderful celerity, for in a few minutes the crew were engaged hoisting up the mainyard again, which was quite serviceable not having been struck. But as I before said, she laid under our guns, and seeing what tricks she was up to, in an instant a couple of 32-pounder shot were fired at her from the two foremost guns on the starboard side, and one of them went right through the upper part of her lofty poop raking the craft from stem to stern and killing and disabling a number of men on her crowded decks. It was the *coup de grace*. The Syrang who had a large pecuniary interest in the success of the venture as a speculation, wished to drive the Dhow through it, and cared nothing for running the chance of her being sunk, but the crew who had no such interest in the craft or her cargo took courage to resist their despotic chieftain, and obstinately refused to be butchered in this manner.

Accordingly, as we afterwards learned, the mutineers cut the halliards, and the helmsman or "naquidar" as they call them, at the same time quitted his post, and so the slaver was ours. We stood on under all plain sail towards the prize, taking in the studding sails and royals, as we passed the Merchantman; her master dipped his ensign out of respect to Her Majesty's ship, which graceful compliment we reciprocated by a like courtesy, our captain at the same time shouting out his thanks for the friendly act performed. "You are heartily welcome, Sir," replied the worthy skipper in a stentorian voice, adding, "Will you report my ship, Sir, if you are going to Bombay or Aden, the 'Collingwood.' Good-bye." Captain R—— responded with an "aye, aye," and so the two ships swept past each other with a rushing sound, and near enough for you to have thrown a biscuit on board. Now we closed up with the slaver, and simultaneously bracing in the yards and taking in sail, "laid to" within a hundred yards of her. A boat was sent on board with an armed crew, and soon the lieutenant in charge hailed the Ganymede with the announcement that there were 425 slaves on board. A strong prize crew were placed in the slaver, and she was ordered to return to the Cape, while

the frigate remained on her cruising ground. A more villanous looking set of fellows than her crew you would not care to see, and during the passage to the southward, every precaution had to be taken to guard against a possible rising. An armed guard was ever ready for an emergency, and yet we discovered that some of the most desperate among the prisoners had concocted a scheme to retake the ship, and we had to place them in irons. However, we managed to reach Simon's Bay in safety, and at Cape Town got rid of our troublesome charges. The Ganymede not having been successful in capturing any more slavers returned to head-quarters, where we rejoined her, and so ended our Cruise in the Mozambique.

A FRENCH WRITER'S THOUGHTS UPON CERTAIN POINTS OF MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The observations contained in the following pages formed part of an interesting article entitled "*Le Problême de l'Armée*," which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of February last. The writer of the present article would not be understood to agree with the author on all points, but it appears to him that many of the remarks are suggestive, and deserving the attention of military men. In thus presenting a few of them in an English dress to the readers of the *United Service Magazine*, he therefore trusts he may be rendering an acceptable service to many who may have been unable to obtain access to the original work.

After briefly noticing the various systems of organization which have been proposed at various times for the French army, the author turns to the question of the supply of men, respecting which he gives some curious statistics:—

"Population," he writes, "is the material out of which armies are formed. I confess it has not been without certain misgivings, that I have turned to this portion of my subject. For twenty years, socialism has kept before us the terrible problem of pauperism. We have noted with disquietude the fresh additions to a population already increasing at a seemingly far too rapid rate. We have been told in the desponding words of Malthus that 'there is no longer room for new-comers at the banquet of life.'"

Now, a contrary opinion is held by many. We are led to believe that the vitality of France is on the wane--that hands to guide the plough and wield the needle-gun are failing us. On which side does the exaggeration lie?

Among the data to be referred to in deciding the question, the author instances the *Essai Statistique* of the late M. D'Angeville and the returns of the Minister of War. He adds, "The impres-

sion which an impartial study of these documents has left with me, is a very complex one. Compared with neighbouring Powers, France appears languishing and enfeebled; compared with herself, she is progressing. If we consider numerical increase alone, we are far behind Great Britain and the ancient Germanic Confederation, where the populations have been augmented 50 per cent. between 1818 and 1861, and are still increasing; but if we compare the increase in our own population during one epoch with that of another, we find not only that we are not justified in speaking of a decrease, but that there has in reality been even a certain degree of progression. The number of conscripts furnished by a given number of births is at present greater than it was forty years back. A more generous diet, in many Departments of the Empire, has invigorated the condition and raised the stature of the recruits.

"Under the Restoration, when the demand for men was less, many abuses existed in the granting of exemptions. I cannot speak from personal experience, but it would appear that to obtain 1,000 young men fit for service it was then necessary to set aside 727 conscripts as of weakly habit or of insufficient height. At present to recruit an equal number of sound and sufficiently developed soldiers, but 690 are turned away.

"About the year 1839, the number of lads of twenty years of age (conscripts) unable to read or write was 486 per 1,000. In 1864 it was 268 per 1,000. A decrease has been observed in the number of births, but the number of deaths has decreased in a higher ratio. In fine, we may say the population of France has gained in quality if not in quantity. This is the kind of progress we have sought after for twenty years; but there still remains to us the sad reflection that France is far from possessing that strength which should be the normal condition of a great nation."

The author then describes the present condition of the conscripts of the Imperial Army in an original and somewhat fantastic style. He supposes the youth of France of an age fitted to bear arms to be gathered together, as in the games of ancient Greece.

"All the youths who have reached their twentieth year, and to whom the name of men is now to be accorded, are marshalled together, and the filing past commences. First, as an advanced guard, come those who have not reached the standard height, of whom 18,106 are below 4 ft. 10 in., the standard of drummers in days gone by.*

* "Under Louis Quartorze the standard of the Gardes Françaises was fixed at 5 ft. 4 in.; for the rest of the army it was 5 ft. 3 in. in time of peace, and 5 ft. 2 in. in time of war.

"In 1776, the minimum height was fixed at 5 ft. 1 in. for the infantry and 5 ft. 3 in. for the cavalry.

"Under the Consulate the standard of the infantry soldier was fixed at 4 ft. 11 in.,

In the succeeding group are the weak of habit, the rachetic, the consumptive, of whom we have a veritable army, their numbers amounting to 30,524. Next are the maimed and crippled, with whom are ranked the rheumatic, and the sufferers from hernia and ruptures, 15,988 youths. The hump-backed and club-footed form a separate troop of 9,100. Those afflicted in one or more senses, the blind, the deaf, number 6,934. A buzzing sound, a strange bubblement of tongues, announce to us the approach of the stammerers of whom I count 963, and the toothless, 4,108. Here comes a phalanx amongst whose ranks early debauchery has wrought its manifold evils. Let us turn aside from these 2,529 poor lads afflicted with skin diseases. Next, sad sight, appear 5,213, the *goitred* and the scrofulous; and, still sadder, 2158 unhappy sufferers from nervous disorders, convulsions, epilepsy, paralysis, idiotcy, and cretinism. Here pass the last—8,236 victims of divers maladies, pathological anomalies In this review of the *le plus bel âge* of man's life, we have mustered 109,000 of the infirm or misshapen. It needs a short pause ere we turn to the reverse of the picture—the 216,000 young men, all entering on their twenty-first summer, well-grown, in possession of their full complement of limbs, sound alike in body and mind."

The preceding numbers are based on the last Report on the recruiting of the army, which comes down to as recent a date as 1864. Young men who have reached their twentieth year, without exception, have numbers assigned them by lot, their names are called in numerical rotation, and those exempt from infirmity or from legal cause are struck out, until the requisite number of individuals fit for service has been obtained.

In 1864, to obtain 100,000 young soldiers, the total of the contingent required, 204,870 conscripts were thus examined; out of this number, 35,717 were excused from family reasons, and 69,080 on the score of medical disqualifications. Had the inspection been carried out to the end of the list, more than 109,000 would have been found excusable out of 325,000 enrolled, among whom the most afflicting maladies would have been found to prevail in the proportions we have just given. It is admitted that the operations of the recruiting department, as applied to two-thirds of the nation, furnish results which are verified by the population at large; and still more certain is it that the same proportions of the healthy and unhealthy, and the same class of maladies have subsisted during thirty years past, varying only in

but when the wars of the Empire had rendered the demand excessive, all young men of sufficient strength were taken, irrespective of height.

"After several variations the minimum height was established by the law of 1832 at 1 m. 560, being 20 millimetres below that of Prussia and Austria."

"Men of small stature," continues the author, "are often possessed of good constitutions and are very robust. The objection to admit them in the ranks arose from their height being insufficient to enable them to load without great difficulty. The invention of breech-loaders has obviated this objection."(!)

accordance with the trifling deductions the authorities have thought fit to show in the returns, which are probably due to the fact that the examiners have been somewhat less strict, in proportion as the figure of the contingent required has been raised."

"Let us pause for an instant and consider this statement. In 1843 there were born 530,000 male infants, of whom 16,000 were still-born.* Twenty years later, the survivors called on for military service were represented by 325,000 only, of whom two-thirds *only* were sound and healthy. The remaining third is rendered unavailable by physical defects, more or less debilitating, more or less unfitting its members for the duties of life. Assuredly, such a state of affairs is not in accordance with the designs of nature?"

Further on he continues—

"An hypothesis suggested by an English philosopher, is daily gaining ground among naturalists. According to Mr. Darwin, the rule of nature serving to the perfection and perpetuation of her handiwork, is selection—that is to say, a mysterious attraction tending unceasingly to bring together the finest individual members of each species. In the human race, thanks to the system of standing armies with lengthened terms of servitude, this selection is made in an inverse sense, and a terrible argument it furnishes against the system. The same proportion of infirm and misshapen will be found in every country where the army is recruited by conscription; and if a country could but retain under her colours for a long enough period all her best men, she would infallibly perish away."

We need not follow the author's views on this point any further, but turn to the future prospects of France, as he is inclined to view them.

"We are sufficiently disposed to believe in human progress, to count upon it. Many of us, doubtless, imagine that in years to come, the population available for military purposes will be still further augmented. It would not be safe to reckon on it. We have just seen how the last reports of the recruiting department agree with the births of 1843. Well, the mean of births (males) in the years previous to 1843 is higher than that of the succeeding years. From 1839 to 1842,† inclusive, in the 86 French Departments, 499,343 male children were born annually; in the seventeen succeeding years the annual mean has fallen to 492,338. I will not venture to seek an explanation of this fact, which is opposed to the generally accepted condition of the rest of Europe. I admit that the numerical decrease in births has been compen-

* Morts nés—children born dead or dying during birth.

† "I do not," says the author, "refer back beyond 1839, as in this year still-born (mort nés) children were first shewn separately in the return."

sated in a great measure by hygienic ameliorations.* I must content myself with asserting briefly that an increase in our military population during coming years does not appear probable."†

The author then passes in review the different component elements of a modern army: his remarks on the staff appear to us worth notice—

"The peculiar characteristic of the staff of an army is that it includes in its lists, men who have passed the period of life when service is obligatory, and who far from entertaining any thoughts of changing their profession, regard their military rank in the light of so much acquired property. In this class we must reckon the general officers for whom commands are specially retained, the staff of artillery and engineer corps, garrison and army departments generally—in all 4,717 persons, to whom the budget of the current year allots 21,697,801 francs.

"In *Les Œuvres de Napoléon III.* there is an article written by the Emperor, when a prisoner at Ham, in which the following passage occurs—'The army has no reserve, it is burthened with costly and useless encumbrances, and has at its head a hundred more generals than the armies of the Empire ever possessed.' This is still true. The last Budget shews, as we have said, 4,765 persons classified under this head (*état-major*), with an expenditure of eighteen millions—just double the cost of the *état-major* of the army of Austerlitz. Chance has brought under my notice a nominal roll of the higher ranks of officers in the armies maintained by the Republic in the year IV. Hundreds of illustrious warrior-names figure in the list—Jourdan, Moreau, Bonaparte, Hoche, Massena, Kleber, Desaix, Ney, Murat, Lannes, Soult. It were needless to record them all.

"Now, all these *état-majors* together composed solely of active officers, furnish but 1,014 names; and it may fairly be presumed that their cost was less than that of the *état-major* of Austerlitz."

"It would no doubt be curious to inquire, why the corps which

* "The progress of hygiene, which increases the duration of human life, is shown by the decrease in the number of deaths. From 1839 to 1843 the number of male deaths was 468,231 giving 13·6 per thousand individuals. From 1844 to 1851, that is to say, during the last years of the Monarchy and the existence of the Republic, the number of male deaths fell to 415.314, being 11·7 per 1,000. From 1852 to 1860, influenced by the long-continued wars, the number of deaths among men increased to 440,000, or 12·2 per thousand individuals."

† Some curious observations will be found in Notes and Queries, 3rd series, vol. x., pp. 26, 76, 117, and 215, respecting the proportion of sexes in the births of different years. There appears no doubt that the question is affected by considerations of diet. A writer suggests (p. 76) that the fact, that on fertile land sheep produce more ewes, and on barren land more males, may lead to a solution of the cause why soldiers (are asserted to) have more male than female children: namely, a less generous diet than the average population, which supplies male and female children in nearly equal numbers; and adds, that the reduced dietary of the French population in the years subsequent to 1815, may have produced the same effects there.

furnish the mind and the spirit of direction, should continually increase their numbers, and whether this redundancy of *personnel* be an advantage?

"We find the staff of armies is augmented in times of peace rather than during war, as we are then more disposed to defer to theory and theorists, than in times of action."

The author appears to forget, that the armies of the Republic were destitute of officers of sufficient standing to give them the claims to which he refers; claims which even our much-abused system of purchase, while providing in some measure for the retirement of those whose services are no longer necessary to the State, cannot altogether satisfy.

We will pass over the observations on the proportion and *rôle* of the three arms, as this is confessedly a point for professional writers;* and, in conclusion, give the author's remarks on what he terms "the apprenticeship to arms." How long a time is needed to form a dragoon, an infantry man, an artilleryman. "Seek for information from military sources," says he, "and you will be told that a soldier is of use only as he has acquired long experience in the practice of his calling. Turn to a country where each individual takes his share of responsibility in public affairs—where the use of arms is not forbidden to private citizens and you will hear that two months suffice to turn the citizen, into a soldier. In Switzerland, for example, the regulations allot twenty-eight days to the instruction of the recruit in handling his weapon, and four days of general training in successive years—in all fifty-two days, for the total duration of service in the *élite*, to which the name of the active army is given. This, it must be confessed, appears rather short, yet shall we find a general of any of the great standing armies willing to pledge himself to beat the Swiss with equal numbers?

"The truth is, that aptitude for the military profession is developed among nations, in accordance with their political condition, and the destination of the army. In countries organized solely for purposes of defence, where the people do not disturb themselves but for the conservation of general and self-evident interests, the apprenticeship to arms may be shortened: each man knows the part he will have to perform, and knows too that his neighbour will act in like manner. This mutual confidence suffices for the common safety of the whole community. On the contrary in countries where the profession of arms constitutes a special and isolated class, where the first merit of the soldier and the principal condition of his advancement, is the unreflecting performance of the task assigned him, the conscript has to acquire the military temperament by discipline, and

* We would beg to call the reader's attention, in connection with the present article, to Gen. Changarnier's opinions on some of these points, which were quoted in the "Foreign Summary" of the *United Service Magazine* for June last.

accustoms himself to find in professional feeling, motives which do not exist in his own breast.

"To this need of a long apprenticeship, so much exaggerated by military leaders, who pique themselves on the careful execution of manœuvres, and to the circumstance that the bulk of the population pay in money to avoid paying in person; it is due, that the first instinct of our nature, that of personal defence, has become deadened, and that confidence in the future is measured by the number of men, regimented and *aguerris*.

"It appears to me that allowance must be made for class prejudices and a mean be sought between these extremes. Seeking some authority to counterbalance my own inability to deal with this question, I find the report which served as a basis for the law yet in force—the law of 1832. Public feeling, then as now, called for a brief period of active service and a lengthened one in the reserve. The author of the report, M. Hippolyte Passy, uttered these words which have since been considered by the authorities as binding—'Everything tends to prove that infantry men after two years' and cavalry men after three years' active service, will be able to receive *congés* to be renewed yearly.' Indeed, the almost unanimous opinion of professional men is, that three years' service is sufficient to form a cavalry soldier, and that less is required to make an artilleryman, as we find that infantry soldiers are often employed in the batteries as auxiliaries.

"As to the infantry man, the duration of his apprenticeship must vary with the ductability of his disposition and habit—two years are a maximum for the dullest natures, and the time might be often materially shortened by the granting of *congés* with due discrimination. It must not be thought that it is sufficient to keep a man a long time in barracks to render him 'an old soldier.' What ages the soldier, too rapidly perhaps, is war. 'We are convinced,' said M. le Colonel Guerin,* in his memorable report, 'that when a soldier has served long enough to accustom him to duty, there is more loss than gain in protracting his residence in garrison; it is a life of subordination, it is true, but, little laborious, and suited rather to nourish habits of idleness than to fit a man for the fatigues and privations of war. A man is no more an 'old soldier' for having served seven years in *garrison*, than he is after having served three.' It was an old and gallant soldier who thus expressed himself."

With this remark, we take leave of our author, respecting whose opinions on matters military, our readers must form their own conclusions.

* Colonel du Corps du Génie. Killed at Sevastopol,

OUR DOCKYARDS AND NAVAL ARSENALS,

A parliamentary Report referring to the progress made in the construction of the fortifications for the defence of the Dockyards and Naval Arsenals, &c., of the United Kingdom, is a Blue Book of considerably more interest than the majority of the annual crop gathered by the Members.

It relates to the defence of England against invasion. Such an event we all believe to be utterly improbable,—but, nevertheless, within the range of possibility in case of war with a leading power—even if England be prepared to the utmost; for, the stake is so tempting—the happy consequences so great for a successful invader, that the very difficulty of the attempt must be a stimulus to military ambition, as evidenced at all times, and recorded in all histories. All invasions have been more or less desperate—more or less Quixotic; and yet there is no case of failure in such attempts in which history fails to point out the error on the part of the invader, which rendered his success impossible. Therefore, the mere improbability of the attempt at invasion should never induce a nation to cherish a fancied security—especially at the present day when we have been so often surprised by events—by *successes*—which nobody thought probable or even possible.

It is, consequently, with the utmost rejoicing that the people of this country should find that the adequate defence of the nation incessantly occupies the anxious attention of those who are responsible for it—as is amply demonstrated by the Report recently issued.

As we observed on a previous occasion—the Ocean and the Channel laving the shores of England are her only frontiers. The sea is her time-honoured mote and circumvallation. Both "the Battle and the Breeze" have hitherto paid obsequious court to her supremacy among the nations.* But, at the present day, all the conditions of our case—excepting the national spirit—are totally changed. Short would be the interval between the declaration of war and the attempt at invasion; and, if the enemy were ever to land, he would make at once either for London or Portsmouth, and after fighting one decisive battle would, in the event of victory, dictate his terms of peace, or, as Sir Francis Head would say, "arrange" us after his fashion. With Portsmouth in the hands of the enemy, where would be our naval power? With London occupied by the invader, what would become of our power of wealth, the machinery, the organization of the State, the institutions by means of which we hold together as a nation?

Recent experience forces us to look at the problem with its terrible possibilities. In the course of one week or a fortnight there might be a Trafalgar disastrous to England, a landing in Sussex or

* *United Service Magazine* October 1864, "The Defence of England against Invasion."

Hampshire, a Könnigrätz in Surrey, followed up by the occupation of Portsmouth or London, and the inevitable capitulation. Such is the view of the case, not only put forth by the wisest of civilians, but endorsed by military men who understand the full import of a modern campaign.

There is one point, however, in which we may find deliverance:—should the invasion fail of accomplishment within the shortest possible time, we shall be safe. If we can make ourselves safe only for a fortnight, we shall be safe altogether, because an enemy, to be successful, must seize a vital point within a few days of his first landing, and until that is accomplished every hour's delay diminishes his chance of success. The entire scheme of our fortifications is designed and adapted to gain time for ourselves and to delay the invader. There can be no doubt that the main object of an enemy invading this country, would be to push for the capital, in the hope that if he succeeded in obtaining command of it, such a disaster would result in our buying him off upon any terms he might think expedient to exact—with the *Væ Victis!* of Brennus to the discomfited Romans of old. If London were placed in such a state of defence as to render an attack on it improbable by an enemy established on shore, even in such force as to be able to hold in check any army that could be brought against him, an invader's attention would then be turned to the dockyards and arsenals—as by the destruction of these he might hope to annihilate the naval power of the country, and deprive it of further means of resistance

If, on the other hand, London cannot be rendered capable of resistance after the defeat of the army in the field, the dockyards and arsenals, if fortified, become places of refuge from which the defence of the country can be protracted or means of resistance organized; and unless these are capable of resistance, our naval means fall with the capital, and the whole power of the nation is practically in abeyance. Indeed, the fortification of the dockyards and arsenals by land would aid materially in the defence of London itself; for whilst by means of the system proposed, the vital points of the empire would be protected against either capture or bombardment, the fortifications by land would set the manœuvring army free to operate against the enemy on the coast, or upon his line of advance, in the same manner as the fortifications to seaward would set free the fleet to act with vigour and effect wherever required. Even if we suppose that the enemy had no intention of occupying the capital, or attempting a serious invasion of the country, he might still land a force with a sufficient supply of long-range guns and incendiary projectiles to burn one of the dockyards, before a force could be collected in sufficient numbers to oppose the attempt.

It follows, therefore, that the fortification of the dockyards and arsenals is essential,—not only for maintaining our naval supremacy, but also for the security of the kingdom. It is not a necessity arising only out of recent improvements in warfare, nor one which

future improvements can materially modify; it is based upon considerations of universal application, which must exist as long as warfare itself is incidential to nations. The mode of fortification must advance with the development of the means of attack; but experience shows that it is less liable to fluctuation than almost any other element of defence.

Without under-estimating the resources of the Thames, the Mersey, the Tyne, the Clyde, and other great centres of the commercial marine, we believe that the specialities of the Royal Navy are such as to render it impossible for any or all of them to make up for the loss of any of our dockyards. These Government Establishments, then, are vital points. They furnish the means of maintaining our power at sea, by the vast stores, the appliances for the construction and repair of ships-of-war, and the other resources contained in them. They are also depositories of stores for the land-service. The harbours in connexion with them afford shelter for our ships-of-war laid up in ordinary, and for those which being in commission require to be repaired and refitted. It would be the work of many years to restore the dockyards and replace the ships, if their destruction were effected by an enemy; and it is impossible to calculate what might be the other consequences of such a disaster. Woolwich, which is at present our only great depôt for munitions of war, whether for land or sea service, and the place in which those stores are produced must also be considered a vital point. It is difficult to over-estimate the consequences of the loss, or even of a temporary suspension of the operations of that great arsenal, as at present constituted, during a state of war. It would be felt throughout the empire. Other stations likewise, such as the harbour of Portland—from its situation and capabilities; Dover—from the position it occupies; and Cork—the naval station of Ireland—are points requiring more or less special consideration with respect to fortifications for their protection.

Such are the considerations which must reconcile us to any expenditure, reasonable or unreasonable, to secure the permanent safety of all these vital points—considerations which are a sufficient answer to those who may still stigmatize our fortifications as "Palmerston's Folly," believing that, if too strong to be carried, they will be avoided by steam power; or if weak enough, they will easily be taken and turned against us. It was General Rémond who first suggested the inutility of fortifications, and his reason is an answer to the latter part of the proposition just quoted; he said, we need not endow our ports with fortifications that would require more than one week's siege for their capture, because, should the enemy seize them, it would be easy to retake them from him, and they could but momentarily serve his purpose as a *tête-de-pont* on the mainland. But then, the fortifications capable of sustaining a week's siege at the present day must be stronger than those which held out for a year in former times—even the fortifications of Sebas-

topol which baffled the combined attacks of the navies of France and England.

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that unless our fortifications are rendered positively impregnable, we may actually be preparing Gibraltars for a successful invader.

There is also little doubt that the effect of rendering Portsmouth almost impregnable, will be that the metropolis will become, for the future, more than ever the first attraction of an enemy. But there is no help for it otherwise. If Portsmouth were not fortified, and fortified heavily too, it would be a complete check upon the freedom of our fleet, which would not dare to leave unprotected for more than a day or two at a time, establishments so vital to the safety of the British navy, lest on the return of the ships to refit after a battle, successful or otherwise, they should find only smoking ruins where they looked for shelter and assistance.

Regarded, then, in this light, the new forts are partly economical, because from the expense of their construction should be deducted that of the ships they set free. An ironclad ship costs more than twice as much as an iron fort to carry the same armament. The ship requires periodical repairs, and renewal at no great distance of time, while an iron fort is practically everlasting.

Not taking this accurate view of the subject, the country was startled at the estimate of eleven million eight hundred and fifty thousand for the whole defences of the dockyards, &c., including works already in progress, floating defences, &c., or two millions eight hundred thousand pounds for Portsmouth and its approaches alone. The pen was instantly struck through many items, reducing the estimate (guns and floating defences being neglected) from ten millions three hundred and fifty thousand pounds to eight millions seven hundred and twenty thousand pounds. Parliament, however, could not bring itself to swallow even this reduced dose, but struck out a further sum of two millions one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and, as a part of this, viz.: three hundred and ninety thousand pounds, had been previously voted for works in progress, the total sum to be provided for by loan came to six millions one hundred and eighty thousand pounds. Of this amount, four millions nine hundred and sixty thousand pounds was for new works, and the remainder for works in progress. In 1862, the totals were raised to six millions eight hundred and sixty thousand pounds. In 1865, the amount had risen to six millions nine hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds; and this year, Lieutenant-Colonel Jervoise informs the country, with many deprecatory remarks, that there should be a further sum spent of no less than one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, unless we choose to save some of it by striking out the items "Chatham Eastern Defences," and site for "Central Arsenal." Moreover, he adds, "if the turrets and turn-tables proposed by the Fortification and Defence Committees be added, a further sum

of two hundred and seventy thousand pounds will have to be provided in the estimates of future years."

This sudden excess over previous estimates may startle us, but it is easy to explain how defensive works are becoming day by day more costly and yet more necessary.

At the time of the original Report, in 1860, the heaviest gun in our service was the 7-inch breech-loader. Difficulties stood in the path of those who sought to increase the calibre and power of rifled guns. The force of large charges of powder was little understood. The nature and amount of the internal strains upon a gun are even now problems but partially solved. The extravagant cost of the new weapons, and the mechanical difficulties of manufacturing armour-plates, almost forbad the assumption that either the one or the other could be extensively employed. The original estimates were based on the old state of things. The stone sea-forts of Sebastopol had beaten off the navies of England and France, as before observed, and borne almost unscathed the impact of fifty thousand shot and shell. Out of one hundred and fifty-two guns in the various forts, only twenty-eight were dismounted, and eleven carriages disabled—all in open batteries; whilst all under casemates remained serviceable. For two years the casemated defences of Cronstadt frowned defiance to the naval powers, whose ships dared not venture within range. Admiral Napier tried the effect of a few broadsides against the fortress of Bomarsund, after it fell by a land attack, and was rather surprised at the small effect of his battering. Stone, therefore, and above all, granite, seemed sufficient security against attack from the sea, and the Commission felt their duty was done when they added a few wrought-iron embrasures to the proposed batteries which appeared already almost impregnable.

All this must be altered now-a-days. Iron ships can be constructed capable of carrying enormous guns, and of keeping the sea in the roughest of weather; granite has been found to crumble before three hundred-pounder shot and shell; and we now know that iron must be met by iron, and that forts must be plated as well as ships. Moreover, the American War has demonstrated that for the future there will be an unseen but terrible enemy concealed in all harbours and channels; the use of submarine mines or torpedoes has almost revolutionized the art of warfare.

In such a case as that of the Channel to Spithead, these destructive agents would be placed between two works in the central part of the passage, and in such a way as to oblige an enemy's ships to pass close to the forts, the fire from which would prevent the mines being removed. The mode of applying torpedoes in the most effectual manner has been for some time under the consideration of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. This Committee has tried many experiments, the result of which, in addition to the experience gained in the late war in America, has shown the great

value of submarine mines employed in connexion with forts. The arrangements proposed are such that whilst our own ships can pass over the torpedoes uninjured, those of the enemy can be blown up.

All these indispensable items show plainly "how the money goes." Hence the increase in the estimates; and the wise consideration of all the facts we have brought forward should, we submit, induce us to believe that there is no help for it but to go on vigorously as we have commenced—unless, in consideration of a part of the enormous expenditure being paid them, all nations will give us a sufficient guarantee that England shall never be invaded as long as the world lasts.

We will now glance at the various fortifications of England, in order to see "what we have got and are likely to get for our money," as well as to enjoy the gratifcation resulting from the *pro tanto* security.

Portsmouth (Spithead and Sea defences). These consist (1) of the Horse Sand and No Man's Land Forts, for the defence of the anchorage of Spithead, and the eastern approach both to Spithead and the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and the mainland, also for the protection of Portsmouth Dockyard from distant bombardment, from the eastward; (2) The works at Ryde Sand and Spit Bank, in conjunction with those at Horse Sand and No Man's Land, and that at Gilkicker on the inner line of sea-defences, bearing upon the anchorage in the event of an enemy passing the two last-named works; (3) A mortar battery at Puckpool, bearing on the anchorage, with mortars to be placed on the inner line of sea defences at Southsea Batteries and Gilkicker; (4) The fort at St. Helen's commanding the St. Helen's anchorage, and, in conjunction with No Man's Land's, Ryde Sand, and Puckpool Works, also commanding the adjacent shore of the Isle of Wight; it further forms a connecting link between the Spithead Defences and Bembridge Fort, the keep to the defences at Sandown Bay.

Portsmouth presents the types of all the new forts, whether firmly seated on the land or washed by the sea, and therefore a description of them will give an idea of all the rest and spare repetition.

The Horse Sand and No Man's Land Forts, which are two thousand yards apart, are similar in construction, except as regards the depth of their foundations. The bottom of the foundations of the Horse Sand Work is eleven feet below low water ordinary spring tides, whilst the foot of the foundations of the No Man's Land Work is twenty feet below low water ordinary spring tides. In the latter case, a considerable quantity of mud had to be removed before a firm bottom could be obtained. The foundations consist of a ring of masonry of large concrete blocks, the outer portion being granite. The breadth of the ring at the level at which it springs from the shoal is fifty-four feet, and at one and half feet above high water ordinary spring tides, the breadth is forty feet eight inches, the courses between these levels being "stepped back." The space

inside the ring thus formed will be filled in with clay and shingle, and a thick bed of concrete will be laid thereon, to afford foundations for the inner portion of the superstructure. On this broad and solid base, two hundred and ten feet in diameter, an outer wall sixteen feet high and fourteen feet six inches thick, formed of large blocks of granite and Roach Portland stone, is being built, its foot set back eighteen inches, to leave room for facing of iron-backed concrete. Holes are left in the wall (but not yet piercing the outer surface) to take the bolts necessary for supporting the iron plates and backing. Behind the wall, in the interior of the fort, are magazines, shell-stores, provision stores, water-tanks, and ablution-rooms for the men. The gun casemates and living rooms have their floors level with the top of the wall, the latter towards the centre of the circle, the former looking out over the edge, but retired some distance from it, so that no slight breaching will deprive them of support. So far there is little change from the original plan; but now we come to the main alterations. Instead of vaulted arches leaping from pier to pier in a succession of graceful but massive curves, there will be a uniform facing of gray metal, pierced with two rows of mere holes, and, for many feet of granite, fifteen inches of wrought iron. Four large truncated cones will crown the roof, but their tops will be covered with heavy iron plates; and the smoke that curls from their sides will be the breath of six-hundred-pounders. Each turret will revolve upon an iron cylinder, which in its turn will rest upon heavy brickwork piers built up from the foundation. The destruction of the outer walls seems impossible, and the fall of a few plates here and there would in no wise affect the solidity of the rest; but even if huge gaps were made in the exterior, the eight guns in the turrets would stand firm as ever. The total number of guns mounted in each of these two formidable forts will be sixty-three, all of large calibre; their smooth sides cannot be scaled in the darkness of night, nor can they be approached in time of war, for iron gun-vessels will creep round the water-line, and torpedoes will nestle at their feet. If the present design be carried out, nothing in the world will compare with them for strength.

The diameter of the masonry in the Spit Bank Fort is one hundred and fifty feet at high water level. The superstructure will consist of a tier of casemates for guns, and there will be two turrets, each for two of the most powerful guns, on the roof. There will be seventeen guns in casemates, thirteen of which, firing seawards, will be protected by a wall of iron, and will be about eighteen tons in weight. The four gun casemates in the rear of the fort will be granite, with iron shields. The thirteen guns in casemates, firing seawards, will probably be about eighteen tons in weight—the shot weighing about four hundred pounds—and the four guns in the turrets will be of the heaviest possible description.

The total estimated cost of the Spithead and Sea defences of the other line, is nine hundred and forty-seven thousand pounds; and

excepting the turrets, the works, if a granite construction with iron shields at the embrasures, may be completed for about that sum. An additional two hundred and fifty-four thousand pounds beyond the sum stated in the original estimate, will, however, be required to make the works of an iron-plated construction. The expenditure, up to the 31st December 1866, has been two hundred and sixty-seven thousand pounds; the present liabilities, inclusive of the sum already expended, are four hundred and ten thousand pounds.

The inner Sea defences of Portsmouth consist of the Gilkicker Battery, the Southsea Batteries, the Eastney and Lumps Batteries. These guard the mouth of Portsmouth harbour. To the right of a ship passing in, on the point where the inlet commences, is Southsea Castle, an old fort, but lately strengthened and enlarged by constructing earthworks which are to have their embrasures closed by iron shields. Thirty-two guns, of which four at least will be six-hundred pounders, will be mounted here, and twelve mortars, within shot range of the channel, for heavy ships, and supporting Spit Bank Fort, which lies in front of it.

The rear of Southsea Batteries is closed by a defensible wall, and there is a ditch with *chevaux de frise* in front. The Old Castle forms a keep to the whole work. Three of the most powerful guns will be mounted on the Castle behind iron shields, and a number of mortars inside the work. On the opposite point of the harbour mouth are Forts Gilkicker and Monckton, both granite casemates. Gilkicker Battery has twenty-two gun casemates, underneath which is a basement, covered by a glacis, containing the magazines and shell-stores for the battery. There will be mounted on the top five of the largest and most powerful guns behind iron shields. To the east of Southsea Castle, along the shore line, are Lumps Fort and Eastney Fort, stepping stones to Cumberland Fort, which commands the entrance to Langston harbour, where an invader might try to pass in order to turn the second line of defences. But Langston harbour is connected with Portsmouth harbour by a channel forming the ditch of Hilsea lines, and this is to be so widened and deepened that iron gun and mortar vessels can freely pass from one harbour to another, and so the floating defences in one become available for the succour of the other. This channel has the further advantage that vessels driven back into port can retire quietly, and re-issue in the rear or flank of the enemy. Gilkicker Battery, excepting the iron shields, is about two-fifths completed; the Southsea Batteries are nearly completed, and so are Eastney and Lumps Batteries.

Defences of the Needles passage. These works are for the defence of the western passage to the Solent, Spithead, and Portsmouth: they consist of Hurst Castle, Cliff End, the Needles, Hatherwood and Warden Point batteries in the Isle of Wight. If troops could be landed on the Isle of Wight, the works above the Needles channel might be besieged and taken, the artillery directed against

Hurst Castle to destroy it or keep down its fire, while the fleet could at its leisure remove the obstructions. The ships would thus penetrate without loss the first line of defences, and the safety of the anchorage would be compromised. The Isle of Wight, then, must be made secure against a landing. This is no difficult matter, though the island is about twenty-three miles long, for the greater part of the coast-line is rendered inaccessible by the cliffs which tower at some parts to a height of six-hundred feet. There are, however small ravines or "chines," and places where the rocks fall away, leaving excellent points for disembarkation; the shore, too, shelves so rapidly that large ships could approach within short range and clear the coast of all defenders who should oppose the landing, supported only by field or position artillery. This is a weak point in all our English southern slopes.

The work at Hurst Castle consists of a range of sixty-one gun casemates of massive granite, with openings for the introduction of iron shields at the embrasures. The Cliff End batteries, for twenty of the most powerful pieces of ordnance, will be constructed of earth; and being at a level of from eighty feet to one-hundred and thirty feet above the sea, the guns will be *en barbette*. The Needles battery is two hundred and fifty feet above high water, and is constructed for six guns, all *en barbette*. Warden Point battery is one-hundred and five feet above the sea, an earthen battery, constructed for eight guns *en barbette*. At Golden Hill—a central point in that portion of the Isle of Wight to westward of the Yar River, there is being constructed a work which will act as a keep to the Cliff End and Warden Point batteries, and will contain barrack accommodation for about two-hundred and fifty men for the service of those batteries. This work will also be a central point of support to troops opposing a landing at Freshwater Bay, Totland Bay, or Allum Bay, in the western section of the Isle of Wight. All these works are considerably advanced towards completion.

Isle of Wight Coast Defences. From Freshwater along the cliff-tops to Sandown runs a military road, and in the event of war two or three defensible posts would be thrown up at weak points, the paths up the chines destroyed, and their tops occupied by earth-works. Sandown Bay is a weak point, and has been prepared for defence by the erection of, altogether, five forts or batteries.

Land Defences. (Inner Line.) These consists of the *Hilsea Lines*, cutting off the approach to Portsmouth of an enemy who may have effected a landing to the eastward; Stoke Bay Lines, securing the left flank of the Gosport position against being taken in reverse by a force thrown on shore in Stokes Bay; a line of five forts in front of Gosport, cutting off the access of an enemy from the westward, their right (Fort Elson) resting on Portsmouth Harbour, their left (Fort Gomer) on the Solent. The Hilsea Lines, about 2,600 yards long, consist of strong earthworks with casemated flanks, and if fully armed will mount about ninety guns.

The channel between Portsmouth and Langton Harbour will at all times form an extremely difficult obstacle in front of these lines; but as it will be nearly dry at low water, an inner ditch, in which means are provided for retaining a sufficient depth of water at all times, has been provided. The Gosport Forts are strong earthworks with bomb-proof casemates under their ramparts, mutually supporting one another, each flanked by capioners in the ditches, and provided with "keeps" at their gorges. They will each mount, when fully armed, about forty guns on the main ramparts and flanks, besides thirty light pieces in the keep and capioners. The Stokes Bay Lines consist of a flanked line of rampart and wet ditch, with forty-two guns at intervals along the line; most of these lines are completed.

Land Defences. (Outer Line.) These consist of five principal works on Portsdown, designed to protect Portsmouth Harbour and Dockyard against bombardment from that height, from which the whole of the naval establishments are completely commanded within bombarding range. If Portsdown Hill were not occupied by defensive works, an enemy who had landed in force on the coast of Sussex or Surrey would only have to detach about 15,000 men for the purpose of destroying in a few days all our ships and naval establishments; whereas the defence of the position with the aid of the works would render it impossible for him to effect this without a siege, for which he would require a considerable time and more than three times the number of men that would suffice for the other operation. Without forts on Portsdown, no force that we could afford for the garrison of Portsmouth could defend that place against the attack of fifteen thousand regular troops; whilst, on the other hand, with the works, it would require only from three thousand to five thousand men in the Portsdown Forts to prevent an enemy firing into our ships and naval establishments from Portsdown Hill.

Plymouth. The outer line of sea defences at Plymouth consists of the Stadden Point battery, Picklecombe battery, Breakwater Fort, and Cawsand battery, all defending the anchorage in the Sound, and protecting the dockyard from bombardment from seaward, Picklecombe Fort also co-operating with Cawsand battery in the defence of the anchorage at Cawsand Bay, and in preventing a landing on the shore of that Bay. Stadden Point battery is a casemated work of granite, with openings for iron shields for twenty-two guns in one tier; Picklecombe battery will mount forty-two guns in two tiers of twenty-one in each tier; the Breakwater Fort will mount eighteen guns; the exterior wall of the casemates to seaward will consist of an iron wall fifteen inches thick, and there will be two turrets, each for two guns, of the most powerful description on the roof of that part of the work immediately behind the gun-casemates; Cawsand battery is an earthwork for ten guns, at a level of one hundred and thirty feet above high water, enclosed

by a defensible wall and barrack. All of these works are either completed or half completed. The inner line of sea defences consists of Drake's Island batteries, commanding both the eastern and western entrances to the Sound, and bearing on its anchorage and the inner channels of Hamoaze, is a casemated work for twenty-one guns firing a two hundred and fifty lbs. shot; there will also be five guns on a higher level, *en barbette*, firing a five hundred and sixty lbs. shot;—Mount Edgcumbe battery, seven guns, constructed of granite like the rest, and prepared to receive iron shields; all of these are nearly completed, those at Eastern King and Western King (earthworks) are completed, and they command the channel for light-draught vessels between Mount Edgcumbe and Drake's Island.

The land-works in progress and proposed for the defence of Plymouth are five in number, and are designed to act (1) against an enemy landing at Falmouth, Fowey, or any place to the westward; (2) to command the anchorage in the Sound, the Hamoaze, and naval establishments; (3) to cut off the access along the peninsula between Tamar and Laira rivers, of an enemy who may have landed at Torbay or any of the harbours eastward; (4) to command the approaches along the country between the Tamar and St. Germain's rivers; (5) to immediately cover Devonport Dockyard. Ample bomb-proof buildings are provided in each work.

Pembroke. Five batteries in progress are designed for the defence of Pembroke Dockyard and Milford Haven against a naval attack. The only land defence as yet undertaken at Pembroke is Fort Scovenson, commanding the main approaches to the ground in that direction whence an enemy could fire into the dockyard; it is more than half completed.

Portland. The works at Portland consist (1) of a citadel, with batteries supported by it, for the purpose of denying the use of the harbour to an enemy; there are also batteries to the eastward of the citadel, bearing on the offing; (2) a work at the end of the breakwater, and a fort opposite to it on the Nothe Point, Weymouth, for the protection of ships lying at anchor, against the attack of a superior naval force. The citadel is nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the construction of the sea-batteries connected with it. These works have been executed in great part by convicts, and it is proposed to employ convict labour in their completion as far as possible.

The Thames. The new works for the defence of the Thames are about three miles below Gravesend, at Coalhouse Point, on the left bank of the river; Shornmead and Cliffe Creek, on the right bank. The old works are Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, and New Tavern Fort, just below the town. The Defence Commission strongly recommended that these should be placed in an efficient state. Last session, Parliament was asked to vote fifty thousand for remodelling the river batteries and providing them with iron

shields; but the bill was withdrawn, and now, pending the completion and arming of the new works, the Thames is defenceless against the attack of an iron-clad ship.

The new batteries will be constructed so as to be capable of receiving guns firing a four hundred lbs. shot. Slough battery is a casemated work for seven guns, designed to prevent a landing at Slough Point, that being the only spot at which an enemy could throw a force on shore between the Thames and Medway defences for the purpose of attacking Chatham Dockyard.

The Medway. Four important works will secure the defence of the Medway, one of which (Garrison Point Fort) is a casemated work adapted for forty guns in two tiers of twenty in each, constructed of granite prepared for iron shields, and for two turrets, each mounting two guns firing a five hundred and sixty lbs. shot; and another (Isle of Grain Fort) consisting of an earthen rampart, with barrack accommodation for about two hundred and fifty men; it will mount sixteen of the heaviest guns, bearing on the Medway, with lighter pieces in other directions.

Dover. The fortifications at Dover are for the purpose of denying the use of the harbour to an enemy, to prevent his seizing a position, which is the most favourable one he could occupy as a *tête-de-pont* for invasion, to cover a force which might operate on the flank and rear of an enemy who had landed on the eastern coast, or, within certain limits, on the southern shore of Kent. The works are approaching completion.

Cork. The works for the defence of Cork Harbour and the naval establishment at Haulbowline are Carlisle Fort and Camden Fort, old works which are being remodelled, both as regards their land and sea defences, and Spike Island. Ramparts and ditches, flanked by caponiers, and cutting off the sites on which the works stand, are being constructed for the defence of the sea-batteries against attacks from landward. Within these defences, batteries are in progress bearing on the offing, across the entrance to, and up the harbour. The whole of the sea-batteries in these forts and on Spike Island will be open earthworks, in which it is proposed to provide iron shields for the protection of thirty guns.

Such is a rapid sketch of the fortifications of Great Britain, and it is impossible to doubt the wisdom of the entire scheme—its perfect adaptation to the purposes intended, according to the most enlightened views of strategy. Moreover the plan is specially designed for England because, by its completion, the economy of men will be immense. For all these works and all these defences some twenty thousand infantry and ten thousand artillery men are expected to suffice—a force which even our present establishments ought easily to furnish. We have thirty thousand artillery belonging to the regular army, besides thirty-one regiments of Militia Artillery, and nearly thirty thousand Artillery Volunteers. We are not, therefore, undertaking too much, or building more forts than

we can garrison. On the contrary, the very object of these defences is to enable a small force to do the work of a large one. If our Dockyards and Arsenals were to be protected by movable troops only, then prodigious armies must be kept in the field.

Surely, this is a sufficient answer to every objection against the scheme—unless, as before hinted, we can purchase a guarantee of immunity from invasion *per omnia secula seculorum!*

QUINZE-AOÛT.

The fifteenth of August is the greatest day in France. It is, *par excellence*, the Emperor's day; and it is one of the few remaining links between old and new France, between Bourbonism and Napoleonism. The importance of the day in the religious world of Catholicism at once proves its antiquity; for modern France would be as little likely as modern England to associate reverence to the Virgin Mary with its imperial festivals.—The feast of the Assumption is the "white chalk" day not only in France but in other Catholic countries; in France it is more than a great religious festival, it is a political holiday. To Paris, however, the Imperial festival is confined; and in Paris alone the Church on that day gives way quietly and decorously to the world. In fact the world has it its own way, and like the cuckoo has usurped a place which by right belongs to another.

On the Continent, it has been the custom for centuries, for every Emperor to have a name day; not associated as is the case with us, with an accession, a birthday, or a coronation, but with a Saint.—In France, since the days of Saint Louis, the Virgin Mary has been its protector, and the *fleur-de-lis*, her flower, has been for centuries, the royal symbol. Whether Clovis, first King of France can lay claim to the first introduction of the *fleur-de-lis* into France would be useless to speculate about. It has been ascribed to him; and it was gravely recorded that it was sent from heaven to the French people, by an angel, whose commission was addressed to King Clovis, the first Christian King of France. We have lost in the present day that spirit of reverence, which lent the most common events of life, so strong a tone in ancient times. Kings and Queens are born, crowned and die without any supernatural intervention, and in modern battles we never hear of right being protected against might by any miraculous agency. Newspaper correspondents are possibly to blame, and have no doubt neither room nor time to give us those interesting details with which ancient history abounds. Let us look into any ancient record we like, or into any history and we shall find that during the first ten centuries of Christianity, miracles were as common in battles as in the great days of Rome and Greece.

But Clovis was not originally a Christian as most of our modern European Emperors are; a miracle was no doubt necessary therefore and requisite to attach him to Christianity. It is said at any rate, that he made a vow to become a Christian if he proved victorious in a battle with the Alemans. He conquered, became a Christian, adopted the lily as his motto, and consecrated it as the national emblem. It is unfortunate that we cannot trace accurately when this was formally done. There is, however, no record of the fact though there is little doubt that the *fleur-de-lis*, Clovis, and the 15th of August are very intimately connected. One difficulty is presented at once in hazarding this conjecture, for the festival of the Assumption was unknown or at least it was not formally recgonized till the year 813, while Clovis had been dead at the time nearly four hundred years. Now Charlemagne was King at that time, and he, possibly is responsible for dedicating this day to the united interests of Church and State. Charlemagne had a great reverence for Christianity, and looked upon it as a very important element in the management of human affairs. He was, so to speak, a Church and State man, but gave the Church priority by courtesy only.

It is said that Louis the Ninth, otherwise styled Saint Louis, instituted this day as one to be observed by his subjects as a national holiday. But it is impossible to speak certainly about this that it was so—at any rate the festival of the Assumption has been ever since the eighth century at the latest, one of the greatest feasts in the Roman Church, and has always been regarded very highly in all Catholic countries. As the worship of the Virgin Mary increased, so did the respect for the festivals held in her honour increase; and, though we know that the 15th of August has always been observed solemnly in France, it may not always have been considered as it is in the present day an imperial holiday.

The Emperor Napoleon, it is well known, ordered the 15th of August to be observed as his birthday, and since then it has always been considered the birthday of the Napoleons. It is a very curious coincidence to say the least, that the Emperor's birthday should fall on the day of the most important religious festival of the people over whom he ruled. History leaves the matter in doubt: for by some historians it is insisted that Napoleon the First was born on the 5th of February, 1768, and by others on the 15th of August, 1769. Bourienne however, whose knowledge of Napoleon's antecedents and of his life is most to be relied on, maintains that the 15th of August was the correct birthday,—and this date has been almost universally received as correct. Napoleon himself chose it to be considered as his day, and contrived to drag some obscure Saint called Napoleon from the calendar, and ordered his festival to be observed on the 15th of August. By this means, he contrived that this day should be associated with him in more ways than one.

Napoleon thus restored to the people one of their greatest holidays of which the Revolution had endeavoured to deprive them, and took

care that his memory should always be connected with it. The French people had for centuries been accustomed to holidays, but they closed their warehouses and shops on Saints' days, and threw aside business at the command of the Church rather than of the State. Now, one of the first efforts of the Revolutionary party with Robespierre at its head, was to secularize all religious memories as well as institutions. The people were not deprived of their holidays, but the days themselves were altered and were held in memory of political, instead of religious saints. Not that Robespierre could be well considered a Saint under the most favourable circumstances, and it is hardly to be conceived that he ever thought of proposing himself as a substitute for any of the Christian Saints; but, as he could not be cannonized himself, his work could, and the 10th of August was made by him one of the popular festivals, recalling as it did the promulgation of the Constitution of 1792 and acting well enough as a substitute for the festival of the Assumption. Another of these political festivals was held on the 14th of July, when the Bastille was taken, and the first year on which this festival was held gave rise to the celebrated festival of the Federation—on the 23rd of September the people were ordered to close their shops in memory of the foundation of the Republic; and the extinction of Royalty was commemorated on the 21st of January.

The fanciful idea of destroying all memory of royal government by abolishing the very names, the months and the days of the week lasted but a short time; but during its existence the 9th Thermidor, the 18th Fructidor, and the 18th Brumaire were observed as fêtes.—The 'saints' of the revolution, such as Mirabeau, Marat, Ferand and others had their days which were ordered to be scrupulously observed. Here was a revolution of ordinary ideas with a vengeance. Formerly the endurance of martyrdom was the chief claim to Saintship, but under the new order of things, its infliction upon others evidently was the high and orthodox road to canonization.

Then again, not only were institutions and men commemorated but abstract principles, virtues, and human attributes received a share of attention. On the 20th Brumaire, or the 10th of November 1793, the feast of "Reason" was held. So far indeed was this carried, that Robespierre instituted thirty-six national festivals in honour of Gods, Agriculture, Youth, et cetera.

But a short time was required to overthrow this fanciful and forced order of things. The people, soon tired of the mental strain produced by such a complete change in every department of life, which affected their pleasures as well as their duties, relapsed speedily into the old state of things. That enthusiasm might induce them to accept many alterations in their duties as citizens, and in their position with regard to the state, is easily intelligible; but the strain became artificial when these alterations affected the minor matters of their daily life, and did not even allow them a holiday in peace, or as tradition had directed.

The Church, therefore, under Napoleon, resumed in a great measure its influence, and her festivals were again observed by the people. And from the time of Napoleon the First to the present time, no day has been observed so enthusiastically as the festival of the Assumption, the 15th of August. It is indeed, now, the great day at Paris. The present Napoleon has not only willingly kept up the traditions of his uncle, but has endeavoured to make each year's festival more brilliant than its predecessor.

To us it is difficult to understand a day so absolutely given to pleasure and to religion, that not even the papers dare publish themselves. This perhaps is the most amusing feature in the holiday, for hardly any paper cares to own its weakness as having any reverence for the religious festival, but no paper has the hardihood to brave public opinion by appearing on this day. The suspension of all business, the crowds of visitors, the fêtes, races, display of soldiery, of dress, of religion in the morning, and the grand display of fireworks in the evening; the free admission to all theatres are attractive and interesting; but one sight, poor in itself, diminishing year by year, and hardly noticeable by a stranger, is more interesting than them all. In the procession to the Tuileries is a small body of men, which has diminished year by year for more than fifty years, and will have relapsed into the abyss of things forgotten before many years have passed. This little band consists of Waterloo heroes, of men who served under Napoleon the Great in that memorable battle. Poor old men they are now hardly able to walk, bent, battered and tottering, yet no one in the crowd of spectators will hesitate to say that in the brilliant pageant passing before his eyes, they do not form its most interesting and affecting portion. The fifteenth of August will always be associated with Napoleon in the minds of Frenchmen, but memory will have lost some of its most important links in their minds when the last of these French heroes of Waterloo is carried to his grave, and none remain to represent the band which fought so bravely for their great Emperor in his last and greatest defeat.

NOTES ON ABYSSINIA.*

By Lieutenant-General Elers Napier, Author of "Remarks on the Troad," &c.

As the fate of the British captives in Abyssinia, and the possibility of an expedition being sent thither to release them from their bondage, and to avenge an insult offered to the British nation, has called public attention to that remote and little known part of the

* These notes are compiled from the Works of several Authors, Ancient and Modern: amongst the former, Herodotus, Josephus, Ptolemy, and Strabo have been referred to; amongst the latter, Lopez, Almeyda, Bruce, Salt, Stern, &c.

world, the following paper—hastily written, to ensure its appearance in the present number of this periodical, whilst the subject is still rife with importance, may, perhaps, not be devoid of interest to the military as well as to the general reader.

In the most remote ages, chronicled by Ancient History, the regions in Africa to the south of Egypt, extending to the Indian Ocean, nay, sometimes the western coast of Arabia on the borders of the Red Sea, and even such parts of Southern India as were then vaguely known, went under the general appellation of "Ethiopia." However Ethiopia, properly so called, and now known as "Habbesh," in the East, and as "Abyssinia," in the West, may be said to have its northern boundary contiguous to the Nubian Desert, about 17° of N. latitude, and at the confluence of the Atbara (or Tacazze) river with the White Nile, whilst extending southward to the confines of the Galla country about 9°.30 N.

Here, during the remotest antiquity, whilst the most refined and civilized nations of the present day, consisted of barbarous hordes of half-naked savages wandering in forests and trackless wilds—here, at that period existed Napata, named subsequently Meroe and Axum, cities famed from an age lost in the mists of furthest antiquity, as being the capitals of a nation already celebrated for its power, its civilization, its architectural monuments and arts; nor are ancient authors agreed whether Ethiopia originally derived these advantages from Egypt, or whether Thebes and Memphis obtained their acquirements from an Ethiopic source.

The Scriptures inform us that the sons of Ham were "Cush and Mizraim, and Phut and Canaan;"* and we have the authority of Josephus for stating that from the two former, originated respectively the nations of Ethiopia and Egypt.† He says: "of the four sons of Ham, time has not at all hurt the name of Chus; for the Ethiopians, over whom he reigned, are even at this day, both by themselves, and by all men in Asia, called Chusites."

The "Chusite" is probably the root from whence is derived the Berber race, so widely disseminated to the present day over northern, eastern and part of central Africa. Josephus, thus carries us back nearly three thousand years before the Christian era; whilst Herodotus, the Father of History, casts a glimmering light on Egypt and Ethiopia during the remote ages of the vast intervening space of time up to the period when he derived the materials of his history chiefly from the Priests of Memphis; and though mixed with fables, most of the facts and events therein related are considered to be based on truth.

Interminable wars appear constantly to have taken place with varied success, between Egypt and Ethiopia, sometimes Egypt being overrun and subdued by the latter, whilst the Egyptians often invaded Ethiopia, and as related by Josephus and Eusebius—though

* Genesis, x, 6.

† Josephus, Antiq. ch. vi.

Scripture is silent on the subject—Moses, about 1550 B.C., advanced at the head of a large Egyptian force, and after a lengthened siege, took possession of Saba, the capital of Meroe, one of the kingdoms of Ethiopia.

Josephus gives the following account of the expedition of Moses against the Ethiopians, and of the Island of Meroe, as it was often called, from being encompassed by the Nile and its tributaries. After describing the march of the Egyptians across the desert of Nubia, he says:* "When Moses had, therefore, proceeded thus on his journey, he came on the Ethiopians before they expected him, and joining battle with them, he beat them, and deprived them of the hopes of success they had against the Egyptians, and went on in overthrowing their cities, and indeed made a great slaughter of these Ethiopians. Now when the Egyptian army had once tasted of this prosperous success, by the means of Moses, they did not slacken their diligence, insomuch that the Ethiopians were in danger of being reduced to slavery, and all sorts of destruction, and at length they retired to Saba, which was the royal city of Ethiopia, which Cambyses afterwards named Meroe, after the name of his own sister. The place was to be besieged with very great difficulty, since it was encompassed by the Nile quite round, and the other rivers, Astapus and Astaboras, made it a very difficult thing for such as attempted to pass over them."

Moses, however, succeeded in taking possession of the city by the treachery of Tharbis, the daughter of the King of Ethiopia, who, enamoured of the young Israelite, gave him and his army access to the town, on the condition of marriage. "No sooner," says Josephus, "was the agreement made, than it took effect immediately; and when Moses had cut off the Ethiopians, he gave thanks to God and consummated his marriage, and led the Egyptians back to their own land."

The above account clearly establishes the locality of the province, or kingdom of Meroe, which, though called an island, is evidently the delta comprised between the rivers above alluded to: the modern Atbara, or Tacazze, the Bahr-é-Azrek, or Blue Nile, and the Bahr-é-Abiad, the White, or real Nile. Ethiopia, probably, consisted of numerous independent States, as we hear of several capitals, such as Nepata and Axum, embellished with obelisks and pyramids; besides Saba, or Meroe, after whose capture by Moses we have, for nearly five hundred years, few "landmarks" of Ethiopian History, till the time of Solomon, or about 1000 years B.C. Previous to this, however, commercial relations had been long carried on through the medium of the Phœnicians, between the Jewish nations, and the inhabitants of both shores of the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, and Josephus mentions that Solomon caused many ships to be built at Ezion-Geber (subsequently, in the time of the Ptolemies, named Berenice) to carry on a trade with Ophir,

* Josephus Antiq. Lib. x.

which was supposed to have been situated in the south-east of Africa, on the Mozambique channel; and recent discoveries have corroborated the accounts of the early Portuguese explorers in this part of the world, stating, that in this region gold was still to be found, which in the days of Solomon had been brought in such large quantities from Tharsis and Ophir.

We have now come to an important period of the history of Abyssinia, viz: that of the substitution of the Jewish religion for the Sabæan, or a Pagan, worship. In the Psalms of David,* will be found the following verse: "The Kings of Tharsis, and of the Isles shall give presents; the Kings of Arabia and Saba shall bring gfits." This passage would lead to the inference, that even before the time of Solomon, considerable commercial intercourse existed between the Hebrews and the distant regions there named, and as it has been justly remarked, the farther we go back into the history of Eastern nations, the more reason we have to be surprised at the accounts of their immense riches and magnificence. Egypt under Sesostris (1618 B.C.), and Assyria during the reign of Semiramis (2007 B.C.) might be cited as instances in point. The Scriptures† corroborate what Josephus‡ relates of the riches and magnificence of Solomon, and his account of the visit of the Queen of Sheba, or Saba, to that potentate at Jerusalem. He calls her "Queen of Egypt and Ethiopia," but some doubt has been expressed whether she did not come from Saba, on the south-western coast of Arabia. However, according to Bruce—who was for several years in an official position at the Abyssinian Court, and possessed every facility of acquiring historical and other information relative to the country—the modern Abyssinians firmly maintain that the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, came from their country, and that her capital was Axum, in the present province of Tigré. Josephus is likewise of this opinion; he says: "There was a woman, Queen of Egypt and Ethiopia, she was inquisitive into philosophy, and on that and other accounts, also, was to be admired."§

I shall not venture an opinion on this knotty point, but confine myself to the account given by Bruce of the visit to Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba,‖ and of the consequent conversion of Abyssinia from a Pagan, or Sabean worship, to the Mosaic faith.

"We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Syrians and Jews, with their correspondents the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa. This had gone so far as very naturally to create a desire

* Psalm 72, v. 10.

† 2 Chronicles, chapters 8 and 9.

‡ Josephus, Antiquities, c. vii.

§ Josephus, Ant. Lib. viii. ch. vi.

‖ "It should probably be written Saba, Azab, or Azaba, all signifying 'south.'" —See Bruce's Travels, vol. ii. ch. vi.

in the Queen of Azab, the sovereign of that country, to go herself and see the application of the immense treasures that had been exported from her country for a series of years, and the prince who so magnificently employed them. There can be no doubt of this expedition; as Pagan, Arab, Moor, Abyssinian, and all the countries round, vouch for it in nearly the terms of Scripture. Many have thought this queen was an Arab. But Saba was a separate State, and the Sabeans a distinct people from the Ethiopians and the Arabs, and have continued so till very lately. We know from history that it was a custom among these Sabeans to have women for sovereigns in preference to men, a custom which still subsists among their descendants. Her name, the Arabs say was Belkis; the Abyssinians, Maqueda. Our Saviour calls her Queen of the South, without mentioning any other name, but gives his sanction to the truth of the voyage. 'The Queen of the South (or Saba, or Azab), shall rise up in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and behold a greater than Solomon is here.' No other particulars, however, are mentioned about her in Scripture, and it is not probable our Saviour would have said she came from the uttermost parts of the earth, if she had been an Arab, and had near fifty degrees of the continent behind her. But when we consider that the boundaries of the known land to the southward were, at that time, Raptum, or Prassum, as we have just seen, these, being the uttermost parts of the known earth, were with great propriety, so styled by our Saviour, and of these she was undoubtedly sovereign. The gold, the myrrh, cassia, and frankincense, were all the produce of her own country; and the many reasons Pineda gives to shew she was an Arab, more than convince me she was an Ethiopian, or Cushite Shepherd."

The Abyssinian legend, quoted by Bruce, states next that Queen Maqueda having been converted to Judaism, and borne to Solomon a son, named Menilek, returned to her own country with the latter, whom, after keeping some years, she sent back to his father to be instructed; that having been anointed and crowned King of Ethiopia in the temple of Jerusalem, he took the name of David, and returned to Azab, bringing with him a colony of Jews. "All Abyssinia was, thereupon, converted, and the government of the Church and State modelled according to what was then in use at Jerusalem."* The Abyssinians being thus converted to the Mosaic law, Maqueda, after a long reign of forty years, is said to have died 986 years before Christ, placing her son Menilek on the throne, "whose posterity," says Bruce, "the annals of Abyssinia would teach us to believe have ever since reigned."

The existence, in the present day, of a numerous Jewish tribe in Abyssinia, known as Falashas,† would appear to corroborate

* Bruce's Travels, vol. ii. p. 399.

† See Bruce's Travels, vol. ii. ch. 6. And Stern's "Wanderings amongst the Falashas," 1862.

the above account; but although the Chronicles of those remote times are said to have been preserved at Axum in Tigré, where Menilek established his capital, the student of history will no doubt appreciate, at their true worth, the detail of events which occurred nearly three thousand years ago; and after tracing through the mist of ages what is recorded of this ancient nation up to that period, we shall next take a rapid glance at subsequent events, to the time of the conversion of Abyssinia to Christianity, and then briefly relate what is known of its subsequent history up to recent times.

Having thus stated what is supposed to be known of Abyssinia to the not very modern period of nearly a thousand years before the birth of Christ, when—through the means of the Queen of Sheba, and in consequence of her visit to Solomon—a portion of Ethiopia adopted the Mosaic law, we shall now prosecute our researches, and endeavour to trace the subsequent occurrences of those remote ages, till the period when Christianity was introduced into that part of the world.

The term "Ethiopia," as already observed, had, amongst the Ancients, a very extended signification. The Greeks comprehended under that denomination not only all the unknown regions extending southward of Egypt, but even that particular portion of Ethiopia known at present as Abyssinia, or Habbesh,* consisting of numerous provinces, and probably of as many independent kingdoms, frequently at war among themselves, and often in a state of hostility with their Egyptian neighbours—hostilities which generally terminated in the invasion and occupation of the respective countries by one or the other of the contending nations.

Thus we find that Ethiopia was included amongst the numerous conquests of Sesostris, or Ramases the Great, sixteen hundred years before the Christian era; whilst, nearly eight hundred years subsequently, or about 700 B.C., Sabaco, at the head of a numerous host of Ethiopians, invaded Egypt, defeated the Egyptian armies, captured Bocchoris, the Egyptian monarch, and caused him to be roasted alive!

So much for the state of civilisation of those much vaunted and refined nations of antiquity, whose humanity appears to have been on a par with that of the present potentate of Abyssinia, the Emperor Theodorus, in his treatment of the British captives, whom it is to be hoped a British force will soon rescue from their thraldom, whilst dealing forth well merited retribution on the insane and cruel tyrant who has caused them so many years of protracted suffering!

We have the authority of the learned German author Heeren for stating that, from the remotest antiquity, Ethiopia was divided into

* Bruce gives the derivation of "Habesh," in Latin "Convenæ," as signifying "a number of distinct people meeting accidentally in one place."—*Bruce's Travels* vol. ii. chap. 2.

numerous independent states, speaking different languages; and Bruce in his interesting work on the Sources of the Nile, has given, in addition to the Shankala, a vocabulary of five different dialects spoken in Abyssinia seventy or eighty years ago, and which probably continue in use to the present day.

To return, however, to ancient times, and to such venerable and venerated authorities as Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, Erastothenes and Agatharchides, in whose works, or fragments of works, will be found much matter of interest relative to Ethiopia and the Land of Misraim. After the invasion of Egypt by Sabaco and the establishment in that country of an Ethiopian dynasty which lasted till about seven hundred years before Christ, the next notice we have of Ethiopia is the unsuccessful expedition undertaken against Meroe by the Persian monarch Cambyses, during which he lost the greater part of his army in the sands of the Nubian desert, and according to Herodotus (who lived shortly after this event), perpetrated the most barbarous atrocities both in Egypt and Ethiopia, when he put an end to the ancient dynasty of the Pharoahs by the murder of Psammenitus.

About two centuries and a half before the Christian era, mention is again made of Ethiopia in connexion with the conquest of that country by Ptolemy III. (Evergetes). Cosmas who wrote about the year A.D. 535, relates that at Adule, in the country of Sosu, fifty days' journey to the south of Axum was a monument from whence he copied an inscription commemorating the conquests of Ptolemy. Now, as Sasu, supposed to have been part of the country of the Macrobians, was in the land of "frankincense and myrrh," identical with that of the Somaulies of the present day, Ptolemy must, either in person or by deputy, have penetrated nearly as far as Cape Guadafui, and to the confines of the Indian Ocean.

For nearly three hundred years, from the period of Ptolemy's conquests till the reign of Augustus, little is heard of Abyssinia, which was then more fully made known to the Romans—then in occupation of Egypt—by the expedition of Petronius, the Roman Prefect, against Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, A.D. 25, when he shortly afterwards penetrated as far as Meroe, as related by Pliny and Strabo. This queen may or may not have been identical with Candace, Queen of Ethiopia, mentioned in the New Testament (Acts, viii. 27) for "Candace" was a patronymic of the Queens of Ethiopia, as that of Pharoah was in Egypt, or Cæsar in the Empire of Rome. A few years later, the Emperor Nero, anxious to discover the sources of the Nile, and also, probably, the situation of the adjoining regions, where gold and ivory were said to abound, despatched a military expedition for that purpose, under the command of two centurions, who, after following the course of the White Nile, several hundred miles to the south of the utmost bounds of Abyssinia, at last gave up the attempt, and reported

on their return, that they had been stopped by immense marshes covered with reeds and water, through which it was impossible to penetrate. Until lately, little faith was placed in this report, but it has proved, nevertheless, to be correct; and on looking over an old edition of the works of Ptolemy the geographer, who wrote about A.D. 138, I discovered in the map thereto appended, that these lakes or marshes were placed on that ancient chart, in the very position near the Equator which recent discoverers have assigned to the Victoria and Albert Nyanza. Truly has it been said "there is nothing new under the sun."

Although little faith can be placed on the accuracy of the history of Abyssinia prior to the seventh century of the Christian era or period of the Hegira, its previous records—for which we are chiefly indebted to Bruce's translation from the Chronicles of Axum, contain some facts on which it would not be reasonable to be sceptical—such, for instance, as the account of its conversion to Christianity, about A.D. 330, but Frumentius, who was appointed as its first "Abuna," or patriarch, by St. Athanasius; the latter having been ordained to the see of Alexandria a short time before. Little is known of the history of Abyssinia from this period till the reign of Amda Sion, A.D. 1268, but it appears to have been divided into several provinces or independent states, some Pagan and Jewish, but most of them professing the Christian faith according to the rites of the Greek or Alexandrian Church. After the conquest of Egypt, in the seventh century, by Omar, Arianism and other heresies that distracted the Greek Church, found their way into Abyssinia, and the dissensions thereby caused amongst the Christian population was probably taken advantage of by the Falashas, or Abyssinian Jews, who had preserved an independent sovereignty in Habbesh. Gideon and Judith were then King and Queen of the Jews. They succeeded in displacing the descendants of Solomon from the sovereignty they had enjoyed for upwards of fifteen hundred years, and their daughter Judith was placed on the Abyssinian throne. She reigned forty years, and transmitted the sceptre to her posterity; but Bruce says that, not being kings of the line of Solomon, no part of their history is recorded in the annals from whence he derived his information.

The whole period of this usurpation extended over rather more than three hundred years, during which eleven princes are said to have sat on the throne of Solomon, but nothing certain is known on the subject; it appears, however, that at the end of this period, probably about A.D. 1300, Scion Amlac, the lineal descendant of the old line of kings (who had till then reigned in the province of Shoa) regained the position held by his ancestors, and assumed the government of Abyssinia, which included, in addition to so many other sects, that of Mahomedanism.

The first known communication between modern Abyssinia and Europe took place about the middle of the fifteenth century, in the

reign of Zara Jacob or Constantine, by whose desire, and in whose name priests were sent from Jerusalem by Abba Nicodemus, the superior of the Abyssinian convent there, to assist at the Council of Florence, and he also obtained from the Pope the grant of an Abyssinian convent at Rome, which is said to exist to the present day. Probably the first "Frank" who visited Abyssinia was a Venetian artist of the name of Branca Leon who accompanied the Abyssinian mission on their return from Florence, and was employed by the King, Bæda Mariam in painting pictures of the Abyssinian saints for the decoration of the churches.

The next important event in Abyssinian history is the entrance of the Portuguese into that country, towards the end of the fifteenth century, which was chiefly brought about by Prince Henry, the youngest son of John the First, King of Portugal. This young prince, whose mother was sister of our Henry IV, when scarcely twenty years of age, had greatly distinguished himself, at the taking of the Moorish fortress of Ceuta, where he was the first to scale the walls; but though a gallant soldier, science, particularly mathematics, astronomy, and geography, possessed greater attractions for him than the profession of arms. The sudden rise of Venice, whose power and riches were founded on commerce, excited his emulation; and it was his great ambition to raise in Portugal a rival to this Queen of the Seas. It were vain to make the attempt in the waters of the Mediterranean, and this induced him to look for another route to India, by which the commerce of that country might be diverted from the usual channel, then monopolized by the Venetians. With this object in view, and in order to discover another communication with the East, which he rightly imagined could be done by going round the continent of Africa, he fitted out several maritime expeditions, one of which at last succeeded in reaching Benin in the Gulf of Guinea. As, however, there was no certainty of the possibility of penetrating to India in this direction, he made another attempt to reach that part of the world by land.

A rumour long existed, brought to the west by pilgrims visiting Jerusalem, that monks resorted there, subjects of a Christian Prince called "Prester John,* or Preter Janni," whose dominions lay in the very heart of Africa, and, strange to say, this account had been corroborated by what the Portuguese also heard in their intercourse with the natives, during their discoveries about that period on its western coast. It was therefore resolved to send a Portuguese ambassador to the court of this Christian potentate, who might possibly assist in the great object of discovering a new communication with India. For this purpose, the King of Portugal chose Pedro Covillan and Alfonso de Pavia, who forthwith started for

* An account of the origin of this appellation, applied to the Kings of Abyssinia, is given in the work of the Portuguese author Alamayda, who wrote about A.D. 1660.

Alexandria and thence to Cairo and Suez, when, joining a caravan, they proceeded to Aden on the south coast of Arabia. Here, probably owing to some fresh intelligence received, they separated. Covillan sailed for India, and Pavia for the opposite coast of Africa, where, as was afterwards ascertained, he lost his life; whilst Covillan not only succeeded in reaching Calicut and Goa, but crossed the Indian Ocean, visited the coast of Sofala and the "Region of the gold mines," whence he returned to Aden and Cairo, where he expected to meet his fellow traveller, but obtained there intimation of his death. However, nowise daunted, and determined to accomplish the object of the expedition and reach Abyssinia, Covillan, after returning to Aden and meeting with endless adventures, succeeded at last in reaching that country, was kindly received by its king, whose name was Iskander or Alexander, and accompanied him to Shoa, where the court then resided.

"Covillan returned no more to Europe. A cruel policy of Abyssinia," says Bruce, "makes this a favour constantly denied to strangers. He married and obtained large possessions, continued greatly in favour of several succeeding princes, and was preferred to the principal offices, in which there is no doubt he appeared with all the advantage a polished and instructed mind has over an ignorant and barbarous one. Frequent despatches from him came to the King of Portugal, who, on his part, spared no expense to keep open the correspondence. In his journal, Covillan described the several ports in India which he had seen, the temper and disposition of the princes, the situation and riches of the mines of Sofala. He reported that the country was very populous, full of cities both powerful and rich; and he exhorted the king to pursue, with unremitting vigour, the passage round Africa, which he declared to be attended with very little danger, and that the Cape itself was well known in India. He accompanied this description with a chart or map which he had received from the hands of a Moor in India, where the Cape and cities all around the coast were exactly represented."

On receiving this intelligence in Portugal, three vessels were placed under the command of Bartholomew Diaz, for the purpose of endeavouring to reach Abyssinia by sailing round Africa. In this attempt he succeeded so far as to discover the Cape of Good Hope; but the great promontory was not doubled till 1497 by Vasco de Gama, who prosecuted his voyage to India, and laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in that part of the world.

The next account of any relation between the Portuguese and Abyssinia bears the date of 1520, when Lopez de Segueyra left Goa with a large fleet, and arrived with a Portuguese embassy at Massuah, a port on the Red Sea contiguous to Tigré, the most northern division of Abyssinia. Rodriguez de Lima, the Portuguese ambassador, attended by a numerous suite, landed at Arkeeko, in the harbour of Massuah, and as the King was then with his army

in Shoa, the southern part of Abyssinia, they had to traverse the whole extent of the kingdom, exposed to many hardships, and to the fever prevailing in the lower parts of the country, which carried off several of the ambassador's retinue.*

David III. was at this time the reigning sovereign in Habbesh, or Abyssinia, and his policy appears to have been the same as that of his predecessor, Alexander, who detained in his dominions the former Portuguese ambassador, Covillan. The latter on the arrival of De Lima was still at the Abyssinian court—honourably treated, it is true, but still a captive. De Lima and his surviving followers having, on various pretences, been kept five years in Abyssinia, became apprehensive of sharing the fate of Covillan, when the king at last determined to send an ambassador to Portugal, and it became necessary to allow De Lima to depart; the secretary of the Portuguese embassy, and likewise an artist attached to it, of the name of Andrada, were, however, forcibly detained. Permission for the departure of De Lima was at last granted, and he sailed from Massuah on board a Portuguese vessel which he found there, in April, 1526, accompanied by an Abyssinian ambassador named Zaga Zaab.

These several instances of the detention of Europeans—even ambassadors—by the Kings of Habbesh, shew that the policy adopted by its present sovereign Theodorus towards our Consul, Captain Cameron and the other British subjects and Europeans now detained by him, is not of recent origin, but a time-hallowed custom sanctioned by ancient usage in this barbarous country.

Whilst these negociations were going on between King David and the Portuguese embassy, the Turks had advanced into Arabia, conquered and occupied the whole extent of its western coast, and placed a garrison in the island of Zeylah—probably the small island at present known as Perim, which commands the entrance to the Red Sea. Meanwhile, the Mahommedan Arabs on the contiguous African shores were, under a powerful leader, named Mahomet Gragné, or the "left-handed," engaged in hostilities with the Habbshees or Abyssinians, and the latter sustained a disastrous defeat in 1528 at the hands of Mahomet, who took possession of Shoa. He was joined by the Falashas, or Abyssinian Jews, and eventually over-ran and devastated nearly all the dominions of David; whilst during the course of Gragné's successes the ancient city of Axum was destroyed.

We have seen that on the departure of De Lima, two Portuguese, named Messer Jao or John Bermudez, and an artist called Andrada, had been forcibly detained. King David, who was supposed to have favoured the Romish creed professed by Portuguese, in preference to that of the Greek Church, which had so long been established in his dominions, strange to relate, appointed John Bermudez as successor to the Abuna or Primate of Ethiopia.

* Vide the account of the embassy of De Lima, written by his chaplain Alvarez.

Bermudez accepted the post on condition that this measure should be approved of, by the Pope, to obtain whose sanction he departed for Rome by the way of Arabia and Egypt, arrived there without accident, and was duly confirmed by Paul III., not only as Patriarch of Abyssinia, but likewise of Alexandria, as well as of the "Sea," and besides these several charges, he was deputed likewise as the ambassador of King David at the court of Portugal. David III. died A.D. 1540, and was succeeded by his son Claudius or Atzenaf Segued.*

Meanwhile John Bermudez having been acknowledged at Rome as Patriarch of Alexandria, Abyssinia, and the "Sea," went on to Lisbon, and succeeded in procuring an order from the King, for the Portuguese Viceroy of India to send 400 musketeers to Abyssinia, to be landed at Massuah and marched to the assistance of its sovereign Claudius, who had succeeded to David III. Bermudez on arriving in India, delivered this order, and Don Estefano de Gama, the Viceroy, accordingly sailed with a fleet for the Red Sea, and put into the harbour of Massuah, but found Arkeko—the port situated at the head of the harbour—occupied by Turkish and Arab troops, from whence they were speedily driven with severe loss by the Portuguese, a portion of whom, to the number of 450 musketeers under command of the Viceroy's younger brother, Don Christopher de Gama, immediately commenced their march into the interior, for the purpose of joining Claudius, then engaged in hostilities with the Mahommedans under Mahomet Gragné, who, endeavouring to prevent this junction, brought about an engagement on the 25th of March, 1542, in which the Portuguese had greatly the advantage and inflicted severe losses on the enemy; but as they were losing many men from the effects of climate, Don Christopher determined to bring affairs to an issue without further delay.

Mahomed Gragné having received considerable reinforcements, was equally anxious to engage, and the two contending armies again met on the 30th August, 1542. The Mahommedan force consisted, besides a large number of foot soldiers—whose number is not mentioned—of 2,000 horse, 100 Turkish musketeers, and a train of artillery, said to have been very efficient for that time and part of the world. The Portuguese numbered scarcely 400 men, who had to bear the whole brunt of the action, for their Abyssinian allies, terrified at the noise of the musketry and artillery, soon abandoned their friends and took to flight. Don Christopher, nevertheless, bravely held his own, and though attacked on every side, continued successfully to repel the enemy, until wounded and stricken down, he was taken prisoner, the Portuguese camp was captured, all the wounded therein put mercilessly to death, and

* The variety of names attached to many of the Kings of Habbesh mentioned in the Chronicles of Axum, has tended greatly to confuse the history of their several reigns.

Don Christopher being taken before Mahomed, the latter drew his sword, decapitated him, and sent his head to Constantinople.

The remnant of the Portuguese troops that effected their escape succeeded in joining Claudius, who attacked Mahommed on the 10th February, 1543. But the latter had, since the last engagement been deprived of his Turkish auxiliaries, the flower of his army, and the Abyssinians, animated by the presence of their king, behaved better than on the former occasion; whilst the Portuguese, to avenge the death of Don Christopher, fought with such desperate valour that the Mahommedans were thrown into confusion, which, on their leader being mortally wounded, ended in a complete rout; the remnant of the Moors retiring within their own boundaries along the coast, and the Portuguese were taken into great favour by the King, intermarrying with Abyssinian women; and having, apparently, neither the inclination or the power to leave the country, as Claudius openly expressed his intention of retaining them in his dominions.

At this period, about the middle of the sixteenth century, a society suddenly sprang into existence, which for a considerable time greatly influenced the state of society in the civilized as well as uncivilized portion of the globe. It was then that Ignatius Loyola organized that priestly and political body called the Jesuits, whose power so rapidly and extensively spread over all the world. Whilst the last-recounted events took place in the depths of Ethiopia, Ignatius Loyola, who was then at Rome, saw at a glance the importance of the conversion of Abyssinia, and proposed, with that object, to go thither in person; but the Pope (Paul IV.) reserved him for more important missions nearer home, and a Portuguese monk, named Oviedo, was eventually sent from Goa, as Patriarch of Abyssinia, with several other priests, to represent there the Society of Jesus. They arrived at Massuah in 1558, the year preceding the death of Claudius, who was killed in an engagement against the Arabs or Moors (as they were generally called by the Portuguese writers), in which a small number of Portuguese musketeers gallantly sacrificed themselves in his defence; and it is a coincidence worthy of notice, that whilst Don Sebastian, the King of Portugal, lost his life and army when battling against the Moors in the Kingdom of Morocco, some of his subjects were undergoing a similar fate at the hands of the same race of Mahommedans at the opposite end of the African continent.

Menas, who succeeded his brother Claudius, A.D. 1559, was inimical to the Portuguese, but they and the Jesuits still maintained their hold in his dominions, and mention is made of the former being employed by the Abyssinian monarch Za Denghel in 1604, but it is not stated whether these were fresh importations from Lisbon or Goa, or descendants of the original Portuguese who first visited Abyssinia nearly a century before.

Our space will not allow, and, moreover, it would be tedious and

uninstructive to enumerate the various Abyssinian kings, their constant wars, either against the Falashas, the Arabs, or their own revolted provinces, and of the religious and political intrigues of the Jesuits, which at last caused their final expulsion from Abyssinia, in 1633, under the reign of Facilidas, who suppressed the Roman Catholic faith in his dominions, and re-established the primitive mode of worship according to the Alexandrian or Greek Church. Those who are desirous of further information as to this and subsequent periods of Abyssinian history had better consult the Portuguese writers, Tellez, Dos Santos, Lobo, and Alvarez; the later accounts of Bruce, Salt, and Buckhardt, or the modern works of Harris, Stern, and Beke; whilst the daily papers contain detailed accounts of all that has lately taken place in that remote corner of the globe, to which the attention of the British public is so much directed by the insult offered to this nation and to humanity by that barbarous and tyrannical potentate the so-called "Emperor" Theodorus.

Little, until very recently, has been known of this part of the world since the expulsion of the Jesuits, whose accounts are not always to be depended on. Bruce published his voluminous "Travels in Abyssinia in search of the sources of the Nile," some years after visiting that part of the world, during the latter portion of last century. His statements were long considered fabulous, and in some particulars—probably owing to the manner in which he wrote that work, without referring to his notes, after the lapse of many years—a few inaccuracies may have crept in; but recent travellers are, I believe, agreed, that his statements are, on the whole, tolerably accurate; whilst from his long residence in Abyssinia, his knowledge of the language, and holding official appointments about the Court, few persons could have enjoyed such opportunities of observation, and fewer still have turned them to better account.

From all we can learn relative to the Abyssinians, they may, perhaps, be set down as a set of semi-civilised barbarians, little superior—though calling themselves Christians—to our late enemies, the Ashantees, Kaffirs, or New Zealanders. With the Abyssinians, civilization appears for centuries to have been at a stand still. Their bloody internecine wars—their Shangalla hunts for the purpose of plunder and of capturing slaves—their cruel punishments and merciless conduct to their captives—their contempt of the rights of hospitality, and customs of civilized nations—their disgusting festivities, where masses of raw flesh (though not as has been stated, cut off the living animal) are greedily devoured whilst dripping in blood and still quivering with life—all proclaim the Abyssinian, though nominally a Christian people, and surrounded by the halo of antiquity, to be still in the lowest scale of civilization.

An opportunity, however, now offers of obtaining a footing in

Abyssinia; of moreover introducing commerce, civilization and true religion into a country, which, although so benighted, is greatly favoured by nature; whose sea-board lies in the track of our thoroughfare to the East, and where the possession of a good harbour would greatly tend to our advantage. This opportnnity has been thrust upon us, and should war be declared against these barbarians, surely never would be hostilities waged in a juster cause, or with the probability of producing more beneficial effects. The possession of such a port as Massuah, on the Western shores of the Red Sea, would be a great acquisition to England. Thence our hardware, our cutlery, our cotton and woollen cloths might be circulated through the interior, in exchange for ivory gums, "myrrh, frankincense and cassia," and other products of a country where, from the variety of climates and fertility of the soil any thing would grow;* a severe curb might also be put on the Slave Trade to Egypt and the East; and although we must not conceal the fact that Massuah, like most of the lowlands of Abyssinia, is not adapted to the European constitution—still with proper precautions, such as garrisoning it with native troops from India, or Zoolahs from Natal, and by establishing a railway across the narrow plain separating the sea coast from the healthy climate of the neighbouring mountains—where British troops could by all accounts, be safely quartered—the port of Massuah might be converted into one of the most important stations of the British empire.

If, however, it be determined to send a British force to that part of the world, though probably a large army would not be requisite to effect the object in view, still it would not be safe to regulate its strength by what was done in that country three or four hundred years ago by a handful of Portuguese, or by what Cortez and Pizarro effected in conquering Mexico and Peru. The use of fire-arms has now placed on a more equal footing than formerly, the savage with civilised man, as instanced in our recent Kaffir and New Zealand wars, whilst the many severe losses our troops have experienced by underrating the power of an uncivilized foe, and the fatal effects of tropical climates on Europeans whenever campaigns have been injudiciously undertaken at unseasonable periods of the year, will no doubt exercise due influence on the selection of the season during which a landing on the Abyssinian coast, and a march into the interior ought to take place, as likewise the provision of proper means of transport through a rugged and mountainous country, for which purpose mules from Spain and the Mauritius, or any number of the fine breed of asses from Lower Egypt might easily be procured; whilst with Massuah as the base of

* I do not find any mention made by Bruce of the growth of coffee, cotton, or sugar in Abyssinia; but from the nature of the climate, it seems probable that they would thrive, and that the tea plant could likewise be cultivated with success in some parts of the country.

operations, a depôt so near at hand as Aden, and easy access to the Red Sea, with such means as are at present available, either from India or through Egypt, together with the co-operation of the insurgent chiefs in Abyssinia, there would be every reason to expect, with a small but well-appointed force, the successful issue of a campaign against the barbarous despot who has so wantonly set the British power at defiance, and so well deserves the retributive chastisement which perhaps shortly awaits him at our hands.

THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION

Before speaking of the Naval Department at the French Exhibition, it will be interesting to give a brief description of the institutions in connection with the Navy by way of introduction. The government affects a kind of paternal interest in the Navy. There is a good deal of the same sort of feeling with respect to the English Navy; arising, we believe, more from the traditional character assigned to British seamen, than from any real foundation for the idea that he is not acute where his interests are concerned. Attached to the French Navy are nine kinds of educational establishments, which include the training schools for boys and those where special branches of the service, such as hydrography, navigation, the management of the steam engine, &c., are taught. We begin with the youngest, which used at one time to be for boys of thirteen years of age and upwards, but since 1862 has, under the kindly auspices of the Empress, taken the children of deceased and poor members of the service from seven years of age. These children are taught by a semi-religious brotherhood, founded to impart secular instruction, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, geography, and the catechism; their professional education they receive from naval officers, who instruct them in seamanship, handling the sails, gymnastics, swimming, singing, &c. At the age of thirteen the boy is allowed to choose whether he will enter a more advanced school, or go to his friends. If he is sent on board the training ship, his education is continued zealously and so comprehensively, that if a boy is diligent as well as intelligent, and completes his self-culture after he enters the service, there is nothing to hinder him from becoming a commissioned officer. There is, from the fact that many of the boys who issue from this ship have had no other teaching than what they received during the two years they remained on board, a good deal of difference in their acquirements; but the greatest difference is observable when they enter the navy. A comparison between them and the boys coming from their homes shows at once how greatly they have the advantage over the latter. Indeed, it can hardly fail to strike one as a kind of

injustice that the sons of men who have striven hard to maintain them, should be placed at a disadvantage with respect to boys who have been fed, clothed, and taught at the expense of the State. It is true that schools exist on board all the ships, as well as in the ports, where men and boys may receive instruction free of charge; but this cannot make amends for the lack of previous instruction. The chief value, as it seems to us, of these schools, is the special instruction they give in the different branches of the service; that is, where a youth or a young man wishes to learn the duties of, say the commissariat for example, he may acquire the knowledge requisite to qualify him for that arm of the service; or if he has a knowledge of carpentering or sail making, or if he has merely a desire to learn, and no previous knowledge, he may acquire it if he desires to do so. In the schools in the arsenals, workmen's apprentices are taught linear drawing in addition to other subjects; in the ports, too, there are also schools of a higher grade where navigation is taught, which are filled by pupils who subsequently become masters' mates. The education of these includes outline drawing, arithmetic with logarithms, geometry, algebra, &c. Those who intend to devote themselves to the management of ships' engines and machinery generally, receive instruction of a practical kind on board ships anchored in the Ports of Brest and Toulon for the purpose. In connection with the Navy, and entirely distinct from the regimental schools, though established for analogous reasons, are those founded for the purpose of giving elementary instruction to the corporals and privates of the Royal Marines; and others for the completion of the education of the corporals who have passed through the first stage and for sub-officers, or warrant officers, as we should call them. The subjects in which these are instructed, includes accounts, geography, military history, the elements of geometry, fortifications and surveying. In addition to these and four schools established at different ports for the instruction of boys, there are forty-two schools of hydrography where members of the merchant service receive the special instruction necessary to qualify them to become captains of vessels trading beyond the seas and in the coasting trade. Nor does the care for the education of the men engaged in the naval service end here. The establishment of marine libraries, at first on a small scale, has been greatly extended by the recent decision of the Minister of Marine, Admiral Genouilly, who has ordered that libraries shall be established at all the ports, and on board every vessel the crew of which numbers not less than fifty men.

The progress of naval architecture in France, especially in its early days, was independent to a great extent of that of other countries; there were few means of communicating information on that or any other subject, and there was, besides, that prevailing desire to keep any discovery secret, which can hardly be

said to be extinct even now, when the power of doing so is so very small. The vessels constructed for war purposes previous to 1512 were about as awkward and ill-contrived as they well could be. In this year an improvement was made by the building of the ill-fated La Cordeliere. This ship, which the French considered to be a model for the rest of the world, carried two tiers of guns on her main and lower decks, and some others on her upper deck, in all. Her career, during theten years she was commanded by the brave Primauguet, was a distinguished one, and her end was not unworthy of it; she took fire in an action with an English ship, and the captain finding he could not extinguish the flames, in a brief and energetic address to his crew, pointed out to them that as the vessel could not be saved, the least they could do would be to destroy her antagonist. The attempt was successful; the Cordeliere was run foul of the Regent, which it set on fire, and both went down into the depths of the ocean together.

Something like a hundred and fifty years elapsed before another ship resembling the Cordeliere was built. There were several reasons for this, but one may at that time have been considered sufficient, the expense. In 1657 a Dieppe carpenter, named Morin, designed and built a ship of the line, which received the name of La Couronne. It was found when launched to fulfil all the expectations that had been formed of it. She was armed with seventy-six bronze guns, and manned by a crew of six hundred and fifty men. Nearly thirty years later she was almost reconstructed, and took a glorious share in the American war during the reign of Louis XVI; distinguishing herself so much, in fact, that the French Navy has never been without a vessel of that name since that which bears it at present being an ironclad.

The first considerations which French naval constructors hold in view, are based on an intimate knowledge of the characteristics of their countrymen. The French sailor, like the soldier, does not like to stand to be shot at; he is willing enough to fight, but he likes to be the assailant. For these reasons, speed and handiness are what the designer seeks for in the first instance, and having, as he conceives, provided for these requisites, he next turns his attention to other qualities. Nor can it be said that they have been unsuccessful. In the case of the Napoleon, one of the first war steamers launched, these desiderata were sufficiently conspicuous to attract a great deal of attention. So also in the case of their ironclads, they are fully convinced that they are, taken altogether, superior to those of any other nation. In this opinion we do not coincide. Though they have since built ironclads stronger than La Gloire, they are yet inferior to some of our latest built vessels of the same kind. The progress the French have made in building vessels has been kept pace with in the matter of guns; the system they go upon being that enun-

ciated by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly when he was appointed to his present post, "Steady but continuous transformation of the navy and naval artillery; the development of new modes of attack and defence in a relative proportion."

The new guns that are decided upon for the French Navy after prolonged experiments, are four in number; the heaviest being a 450-pounder. Of these new guns there are not many in use, but what there are, are dispersed in several vessels, and do not constitute the armament of any one in particular. Before we proceed to consider the guns, we will offer some further remarks on the vessels which are intended to carry them, and on ironclads in general. The iron-plated vessels in the French Navy are classed under six heads: ships of the line, frigates, corvettes, floating batteries, gun-boats, and ironclads intended solely for the defence of the coast, which they term "garde-côtes cuirassés." In some of these vessels we find that a ram is used for the purpose of assault, in others it is a spur, which is intended for penetration; between the extreme types of these offensive additions to the ironclads there are several modifications, but as yet none of them have assumed the form of a gun, which we imagine will be the next development of the destructive art in the case of iron-plated ships or gunboats.

In the case of the earliest constructed of the ironclads they were armed with many guns, most of them 30 or 32-pounders. A different system is adopted in the case of those now building. In the case of the Friedland and the Océan, for instance, which are in course of construction at Toulon and Brest, these will carry but twelve guns each, but they will be of heavy calibre. The French Naval Constructor does not like the turret ships, and the officers of the navy who have visited the Royal Sovereign, the Wivern, the Miantonomoh, and other vessels of a like kind, agree in thinking that the broadside vessel is preferable in every way. The Marengo, which is in course of construction, is, however, a combination of the two systems, and seems based on ideas derived from the designs of our own Naval Constructor. The nearest verbal description that can be given of this vessel is to say that it has a deck fortification coated with plates of such thickness that they have not yet been penetrated by any French gun tried against them. At each angle of this fortification, if we may so term it, there is to be a kind of tower or turret, on the top of which it is intended to place as heavy a gun as can be carried there and used with effect. Much is expected from the use of this gun, from the facilities it is expected to give for the delivery of a plunging fire, to which its antagonist will have no means of replying with effect. We may observe in passing, that their objection to the revolving turret principle is to some extent supported by the experience of the war between Paraguay and Brazil and its allies, in which a shell entered the turret, and exploding therein, killed the commanding

officer, and killed and wounded about twenty others. The French claim great credit on the score of originality in the design of this vessel, which indeed they always do when they hit upon anything they think novel; not, we believe, from a wilful intention to claim undue credit for themselves, but because they are really ignorant of the many similar inventions made by other nations.

Floating batteries may be likened to the germ from which all iron-plated vessels have sprung. With whom the idea of constructing them first originated no man can say, though many pretend to do so. Either from ignorance, or a desire to flatter the Emperor, the credit has been assigned to him, and the three vessels of this description used at Kinburn have been mentioned as the first conceived. Not to speak of a claim put forward by an English inventor, who, in trying to convince us that the idea was borrowed from his plan, showed us a letter from the Emperor's private secretary acknowledging its receipt, we may safely put the actual conception of the idea centuries back; indeed, it can hardly be doubted that it must have occurred to most men who have had to consider the question of coast defences. They were actually used in a fleet fitted out by the Viceroy of Sicily, which was intended to act against Tunis, in 1545. Long afterwards, a French engineer conceived the idea of building a vessel of the kind, which he asserted to be unsinkable as well as invulnerable; but its performance at the siege of Gibraltar in 1782 did not bear out his assertions entirely; though it is said that this was in a great measure owing to its being unskilfully handled. The credit of the invention of this floating battery is due to a Chevalier d'Arcon, who ultimately reached the grade of general of division, and who, though his name is scarcely known even in the French army and navy, was a man of mark in the estimation of Carnot and General Bonaparte. Floating batteries are, of course, intended chiefly for the attack of forts, as well as for defending the entrances of ports and harbours. In order that they may be available for the former purpose, it is essential that they should be able to keep the sea in pretty rough weather, and therefore they must be of weaker construction than those intended solely for the defence of the coast and for moving in shallow waters, which may be made invulnerable to any known shot, but the efficiency of which, we may observe in passing, will even then depend almost entirely on the skill and bravery of the officer in command. This distinction is observed in the French navy. There are two models of the vessels in the Exhibition, one of the Embuscade, the other of the Arrogante. The former carries eight guns on a side, two at the bow and two at the stern; twelve in all. Her engines are nominally of 120-horse power. The Arrogante differs from the former in being without bulwarks at the bow and stern, and having two cross batteries containing three heavy guns in each, which can be fired straight ahead and astern; besides which she carries nine guns on each side; twenty-

four in all. Her engines are of the same force as those of the Embuscade. There are in the French navy at the present time sixteen of these vessels.

A specimen of the coastguard ironclads may be seen in the model of the Belier, as this vessel is to be, if completed on the original design, for as yet she is still on the slips. The Taureau, respecting which so much has been said, is similar to this model, and those who happen to have the opportunity may see in this vessel what the other ironclads intended for the defence of the coast are like. The use to which it is intended to put them is to lie off the mouths of harbours and to attack the enemy when the occasion offers. For this end they are provided with a powerful spur, and engines capable of giving them great speed, so that the shock caused by their onslaught may sink any vessel, whether ironclad or otherwise, which they may attack. We are not quite certain, but we believe the Taureau is the only vessel of this class afloat. There are, however, three others on the slips—the Cerbère, the Belier, and the Boule-dogue.

A careful comparison between the English and French ironclads in general will show that in originality of design and strength of construction the superiority rests with our own; the difference, it may be admitted, is not very great, but if not great it is sufficiently so to be decisive in an action fought under similar circumstances, by which we mean as regards armament and the absence or presence of other vessels. Whatever advantage might be gained by the French vessel would be due to superior skill on the part of the commanding officer, or to chance. La Gloire is scarcely thought of now; the interest with which it is regarded is chiefly sentimental, the newer vessels being in every respect superior, except as regards the thickness of the plates with which they are covered. In spite of all that has been said in Parliament adverse to our navy, no impartial man who knows what he is talking about would seriously maintain that the French navy is stronger than our own, either in ironclads or in wooden ships. It is the fashion to cry down the latter, and, theoretically, one ironclad ought to be superior to the whole of them; but theory and practice cannot always be made to square with each other, and we have seen too many instances of late in which the advantage in a contest has remained with the wooden ship, not to perceive how very doubtful it is which would get the best in an encounter. But inasmuch as it is necessary to oppose ironclads to ironclads, it is incumbent on us that ours should not be inferior to those of any foreign power; and if we compare the English with any of the models in the Exhibition, we may rest assured that we have a fleet capable of disposing of that of any other nation, though it would not be safe to form an opinion of the strength of any, especially of the American, by the number of models it exhibits. In fact, the real strength of a nation's navy depends less on the number of

vessels it has afloat, than on the facilities it possesses in private yards and in its own dockyards for building vessels in case of need. In this respect England has the advantage over all other States, not even excepting America. Admitting that ironclads may be made practically invulnerable to shot and shell, it becomes necessary to consider in what other manner they may be assailed. That which has been done repeatedly will give the answer: they must be attacked where they are unprotected, that is below the plating. Everybody knows what was done during the American war by means of torpedoes, and the awful suddenness with which vessel and crew were destroyed. Another instance was mentioned in the last number of this magazine in the case of the Rio de Janeiro, which was blown up in the fight at Curupaiti. The amount of damage occasioned by the destruction of a single vessel would be small in comparison with the moral impression made. Men who would fight on with undiminished ardour if they saw a vessel blown up by the explosion of a shell in its powder magazine, would shrink from encountering that sudden destruction which might come upon them at any hour of the night or day without a warning or anything to indicate that danger was lurking near. It would not be only when they were making their way into the mouths of rivers or into harbours that this danger would be encountered; if it were anchored in the open roadstead there would be found in every vessel or port many men who for gain or honour, or the two combined, would be more than willing to risk their lives to accomplish this. The whole system of naval warfare will be changed by slow degrees; the bulldog courage that in former wars led our captains to lay their ships alongside an enemy, regardless of its superior strength, would, if practised now, be of no avail. The bravest sailors in the world would refuse to board a ship when they knew that the instant they trod on the enemy's deck they would expose themselves to immediate death, without the chance of doing their antagonist any harm.

When we entered on the Russian war, the effect that torpedoes might produce could only be imagined—experience was wanting to demonstrate how weak the grand-looking steam or sailing ship really was in the invisible presence of an insignificant-looking case of powder. We know better now the reason we have to dread such serpents in the path of ships, and henceforth stratagem will be called into play to an extent not necessary formerly. In former times, for example, it would have been an additional incentive to attack if the enemy's vessel were lying under the guns of a fortification; now the more tempting the position of a vessel the greater would be the doubt if it were not placed there as a snare to lead its assailant to destruction; even the most tempting bait of all to a cruising squadron, that of a vessel laden with coals, would be unsafe to meddle with, if it were not of the country to which the squadron belonged. We cannot forget that we have

seen a contrivance which really deserves the name of an infernal machine. We allude to the machine sent home by our admiral on the American station, which consisted of a tube concealed in what appeared an innocent lump of coal, that being filled with gunpowder and stopped with a kind of fuze that was effectually concealed by a coating of coal-dust and tar, exploded very speedily after being thrown into the furnace, to the destruction of the boiler and consequent blowing up of the vessel. The manner of exploding torpedoes are diverse. So long as mere contact was sufficient to explode them, the inventive genius of our officers might have been sufficient to render them innocuous in a variety of ways, and with comparatively little risk. But the most approved form of torpedo will be that which is exploded by means of an electric battery, and which can therefore be fired at the right moment at the will of the operator.

It would be of no advantage to dwell on the many kinds of torpedoes exhibited, since they may be made of any size, and filled with a composition endowed with even more destructive powers than ordinary gunpowder. Indeed, it is impossible to foresee the contrivances that may be employed in rendering them effective: we can readily conceive of a plan by means of which they might be made self-acting, and once set adrift, would be attracted by any vessel they might approach within a certain distance. Of course it could be used with equal, or even greater effect against vessels lying at anchor in a harbour.

The guns which have been decided upon by the French Commission for the armament of vessels are of four kinds, and all of heavier calibre than those previously in use. The lightest of these has a diameter of 16 centimetres, which is about equivalent to our 7-inch gun, and throws a solid 90-pound shot, or a hollow shot of 74 pounds. The next is a gun of 19 centimetres, which throws a hollow shot weighing 105 pounds or a solid shot of 150 pounds. The third has a diameter of 24 centimetres, and fires a solid shot of about 300 pounds or a hollow one of somewhat more than 200. The fourth is a 450-pounder, and fires a hollow shot of a corresponding weight. These are all rifled guns, and can be loaded at the breech, and are of cast iron, belted with steel rings. As with our 300-pounders, these may be styled the guns of the future, for as yet they are few in number. So much for the guns that have been decided upon for the naval armaments; but the French Government has no intention of stopping here if it finds that a more effective gun can be made for special service. Quite recently the naval gun department cast two guns of upwards of seventy-five thousand pounds weight each. They are smooth-bore breech-loaders, capable of firing a shot as nearly as possible fifteen inches in diameter. They are belted with two layers of steel-rings one over the other, and are mounted on carriages formed partly of cast and partly of wrought iron. When hollow shot are us-

with these guns it is intended that they shall contain nearly twenty pounds of powder, and it is estimated that this will suffice to burst them into a hundred fragments. At present it is not proposed to put guns of this calibre on board any kind of vessel: they will therefore be mounted on the fortifications of Cherbourg or one of the other ports.

THE BLIND BOY AND THE LIFE-BOAT.

Of all the calamities to which the human race is liable, unless it be that of unceasing pain, there is perhaps none which we each of us dread so much in our own persons, or sympathize with so greatly when beheld in others, as loss of sight. Although we are only too apt to slight those every-day blessings which a bountiful Providence has bestowed on us, and instead of living under a perpetual sense of gratitude, are but too liable to accept them as a matter of course; yet it may be hoped that there are few human beings with hearts so hard as to witness blindness in others without at least a passing emotion of pity for the sad deprivation, and a deeper sense of their own more favoured lot.

Happily, however, the same all-wise but mysterious Power which permits the pain also provides the remedy; and, accordingly, we almost invariably perceive the blind to be contented and cheerful.

To some extent this may arise from that natural elasticity of spirit which induces men, for their own happiness' sake, to make the most of circumstances; or, in the higher order of minds, it may spring from that absolute and cheerful submission to the will of God which, from the monarch on the throne to the humblest individual, is one of the foremost duties of mortal man.

But apart from such antidotes, which in varying degree are applicable to every phase of human pain and loss, the blind would appear to possess a special compensatory influence; for being separated, as it were, from all visible intercourse with the world around them, their mental vision is directed inwards on themselves; and, being withdrawn to a great extent from the restless turmoils and strifes and ambitions of life, that calm, meditative, and tranquil spirit is engendered which is so frequently observed in this class of bereaved persons.

We have been led to these reflections, on a subject which might otherwise seem foreign to the purpose of this publication, from the reception by the National Life-boat Institution of a very interesting donation in the shape of 100*l.* collected in aid of its funds, by Herbert Marston, a blind boy aged thirteen years, the son of an English clergyman.

In the quiet seclusion of his parsonage home, amidst affectionate and sympathizing friends, and surrounded by the best and kindliest

influences, yet, as evidenced by this benevolent act with early sympathies reaching to that world abroad which it is not permitted him to see, may we not readily believe that the lot of our kind young friend is a far happier one than that of numberless of those who enjoy the wondrous gift of sight?

We append a song, entitled "The Life-boat," composed by his father, the Rev. C. D. Marston, who has been good enough to place it at our disposal, at his son's request.

THE LIFE-BOAT.*

"When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee."

God speed the gallant Life-boat!
God keep her gallant crew!
They fear not storm nor breaker,
The boat and her men so true.
She bears her like the sea-bird,
At home in wind and wave;
Their hearts are bold and steady,
Their hands are strong to save.

Then hail to the gallant Life-boat,
And hail to her gallant crew;
They fear not storm nor breaker,
The boat and her men so true.

Bless them, ye gladdened households,
Whose dear ones owe them life;
Bless them for joys once threatened,
Yet snatched from Ocean's strife.
Bless them, all England's people,
Whose birthright is the wave;
Bless them, thou Source of Blessing,
With mightier power to save!
Then hail, &c.

When tempests loud are raging,
And wild nights banish sleep,
When those on shore are thinking
Of those upon the deep;
When prayer to God is rising
For all who stem the wave,
We'll pray for the angel Life-boat
Whose mission is to save.
Then hail, &c.

C. D.M.

* This song can be sung to the well-known air, "God bless the Prince of Wales."

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, July 24.

The Exhibition retains little attraction for Parisians, who talk very little about it, but continue, nevertheless, to take a lively interest in it, as well they may, seeing the large sums of money it brings into Paris daily. As for those who do not profit by the influx of money—who find they have more to pay for what they want, cannot get a cab when they want one, not even by imitating the jargon spoken by many foreigners, now that the cabmen are awake to the cheat—they either remain and grumble, or they give up their domiciles to the stranger within their gates, and betake themselves to a watering-place or a German bath, and enjoy themselves on the proceeds. Beyond the review and the spectacles exhibited on the occasion of the great personages who have visited Paris, there has been no events of interest to record. The latest of these arrivals is the King of Portugal, who falls very flat after the sensation occasioned by the appearance of the Easterns.

There is a stronger sense of public security, in other words, of the maintenance of peace on the Continent than has existed for a long time. The rumours of wars to be begun next spring or next year have all died away universally, not only in France, but also in Germany. Even the restless inhabitants of the Danubian Principalities and the Christian provinces of Turkey appear to have determined on postponing the discussion of their grievances for the present. As regards the latter, they have something else to think of which concerns them much more intimately than mere political matters: the cholera is cropping up here and there, and is said to be making awful havoc in the Herzegovina. Greece is the only power that is likely to give trouble, and this only in the event of its receiving encouragement from Russia, for, left to itself, it cannot undertake a war with Turkey with the least chance of success. The report that Greece has bought two ironclads to protect its blockade-runners from the attacks of Turkish cruisers is of doubtful authenticity. We have seen a telegram announcing that Turkey has bought two swift vessels for the express purpose of capturing the Arkadi.

The unfortunate death of the Emperor Maximilian has deeply affected the Empress. There is always a difficulty in deciding how much truth there is in any statement, however high the source from which it emanates, and it is just possible that her personal influence had less to do with the despatch of the French expedition to Mexico and in leading the Archduke Maximilian to accept the post of Emperor than is attributed to her. It is not to be denied, however, that the expedition was undertaken in the interest of the clerical party, and that the mainstay of that party at the French court is the Empress. This will partly explain why she so readily

accepted the invitation of our Queen to spend the first days of her mourning for his untimely end in the quiet shelter of Osborne. The grief of the Empress is to some extent shared by the French nation—they not only grieve at having been instrumental in his going there, but they feel somewhat humiliated that the man who was placed on the throne by French bayonets should have been hurled from it and slaughtered as soon as they abandoned him. It is a generous sentiment which induces them to take any blame to themselves on this account, for even if they had been less clamourous in asking for the withdrawal of the French troops, they would probably have been brought away for other reasons.

The Empire of Mexico has once more collapsed, and buried in its ruins the best man and the best ruler it ever had. Had the Emperor adopted sooner the course which he seems to have adopted at last, the end might have been different, but he begun too late—the so-called Liberals had grown too numerous to be resisted in the field, and he was entirely without the means of dealing with them in the only way in which it is possible to deal with such brutes otherwise than with a sharp sword: in fact, he is said to have been without money to pay for the things to supply his own personal wants.

A more pitiful ending to a hard up-hill fight it would be difficult to imagine. Had he accepted the invitation made to him by the Conservative party—that is the party which gave support to the clericals, and who in return received large gifts, or loans, of money from them in return, the object of the churchmen being to save the greater part of their revenues, which are enormous, by sacrificing a portion—had he accepted this invitation and gone to Mexico as their leader, without the aid of France, he might have gradually established himself on the throne, if he had been sufficiently severe. The result of his being aided by France was what we pointed out long ago. When it had penetrated through the land that he had already expended enormous sums in paying the French troops, and that he had incurred heavy liabilities, those who before had been favourably disposed towards him became indifferent, and those who had been indifferent became his determined enemies. The want of money also was another cause of the reduction in the number of his supporters: his antagonists, if they could not offer regular pay, could allow plunder, which, to the mercenaries engaged, was just as attractive.

When it became known in Vienna that he had not left Mexico with the French toops, as it was expected he would, and that he was a prisoner, the Austrian Government appealed to every European court, as well as to the United States' Government direct, for their good offices to procure his release. It so happened that the agent of Juarez, Romero, was at that time in Washington, and on being appealed to he is said to have replied that he could not well see how the Emperor's life could be spared, because if he returned

to Europe he would become the centre of intrigues of every kind, which would prevent the re-establishment of a firm government in Mexico. The moment this answer had been telegraphed to Vienna the imminent danger in which Maximilian was placed was at once recognised, and a meeting of the Royal Family was held, at which it was resolved that he should be re-instated in the position he had renounced previous to his departure for Mexico, and that every desired guarantee should be given that he would never again mix himself up in Mexican affairs under no pretext whatever. It was also proposed that any sum should be offered for his ransom, but reasons were urged why it would not be advisable to make such an offer openly, and it was found that the fate of their unfortunate relative would be determined before any agent could reach Mexico to expend money judiciously in procuring his release. The brutal leaders of the Mexicans were appealed to by the representatives of France, England, Prussia, Russia, and, above all, of the United States—the President having, it is said, been earnestly appealed to by Queen Victoria to do his utmost to save a relative who was so near and dear to her.

The affecting account of his death must be too familiar to all to render it necessary to describe the circumstances attending it. The United States are to a great extent held responsible for it, but it does not appear to us that the Government of that country is so much responsible for it as some appear to think. Whatever Juarez himself may think he owes to President Johnson, or rather to Mr. Seward, it is very doubtful if those to whom he owes his restoration are amenable to his influence, and if they do not dread the interference of the United States in Mexican affairs quite as much as that of any other power.

It is not difficult to see that the United States anticipate a speedy addition of the whole of Mexico to the Union, but in this they are probably mistaken: the men who did not hesitate to shock every human mind by an act of butchery for which there was not the least necessity or excuse, are not likely to yield to the moral force of the United States, and to conquer Mexico by the force of arms would cost more than the acquisition would be worth. Hitherto the sad news has been concealed from his wife, but whether it would not be more merciful to her and kind to him to let her know the worst is open to doubt.

The sailing of Admiral Tegethoff to endeavour to procure his remains might have been entrusted to an officer not more honourable certainly, but less likely to take an opportunity, if any such offered, of avenging the Emperor's execution. Of all men in Austria, probably, the Admiral is the one most deeply affected by the death of a warm personal friend—one to whom he owed his position, and to whose influence he and the navy generally are indebted for improvements in their condition. The deceased Emperor had an especial regard for the navy, beyond that of any

other member of his family. It was said that he had secret instructions to avail himself of any opening that might be given for a collision with the Mexican officials, but this is not the case, as we have learned on excellent authority.

So great was the desire of the people of Toulon to see the Sultan, that though it was barely five o'clock in the morning when the guardship, by the firing of two guns, announced the presence of the imperial yacht in the offing, the whole population turned out hastily to get a glimpse of him. All the ships of the line and the ironclads were drawn up in line of battle, dressed, and with the Ottoman flag flying at the main above them all. As the Port Admiral was making his way out to the yacht, a salute of one hundred and one guns was fired from the battery, and each shot was echoed by a gun from every vessel of the fleet. A landing stage, covered with a magnificent carpet, projected from the wall, and at the top of it was an elegant pavilion, surmounted by the crescent; flowers being scattered about with a profusion which to a man who was still suffering from the pangs of sea-sickness may have been peculiarly grateful as an assurance that his pains were over. Two regiments of infantry and marines were drawn up, together with a strong muster of sailors, gensdarmes, etc., and in the background a squadron of artillery. The road from the landing place to the Admiralty was kept clear by troops. The imperial barge, pulled by sixteen rowers, ran alongside the yacht, and at the moment when the Sultan put his foot on board a second salute was fired, echoed as before by all the vessels of the fleet. This salute lasted ten minutes, and in the midst of the roar of artillery, the crash of music, and the cheers of the sailors who manned the yards, the Sultan stepped ashore; the French Jenkins who was present describing his gait as firm and dignified, his eyes of a mild deep blue, and his countenance expressive of majesty. A grand entertainment was prepared at which, beside the Sultan and his suite, and the highest of the government functionaries, the brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, who had arrived on the previous evening, was present, and who was greeted by the Sultan with the warmth natural in a man who had met a friend in a strange land. At Dijon the train in which the Sultan was seated, met that containing the Viceroy of Egypt. The latter went into the carriage occupied by his suzerain, and after a few moments conversation they parted. It was a curious sight to see these Easterns at Montereau, where a halt for an hour was ordered, assembled round the fountains in the station performing their ablutions. The reception of the Sultan in Paris was all that he could desire, but his subsequent entertainment was greatly affected by the announcement of the death of the Emperor of Mexico, so that his recollections of his visit to Europe will be very much in favour of England and of her superior strength as a State. The friendly feeling of England towards Turkey, and its disinterested character as compared with that of any other power, was too well known to the Sultan to be

much affected by the displays made in honour of his visit; but the evidence of his eyes that England possesses the power as well as the will to befriend him, will have the effect of increasing our influence over Mahommedans in other parts of the East, for we may safely assume that the wonderful accounts which his followers have to relate of what they saw among us will pass from one country to another for generations to come. As to any other information they may take back, that probably will be very limited, seeing that in addition to the friendly salutations of Bono Johnny, their knowledge of English was generally limited to the query they commonly addressed to the attendants in the shops they entered, "Is you swindling me?"

The announcement of another supplementary budget in the Chamber took the members entirely by surprise. According to the *Moniteur*, there were "mouvemens en sens divers," the truth is, however, that the movements were snch as would be produced by a surprise quite unlooked for, but among the majority there was no movement at all—the effect produced resembling that which would be caused by a cold chill, a mild kind of paralysis in fact. The demands for money will be met with opposition, but this will not prevent the government getting all it insists upon.

After a severe fight, both in the Legislative Chamber and the Senate, the law abolishing imprisonment for debt has been carried. This measure introduced by government into the Chamber was referred to a committee, who took a great mass of evidence, which was almost unanimously in favour of maintaining the law as it stood, but though an unusually large number voted against the government, it was carried, and subsequently in the Senate, notwithstanding the opposition made to it was stronger than to any law which the government has submitted to it. Foreigners may benefit by the change possibly; the power of summarily arresting a man and throwing him into prison because he may not happen to have the means at hand of paying his hotel bill, or some matter for which he is indebted to a tradesman, will be abolished.

How many who give scarcely a passing thought to breaches of the law by individuals, however grave their offences may be, think of the pain suffered by the relatives of the offenders. What must be the grief of the father of Berezowski, for instance, who has just seen the son he played with and toiled for sentenced to transportation for life for attempting to commit a murder. Who thinks of the grief occasioned to M. Duruy, the Minister of Justice, by the unruly conduct of his sons. One of them was guilty of a breach of the peace, and while this was still under the consideration of a court of justice, he and his brother, offended by some remarks made by the *Journal de Paris* on the severity of the Minister, their father, towards the students of the Normal School and his apparent leniency towards his sons, who are public functionaries, invaded the office of the journal, and on the manager refusing to fight a duel

with either of them, one flicked him across the face with his own paper, and a fight would have ensued but for the interposition of a man whom the brothers had brought with them to observe what passed and report it. This very precaution leads to the inference that the character of the assault and the commission of it had been determined beforehand. Strange to say, the sympathy of a large portion of what is termed fashionable society is on the side of the offender, and the jealousy among literary men is so great that what ought to have excited universal condemnation is passed by in silence by many of the journals.

The return of the Emperor of Russia to his country was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm, partly, no doubt, from the narrow escape they had of losing him altogether. The indignation of the old Russian party, who seem to think they have a peculiar monopoly, or at any rate as great a share in him as the men of Judah claimed in David—their indignation as expressed in their organs is very loud and possibly sincere, at the fact of the imbecile who attempted to murder their sovereign having been found guilty with extenuating circumstances. The admission of extenuating circumstances in such a case was undoubtedly a mistake: there were none whatever in the first place, and in the next it ought to have been left to the intended victim to have made intercession for him, which he in all probability would have done. Some of the oldest of the Russian journals, the writers of which ought to have known better, imagine that Russia has good reason to be indignant and to complain that the criminal who attempted to murder their sovereign should be tried in the same way as an ordinary criminal who had merely tried to cut the throat of a ragpicker. They do not see that there is good policy as well as an adherence to recognised forms of procedure, making no distinction between a would-be regicide and an ordinary criminal. It is the case of the French colonels over again with a difference.

The appearance of so large an army of archbishops, bishops, and clergy, of all grades in Rome, has been one of those occurrences which will be remembered by the boys of Rome until they have grown into the oldest inhabitants. The streets literally swarmed with priests. More of these came from the East than from elsewhere; next in point of number were the Italians, then the Spaniards, then the French. The English were so few that they passed unobserved in the crowd. The national character is said to have been very manifest in the case of some of these. The Eastern regarded the Latin with a defiant air; the Italian was downcast, as well he might be, considering the extent to which the revenues of his Church will be reduced; the Spaniard was reserved and grave; the Frenchman threw out his chest and stiffened his neck as he walked along, and saluted his clerical brethren with the air which Pecksniff may have assumed towards Tom Pinch when he assured him that he might rely on his protection. The variety of costumes

was considerable; but it was in the matter of head-coverings that this was observable in the highest degree.

Whatever may be the effect produced in other parts of the world by such a gathering, it does not seem to have produced much effect on those moles of the so-called holy city, who, working in darkness, imagine they have many supporters. They have just published a manifesto announcing that the schism between them is at an end, and that henceforth their efforts to make Rome the capital of Italy will be directed in the same channel. The desertions from the Foreign Legion have been numerous; nobody can say the precise reason, whether it arises from dissatisfaction with their officers, from a dislike to be employed in duties they conceive to be more in the way of the police, or a decay of zeal. A not improbable hypothesis is, that many of the men belonging to the respectable classes who volunteered into the legion have become disgusted by the daily association with men of a lower grade, and have therefore quitted it. It is a risk which the organizers might have foreseen from the beginning.

In the kingdom of Italy the Church Property Bill is making some, but very slow, progress in the Lower House, but it has a long and difficult road to travel before it becomes law.

If there were the same desire to put down brigandage in Italy, the people could effect it for themselves as well as the Spaniards have done. Military outbreaks in Spain are, as everybody knows, common enough, whereas brigandage is unknown, though there must have been the materials for it after every fresh attempt. The reason is, that though the peasantry care but little who governs, they have a strong objection to being robbed; and at the first signal that a robber band is committing depredations, they arm themselves, and either drive them away or dispose of them in some other manner equally effectual. Rumours are current, as they long have been, that a general insurrection is imminent in Spain. We can place little more reliance on these than on those circulated at any time within the last four or five years; but whether well-founded or not is of small consequence, for the success or otherwise would depend on the military, and that is the case now. It is certain that little opposition would be offered anywhere if the army overturned the throne and drove the Queen into exile. There is not much shrewdness in the surmise that the Queen would have visited France if she had not been mindful of the adage that the absent are always in the wrong, and feared that by absenting herself at such a critical juncture, she might have given the opportunity that her enemies are looking for. In proportion as the nation falls away, the Government seems disposed to put its trust in favourites and in Providence. To conciliate the latter, and to give another blow at the press, the appearance of newspapers on a Sunday has been prohibited—a prohibition that will not occasion much grief. The renunciation of the continuance of the war with the South American

Republics, which can hardly be said to have been begun, will save the Government from the risks it would have incurred if it had sent troops to carry on so expensive a contest, which could not have ended in a way that would have gratified the vanity of the nation, and would have cost a sum that no Spanish Minister could have raised by any yet discovered process. It seems to be pretty well understood now in Chili that their Government never had the intention of prosecuting the war actively, and that what it did in the way of preparation was solely owing to the pressure put on it by the nation under the influence of passion. The settlement of the paltry dispute between the two States ought never to have travelled beyond a suspension of diplomatic relations.

Later news than that available for our article, on the war in which Brazil is engaged with Paraguay, informs us that the opening of the Chambers, which has been delayed in the hope that the Emperor might be able to announce a decisive victory over the Paraguayans, had taken place with the usual formalities. No such long-hoped-for news had been received, and the dissatisfaction occasioned by the losses sustained by the army in the field from disease and the sword was bringing about an alliance between the Conservative and Ultra-liberal party in opposition to the Government. The present organization of the army is generally considered to be quite unsuited to the exigencies of a prolonged war, such as the present has proved to be. As a substitute for that in existence, there is a scheme before Parliament providing a regular conscription. How this will be enforced in the case of Brazil, where the population is so sparse, considering the extent of the empire, remains to be seen. The enormous distances which the conscripts have to traverse, and the time necessarily occupied in drilling them after their arrival at Rio, makes the repair of the losses which the army in Paraguay has sustained a very slow process.

The advices from the scene of war tell us that while Brazil and its allies are getting Whitworth guns, Lopez is casting guns of enormous calibre, and strengthening the defences of Curupaiti to the utmost, so that there seems little probability that the army which could not take it when it was weaker will be able to do so now. Even if the Paraguayans are forced to abandon their works by strategic operations, they are reported to have a stronger position at Humaita to fall back upon. The army of Paraguay is asserted to be fifty or sixty thousand strong, but this, it is almost certain, is a great exaggeration; the probability is, that it does not exceed one-third of this number, and there must be great difficulty in getting the requisite supplies even for these. The bravery with which they contend against the allies renders them deserving of success, even if their cause were not so good as it is. As for the pretence paraded by the allies that they are not desirous of fighting with the Paraguayans, or interfering with their independence, but merely wish to deliver them from the tyranny of President Lopez, it is one of the

most impudent as well as one of the most absurd statements ever made. The absurdity of supposing that a people, who, it must be admitted, must have sent nearly every male capable of bearing arms into the field, are governed by a despot of whom they are desirous of being relieved, is so outrageous that only an idiot could be made to believe it. The revolution in the Argentine Republic, which was said to have been drowned in blood, has been revived, and it is extremely probable that a similar rising will take place in Uruguay. With respect to other South American Republics, revolutions are imminent or in progress.

THE RAILWAY AND THE LIFE-BOAT.

Most persons in this country are aware that the National Life-boat Institution has studded the coasts of the United Kingdom with Life-boats; but it is probably not known to many that nearly the whole of those boats are built in London, whilst of those who do know it few will have thought to inquire how they are conveyed to their several stations.

It might not unnaturally be supposed that as water is the element in which their whole career is passed, and as their location is everywhere on the sea-shore, so they would be either sailed or towed, or carried on shipboard to their destinations. Such, however, is not the case, as nearly the whole of them are conveyed by railway, and nine-tenths of the Life-boats now on the coasts of the United Kingdom have been transported in that manner to their posts.

The cause of this has been that these boats are, for the most part, too large and too heavy to be carried on the decks of any steamers but those of large size, whilst few of such steamers are available for the purpose, except in the case of boats sent to Ireland, as Life-boat stations are, for the most part, at long distances from the chief ports from which such vessels sail.

In fact, it may be truly said, that without the aid of the railway it would be almost impossible to have placed Life-boats round the coasts of the United Kingdom in anything like their present number; so that to the many and great benefits which railways have already conferred on mankind, may be added that of indirectly aiding to save lives from shipwreck—a result as gratifying as it must have been unanticipated.

Our special object, however, in drawing attention to this fact, interesting as it is in itself, is thus publicly to acknowledge the very great indebtedness of the National Life-boat Institution, and, we may add, of the poor castaways on our shores, to the Directors of the several Railway Companies, who, for many years past, have shown a kind sympathy with the humane objects of the Society, and exhibited much public spirit, by hitherto conveying its Life-boats

(each of which occupies no less than three trucks), from one end of the kingdom to the other free of charge.

We, therefore, in the name of the Committee of the National Life-boat Institution—in the name of the whole body of its subscribers—in the name of our shipwrecked seamen—and in the name of our country, which is proud of its Life-boat fleet, take this opportunity to return grateful thanks to the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, and to their officers and servants, for their past generous and invaluable services.

MARSHAL NIEL ON THE ARMY.

The sons of foreigners domiciled in France may, by refraining from becoming naturalised, avoid liability to military service, and so also it seems are the sons of Frenchmen born in foreign countries. One of the members of the legislature complained of this exemption the other day, as throwing a heavier liability on the other inhabitants of the Department; which was still further increased by the fact that all who are sickly, or who claim exemption on one or other of the recognised grounds, are eager to see that their names are duly inscribed with the view of establishing their claim to exemption. As the contingent which each Department is required to furnish is based on the number on the register, the exemptions first mentioned help to throw a considerably heavier weight on the young men of the Department capable of bearing arms. The number of foreigners residing in the department of the Nord, an unusually large proportion of whom are capable of bearing arms, amounted in 1866 to one hundred and eighty-three thousand. He instanced it as an especial hardship, that whereas it frequently happened that to purchase exoneration a Frenchman had to sell his cottage or his little piece of land, it was commonly bought by a foreigner. Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, admitted the apparent hardship, but considered it too delicate a subject to be rashly meddled with. Since the settlement of the dispute with Prussia the army has been considered reduced. On the 1st of April of this year the number of men under arms was three hundred and eighty-five thousand; on the 15th May this number was augmented to four hundred and fifty-five thousand. There were also thirty thousand horses to be looked after, but ten thousand of these have now been handed over to farmers on the usual conditions, and the men have been liberated from service and sent to their homes. The Marshal at the conclusion of this statement, adjured the members of the legislature not to separate under the very common but erroneous impression that the new law of the organization of the army would impose a heavier burden on the population than the old one. As he said "Gentlemen I know this law, have well studied it, and it is painfu

to me, at the moment we are about to separate, to think that you should carry away this impression with you. I will not now open a discussion on a matter which will by and by have to be discussed at length; I will merely say that the new law will not augment the burden to any appreciable extent: if more are called, the term of service will be diminished; if more are chosen it will weigh less heavily on each." In granting furloughs, the preference will be given to those who have a claim to exemption from service arising from circumstances which have occurred since the enrolment, and in selecting from these those who can plead the most urgent necessity will be liberated first; for instance those whose services are required for the maintenance of their relatives will be released before the only son of a widow, if the widow happens to have the means of living without her son's aid. A contrast was made in the course of the debate between the pay of the military and the civil service: a general division receives six hundred and forty pounds a year and a general of brigade four hundred pounds. A colonel of artillery or engineers two hundred and fifty pounds, a colonel of cavalry two hundred and forty pounds, of infantry two hundred and twenty pounds and officers of inferior grades in proportion. A member, who would in the British Parliament call himself independent, proposed that the pay of officers should be increased, and the pay of the privates augmented by the addition of five centimes a day; that sum being all that the French soldier receives for the gratification of of his little pleasures, which he proceeded to sum up as including tobacco, soap, thread &c. The manner in which he proposed to raise the ways and means to accomplish his proposition without increasing the expenditure was by sending a large number of the troops to their homes, and to do away with certain useless additions to the uniforms such as epaulettes, and to make fewer changes in the pattern of the uniform; the tunic which had been abandoned in the infantry having been resumed in the guards. The member who thus dared to hold himself up as the soldier's friend was told by Marshal Niel in no very gentle manner to leave military matters to those whose business it was to look after them; that the well-being of the soldier was the constant study of the entire hierarchy of the army from the emperor down to the corporal, and while they would be glad to give him more than the ration of two hundred and fifty grammes of meat a day the exigencies of the budget had to be considered. He pointed out some improvements that had been made. Formerly it was the custom to allow the corporal to cater for the men, but as this sometimes led to a private understanding between the man who supplied the requisites and the corporal, this was put an end to. His washing was also done for him free of cost. As regarded the health of the army, the Minister rectified some erroneous statements that had been made. Instead of the mortality of the army being greater than among civilians, he quoted statistics to prove that the contrary was the case; that while the mortality

was twelve per thousand among civilians it was only between ten and eleven in the army.

He further said that in the event of an epidemic breaking out a remedy was applied instantly; and in proof of this he mentioned a remarkable instance within his own experience. He was commanding officer at Tarbes when an epidemic broke out in the barracks there. Without waiting to consult the heads of the army, he took it upon himself to break up the garrison; the soldiers who were still free from disease were sent to their respective homes; the calling out of the reserve was delayed several months; the barracks were whitewashed, the whole of the furniture was cleansed and disinfected, and everything done that could be imagined before any more troops were sent into the barracks, and the result of all this care was that no case occurred afterwards. What he said of the pay of the officers will be read with interest by English officers. "I go on now to the condition of the officers. The honourable member has said that the pay of marshals alone had augmented; he is mistaken in that matter, but he is perfectly right in saying that the pay of officers is less than it should be. I maintain that the French army lives in a state of poverty which does it the highest honour. I was seeking how to amend this state of things when the rumbling of war began to make itself heard. This compelled us to adopt every imaginable device to develope our resources to meet threatened contingencies; even to the suppression of the bands of the cavalry—a most painful deprivation. Yes, gentlemen, the poverty of our officers is indeed great; so great indeed that there are posts involving increased expenditure which we sometimes find great difficulty in filling.

"Reference has been made to the pay of marshals and generals in command; but you must bear in mind that the rank involves a forced outlay, the total amount of which would astonish you. Not only are they obliged to live in a manner that befits their rank, but in the course of their inspections in the district under their charge, they are compelled to live in hotels at a most extravagant rate. Generals commanding divisions found it impossible to inspect the troops under their orders at the different stations; the commanders-in-chief now move from town to town in their respective districts, inspect the troops, see that they are well-lodged and treated, hear what they have to say; the result of which is highly beneficial.

"Of course it will occur naturally to everybody that one way of reducing the expenditure will be to increase the number of furloughs. Now just consider if this is possible. Our army is composed of seven contingents of one hundred thousand men each. According to the existing regulations, one-half of these enter the active army, and the other half enter the reserve: the real fact is that not more than twenty-three thousand do actually enter the active army. The men of the reserve receive only five months' military training, and, without any more knowledge of their duties

than this, they would have, in the event of a war, to be draughted into the ranks of the regular army; it is very evident, therefore, that if we were to augment the number of furloughs to any great extent we should expose ourselves to the risk of a deficiency of trained soldiers.

"Then as to uniforms. It is thought desirable that they should all be of the same colour and shape. These matters were under consideration when they were interrupted by the rumours of war, but they will be resumed shortly when the proper time comes; and you may rest assured that the entire sum asked for on account of the army, with the exception of the £800,000 applied to Mexico, has been expended on our armament, and that before the end of the year our infantry will be furnished with excellent weapons. My own opinion is that there would be both economy and advantage in adopting a uniform of the same colour and pattern for the whole army—some of the uniforms now worn, green ones, for example, being very subject to fade by exposure to the light. All these matters, however, will have a careful and deliberate consideration."

MARCHING AND ENCAMPING 150 YEARS AGO.

If it is not an instructive matter for consideration how our ancestors marched and encamped their troops a century and a half since, still it may be an interesting study to many if it only shows by what simple means they gained such decided victories as Malplaquet, Oudenarde, Blenheim, &c. At that period a battalion of infantry fought in ranks of seven deep, and dragoons were a species of hybreds which Dr. Johnson has very correctly described as "a soldier who can fight indifferently well either on foot or horseback." The movements of the cavalry were slow and ineffective, and often their chargers had to convey two combatants (an infantry and cavalry-man) instead of one from any part of a field of battle to another. Therefore, if we consider the immense change that has since taken place—the superiority in projectiles; the alteration from the deep, heavy phalanx to the present handy, light battalion; the necessary improvement in tactics and strategy acquired in the hard school of experience; when I say all these are taken into consideration, one cannot but be impressed with the great resemblance which still exists in the general principles of conducting a campaign in 1700 and now.

In the following extracts from an old work now before me, there are but few remarks requisite, the instructions are so clearly given. Under the heading of "*Things proper to be observed by a commander when in an enemy's country,*" we are told that "He must be careful to observe the situation of the place, and gain as good intelligence of the enemy as he can; and if he command a troop of horse he

must beware of skirting the side of a wood, for fear of an ambush, the strength of horse consisting in the open country as that of the foot do's in a wood; for the enemy is allways to be expected to take advantage; it is therefore dangerous for a troop of horse by reason it may be fallen upon before it can get to any secure post. An officer of foot marching through an enclosed woody country must avoid, if he can, marching in the middle of a plain, or too near a wood, by which means, if the enemy approach, he will have time to consider what course to take, and if he be attacked by horse, then ought he to retreat into the wood, skirmishing to make it good; for if he get into it, the horse will not attack him there; but if he has to deal with foot, and observes himself the weakest, he must regain the best defile, or narrow post," and there defend himself.

Although the instructions are rather ambiguous and difficult to comply with, as regards keeping from the centre of a plain, yet not too near the edge of a wood, still what is meant can be easily understood. He is, if possible, to keep beyond the range of musketry from any portion of the enemy who might be concealed within the borders of the wood. Although flankers or skirmishers are never mentioned, yet, doubtless, they were to a certain extent made use of; for instructions are given that "it is good for a commander to take special notice of the places he passes through, sending his 'scouts' before him to discover the enemy and search the places where ambushes are suspected." When an officer arrives on the ground where he intends to encamp, he is enjoined "to draw up his men and set his guards" (or picquets) before he permits the others "to take some ease by alighting from their horses, if it be horse, or if foot, to repose themselves." He is also warned that while his party should face the town or place suspected to be occupied by the enemy, that he must, if possible, have a defile both in front and rear—the one as a protection against an attack, the other a point to retreat to, and make a stand if overpowered by a superior force. "The scouts" (patrols) "ought to be sent out" every half hour in the direction of the enemy during the night, and by day these incursions are to be extended. Should they have been two or three days on the march in an enemy's country, the commander is advised to take up his position in a wood, and cautioned that even when near a friendly town he must not allow his men to straggle, in case a party of inferior strength of the enemy "may fall upon him and rout him," as the enemy often takes the advantage of an over confidence of security, and find the men negligent and disordered. Patrols are also reminded that when they meet any party the officer must "be assured whether they are friends or foes, as many times a deserter may betray the word to the enemy, and he make an advantage of it."

Whenever a march has to be made through an enemy's country, the general is reminded that "it behoves him to march close, so that the army may be in a condition to open its passage, to do

which it ought to be divided into little bodies, the cavalry placed upon the wings in front and rear of the bodies; the infantry marching in the middle in a gross battalion; the artillery upon one side, guarded by an experienced regiment."

Now, with but a slight alteration, we have here Marshal St. Arnaud's disposition of his troops at the Alma, a plain proof of the similarity existing between the tactics of the past and the present. When a general arrives at a bridge over a river which is covered by curtains, bastions, or heights on which cannon are placed, he is recommended, before attempting to force it, to try and discover a ford, and having found it, and in the enemy's possession, he is to detach a body of "resolute men to attack it, which must be done suddenly and with much vigour, as that daunts the enemy, when, on the other hand, delay encourages him to stand out." No better advice could be given now.

Another chapter directs "How a general ought to behave himself when he meets with castles and strong fortresses in his marches." The general is advised that, "to overcome these difficulties, the engineer and marshal-de-camp must look out the most advantageous ground to place the cannon for battery, and observe the enemy's cannon, how they bear, as also their sally-ports, &c.; and if he designs to make himself master of them he ought to take the most convenient posts, not only to annoy them, but to prevent their being succoured; and raise a convenient battery on the weakest side, or that which, by the approbation of the engineer, lies most open to the attack," causing the ground necessary for his camp to be laid out in the most advantageous manner; "and if the place to be forced prove strong, earth must be cast up to secure the approaches from the cannon or shot, running lines traverse-wise, and indenting, so that they cannot bear upon those that approach till they come to the breach made by the batteries, or undermining any part, where they can charge their mine, and throw down the wall; but if it be not of extraordinary strength, requiring a formal siege, then a resolute party may be detached from the main body, supported by others with scaling-ladders, faggots, spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c. to fill up a trench or ditch, whilst the armed bands attempt to force the gates with petrades or the like engines or scale the walls, ever maintaining and making good their posts: but in this case the methods are various," as, without doubt, they are, although the principles, to a great extent, are alike.

In describing encampments, "and how they are usually managed," it is mentioned, "when an army or any great body has to encamp it is usually disposed of in lines with a reserve," should the ground be capable of such conversion, "and if the lines are but two there ought to be three hundred yards' distance between them, and the squadrons of horse have for every one, five-and-thirty yards of ground allowed, and the like space between the one and the other, that so without disorder they may march out if there be any occasion to engage.

"As for the infantry, if they encamp six deep they must have eighty paces, at three foot the pace allowed, or more if the situation of the ground require it; and between the squadrons of horse and battalions of foot the line must be forty or fifty paces distant. The artillery ought to be placed upon the first line of infantry, at such advantage as may best annoy the enemy if he come to make any attack.

"The baggage and ammunition take their place between the second line and the body of the reserve on the right hand, and the provisions on the left or near the tent of the commissary-general of provisions." The following regulation differs, however, from our present practice—"The quarter-master and sergeants, as well horse as foot, are to pitch their tents in front or head of their squadrons or battalions, and the other officers' tents behind; the principal corps du guard and the parading place claims to be at the head of the camp, where the arms, ensigns and colours are lodged." After stating that the posts of the horse are on the wings and the foot in the centre, it adds that fifty paces are allowed to every squadron of three troops of fifty men each, and to every battalion of sixteen companies and fifty men in each company is allowed one hundred paces.* The Dragoons did not encamp with the main body but had their camp in advance of the head or wings, wherever "the greatest danger" threatened, "being the outguard for the army." Every regiment had its guard, and the main guard was posted by the major-general of the day at a distance, and in the direction of the enemy in order to discover the approach of any danger "before it came too near," and so prevent surprise, as "caution is to be used where danger is not as well as where it is."

More explicit directions follow, in encamping a troop of one hundred men, seventy feet of frontage was allowed, and two hundred feet deep. Two horsemen took up ninety-six square feet, "to make their hutts or barques." These were in two rows with the horses heads, "standing towards the hutts of their owners," with an interval of eight feet between." The Captain's tent to be at the head of the barques of his troop, and at a distance of twenty feet from them, and a lane of ten feet between the stables of each troop, so "that the horses may be brought out without incumbering each other." The Sutlers were behind the troop at a distance of twenty feet, and a similar distance was between each troop.

A Battalion of Foot was allowed one hundred paces of frontage, which was divided by the Quartermaster into several stations: forty-nine square feet being the allowance for each hutt. As five men slept in every one, it will be seen that there was but little room to spare. The streets were twelve feet wide, and the main street was fifteen feet, and there was a distance of two feet to be preserved between hutt and hutt. "The kitchen for dressing provision ought to be over just against the hutts at twelve foot distance, the

* The paces are all yards.

length of the kitchen twelve foot, and the breadth eight; standing about thirty paces from the Captains' tents, and forty paces between the tents of the Subalternate Officers and the Captains. The remaining ground being for the encamping of the Field-officers' and the Captains' equipages. The hutts of the Sergeants to be at the head of the souldiers opening to the front, the sutlers to encamp behind the tents of the officers at a convenient distance, and about thirty paces are allowed between one Battalion and another. The Colonels, Field-officers, and Staff-officers' tents ought to be in the centre of the Battalion, behind the Captains' tents, and the Pikes to be at eighteen foot distance from the hutts, the muskets to stand the like distance, and the drums and colours to be placed within the hollow of the Pikes."

It would be an undoubted advantage were our troops practised more in bivouacking without tents, leaving the men to construct barques or small huts, capable of containing half-a-dozen of men. In a woody country as it is round Woolmer, a couple of thousand troops could erect huts for themselves in a few hours. The attempt is well worth a trial.

GENERAL TROCHU ON MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

The number of publications given rise to by the proposed re-organisation of the French army has in the limited space at our disposal for the consideration of foreign subjects, made it impossible for us to notice the work sooner, though it is one of the best issued; and even now we can do little more than give an outline of the principal subjects it treats of. The title of the book is: "L'Armée Française en 1867." It is anonymous, doubtless in compliance with the regulations which prevent an officer on full pay from affixing his name to a work without previous authorization; but there is good reason to believe that it is the production of no less a person than General Trochu. General Trochu is, by general admission, one of the most distinguished officers in the French army, and in no way inferior to such men as Niel, Canrobert, MacMahon and Montauban. He was a lieutenant in 1840, and captain in 1843, when he was attached to the staff of Marshal Bugeaud in Africa. He was aide-de-camp to Marshal St. Arnaud in the Crimea, and towards the close of 1854 was promoted as General of Brigade. In 1858, he was made General of Division, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign in Italy. Of Marshal Bugeaud, his old chief, he, like Marshal St. Arnaud, speaks with affectionate regard in a short dedication to his memory. The present volume produced much sensation, particularly as he has been one of the most decided adversaries of the project of law

originally proposed. Alluding, in his introduction, to the notions until recently entertained of the perfect condition of the French army, and the inferiority of the Prussian, he says: "Down to the war in Bohemia, France was reposing in perfect security on her army, and leaving to it the care of maintaining the military prestige of the country, and insuring the success of her policy whenever and wherever circumstances required it."

The deliberative assemblies had heard, the public had read, on this theme re-iterated and brilliant affirmations. If, within the last few years, anyone ventured to call in question the complete reality of them, he encountered incredulity, disdain, and sometimes indignation. He was reminded of the triumph of the French armies in the East and in Italy, where these contradictors of the pubic sentiment, all military men, either witnesses or actors in these two campaigns, had precisely seen warnings and lessons, which they required that the future would take into account. On the other hand, it was taken for granted that the military constitution of Prussia, which only made young soldiers by imposing on all classes of the community crushing burdens, was weak; and that the Prussian army would be found wanting in steadiness the day when it encountered the enemy, whom it had not seen since 1815. This doctrine was officially proposed in our own military schools. It was shared by the army, the public, and, with some hesitation, by myself. Then came, in rapid succession, the actions which were crowned by the decisive battle of Sadowa. The army of Prussian conscripts realized before the old and good army of Austria, whose bearing in Italy won our esteem, the proud military adage, "I came, I saw, and I conquered." The new musket counted assuredly for much in a result so little to be expected. Beyond and above the material effect, the superiority of the weapon with which they were armed, the quality of which was thoroughly appreciated by the troops, produced a moral effect that made the Prussians almost invincible, and depressed the Austrians in a corresponding degree. What is there, I ask of men who have made war, that can restore the security and the faith which create success to an infantry seized by the contagious feeling that their weapon is powerless? The needle-gun was a real element of superiority, but all military men capable of impartiality must admit the Prussian army gave proof of solidity and steadiness, and that it showed a rare activity.

The subjects treated by the author are—The character and military aptitudes of the French nation and its army; simplicity and fixity of the rules and regulations; recruiting and reserve; young soldiers and old soldiers; the "grognards," or grumblers of the First Empire; the spirit of the age in the army; the spirit of hierarchy; reflections on promotion in the French army; general education in the French army; the dispersion of troops in

garrisons; the administration of the army; preparation for war; infantry; cavalry; tactics in the French army; manœuvres; armies in campaign; panics in presence of the enemy; combat; re-organization of the army; and the law on recruiting. Of these we extract some passages from the chapter on the reorganization of the army. His book, he admits, is but an exposition of principles, but he hopes he has said enough to define and justify the object he has in view—"to prove that, contrary to the opinions generally entertained, the re-organization of the army consists less in a law of recruiting, and in the increase of its numerical strength, than in redressing certain mistakes and perfecting its means." His plan of re-organizing the army, which he thinks would alone justify the sacrifices demanded from the country, rests on bases very different from those which it is disposed to give to it. Before specifying them, however, he takes it for granted that France, abjuring the spirit of conquest, only means to be always in readiness for wars absolutely necessary; and he lays down his premises with a freedom the more complete that the Government of the Emperor, in its important political acts, ancient and recent, had made the most formal declarations to that effect. He takes it for granted, then, that France, satisfied with the great situation she now holds, leans, in her power, and without mental reservation, upon her sword put up in its scabbard.

This principle established, the four following propositions he considers as the groundwork of every system:—1. To have reserves of money. 2. To keep permanently disposable the special corps, such as artillery, engineers, and cavalry, relatively. 3. To prepare good war material; that is to say, to have for service in the corps, and in reserve in the arsenals, a supply of arms and stores corresponding, by opportune renewals, to all the conditions of perfection which war requires. 4. To form solid staffs, both as to number and quality, capable of receiving, forming, and sending successively to the armies, the masses, where levy may be necessary. These fundamental points established, he presents the following propositions as constituting his project of re-organization:—

1. To found for the army a system of general French education, suited to its aptitudes, "full of originality;" that is, sentiments "full of vivacity," and which have been left uncultivated hitherto.

2. To make the rules and regulations less complicated and confused than they now are; to codify them in an intelligible, regular form, according to the necessities of the period. To create unity of doctrine, in order to obtain unity of execution, and to make them obligatory on all alike.

3. To renounce the system of exoneration, dotation, bounties, &c., and by so doing to remove from the minds of families the notion that the State sanctions the doctrine of equality of value between the impost, or the duty of arms, or money; to remove from the

minds of the army habits of speculation; to give up the old and indefensible opinion that good armies are those that count most soldiers "with grey moustaches"—that is, old soldiers—and to reform the laws that create them. Not to accord the right of retiring pensions for the men until after thirty years' service, and to give the advantage of the same right to captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants.

4. To raise the spirit of hierarchy and discipline by assuring to each of the depositaries of military authority the plenitude of the attributes, and the plenitude of the responsibility attached to them.

5. To admit special principles for promotion.

6. To reorganize the military administration, and to recast its regulations.

7. To revert to the principles and acts of the preparation for war in the time of peace.

8. To concentrate garrisons; to multiply camps of instruction and manœuvres.

9. To modify the constitution of the infantry and cavalry by a more intelligible system of recruiting and a new organization.

10. To recast for the troops of all arms the rules and regulations relative to instruction and manœuvres, by simplifying and suiting them to the requirements of modern warfare. The General says:—"By connecting this series of propositions which have not all of them an equal importance to the four fundamental principles which precede them, we perceive, as I have already stated, a complete system of reorganization, in which figures no law of recruiting (except exoneration) and no effective augmentation. I am thoroughly convinced that it would give to the army, as it now exists, a complement of disposability of cohesion, and of energy of the highest value."

In his chapter on recruiting, he states that the principle of the law of 1868 is the one that best suits France. He would propose to introduce in it the following provisions:—Annual contingent, 100,000 men, term of service in the active army, five years; and in the reserve, three years, with permission to marry during the last year of service in the reserve. In this system, which makes the old period of service, active and reserve, eight years, or one more than the law of 1832, there is compensation in the reduction of two years to the advantage of the duration of the active service. The whole economy of the project is founded on the conviction that five years' effective service, with a good plan of education and instruction, is quite sufficient in France to form, even in special corps, excellent soldiers. Eight contingents of 100,000 men each, do not give, as might be supposed, 800,000 men; but after leaving a large margin for deductions, 700,000 in round numbers; and, deducting 150,000 as representing the garrison of Algeria, the corps in the interior during the war, &c., there remains

550,000, representing the mass of combatants who would pass, in case of need, the frontier.

If we assume the pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organism, finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well-supplied, &c., we obtain this result, that France can easily form five effective armies of more than 100,000 men each. Are not these the largest military forces it would be useful to put in movement, and possible to direct and feed during a campaign? I do not imagine that a more formidable machinery for war can exist.

The General concludes with these words: "I will say to the French army, we have allowed ourselves to go to sleep in agreeable satisfaction with ourselves. We have turned aside from labour, and neglected the efforts, the researches, and the comparisons which create progress. Let us now set ourselves resolutely to the task. I will say to those who read this book, I have spoken of affairs of war, and of the army freely and respectfully. My thought, independant with regard to the principles I wish to defend, has been ever dominated by a profound sentiment of duty to serve the Emperor and the country."

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

The round of festivities and spectacles to which we have treated our royal and civic visitors during the past month, may have been attended with the usual shortcomings so incidental to our method, but no one will doubt the hearty good wish of all of us, that the dignity and the hospitality of the nation might be well and thoroughly represented on every occasion. Elsewhere we have touched upon this interesting topic, and pointed out the motives which actuated this grand national development, and the well-grounded hopes that may be based upon it. That every item of the programme could not be carried out is greatly to be regretted, especially the grand spectacle promised to us at Spithead. However, that which marred Spain's Armada may well be excused for spoiling our display, and taken, perhaps, for a good omen, showing that an invader will have to count against other casualties besides

the tremendous fortifications with which our coasts are bristling.

With respect to our Royal visitors, of course the review of the Fleet could not be put off; but it is a matter of wonder that we persist in fixing upon the month of July for such displays; a month always notorious for wet, if not for the fulfilment of the proverb about St. Swithin, as our Volunteers can have so frequently experienced at Wimbledon.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to a paper on the highly important question of "the Military Mortality at Hong Kong," in which the author, Dr. Rennie, takes widely different views from those generally entertained as to the best position for barracks, hospitals, &c. in China. The Paper will be concluded in our next number, and we doubt not that its statements will receive impartial consideration in influential quarters.

We have the pleasure to announce that a work of the very highest interest to the United Services is about to be issued, by Messrs. Blackie and Co., of London and Edinburgh. This is "The Sailor's Word-book," an alphabetical digest of Naval Terms, including some more especially Military and Scientific, but useful to seamen, as well as archaisms of early voyagers, &c. When we say that this is a collection of some 17,000 terms and phrases, gathered during his long career, by our lamented friend and coadjutor, the late Admiral William Henry Smyth, that it embraces not only the old well-established sea-terms, but those belonging to the transition from sails to steam, and from wood to iron, and that the whole has been revised for the press by Admiral Sir E. Belcher, we feel that we have stated quite enough to command a favourable reception for the work from all who can appreciate a compilation of immense labour and sterling merit; and we have only to add that it will make its appearance in a handsome large 8vo. volume, at the price of a guinea, on the 1st of October next.

Just as the faint germ of the monarchical principle was being trodden down in the southern part of North America, it has received a new development in the north, in the formal inauguration

of the "Dominion of Canada," a step well calculated to preserve the English name and influence "for ever and aye." If the new Confederacy is true to its principles, as we doubt not it will be, a firm barrier is now set up against the aggressive Republicanism of the United States in one direction at least; and a future generation may see it grow up into an independent monarchy, which will faithfully reflect, and not caricature, our manners and our language, and will ever retain a friendly feeling to the parent State. Such a Monarchy may yet fill a great place in history, and that it may do so worthily, must be the earnest prayer of every lover of Constitutional liberty as distinguished from Republican license.

There once was a time when the lightest offence against the person of a supreme Ruler was looked upon as a crime of very deep dye among all nations calling themselves civilized. We knew that the feeling was fast giving way before the spread of very Liberal ideas, but we must own that we were not prepared for such a proof, how utterly old things are passing away, as is afforded by the verdict of the French jury in the case of the would-be regicide Berezowski. They found him guilty of an attempt to murder, for the most extreme partisanship could not do otherwise, but they chose to preserve the creature's worthless life by alleging "extenuating circumstances;" the only one that can be discovered being that the intended victim was *an Emperor*,—a delicate compliment, certainly, both to the Emperor Napoleon and his guest. This French jury should "divide the honours" with some of our malignant philanthropists at home, who defend the Thugs of Sheffield, and proclaim Crookes and Broadhead worthy members of society as compared with Mr. Eyre.

The collapse of the Mexican Empire turns out to be more complete than was at first believed, and to be stained by a mere wanton and purposeless shedding of blood, which certainly was not generally anticipated in Europe. We have never concealed our opinion that the project was an ill-advised one, and certainly without any reasonable prospect of success when once the American Civil war was closed by the triumph of the North. There seems no possible reason to doubt but that the United States Government might have

saved the life of Maximilian, if they had chosen to make any strenuous effort for the purpose; but the establishment of anything like a settled Government in Mexico is altogether contrary to that policy of boundless annexation, which is the distinguishing mark of the "Great Republic," and no better mode of forwarding that policy could be devised than connivance at a deed of blood, which sinks Mexico still lower in the scale of barbarism, and will more effectually deter any future attempt on the part of Europe to redeem that magnificent region from the utter chaos to which it is hastening, than anything else. It is not to be conceived that another Prince of enlightened views and kindly feelings, as the unfortunate Austrian undeniably was, will be found to sacrifice himself in the vain attempt to bring such savages as Juarez and his abettors within the bounds of civilization. No; they must be suffered to worry each other, like wild beasts, until the American Eagle makes its long meditated pounce upon them; and, according to all appearances, that will very soon be the case.

The Admiralty Circular which we subjoin will, we trust, really and finally settle the "Master" question. That most valuable class of officers has for years been kept in uncertainty as to its future prospects, whilst its present ones were undeniably not what they ought to be. It is true that the distinguishing title of "Master" is changed for that of "navigating Lieutenant," but that is of little moment compared to the brighter prospect that is opened up. For years a course substantially the same as what has now been taken, has been advocated in the pages of this Magazine, and more particularly by our valued contributor "Tristram." Our readers will learn with regret that illness unfortunately prevents his dealing with the subject with his accustomed promptitude, but we trust ere long to have the benefit of his observations.

Rank, Pay, &c. of Navigating Officers.

The annexed circular was recently promulgated:—

"Admiralty, 2d July, 1867.

"My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased, under the authority of her Majesty's Order in Council, June 26, 1867, to establish the following regulations:—

"1. The titles of the officers to be—Navigating cadet (in lieu of

naval cadet 2d class), navigating midshipman (in lieu of master's assistant), navigating sub-lieutenant (in lieu of second master), navigating lieutenant (in lieu of master), staff commander, staff captain.

"2. Gentlemen to be entered as navigating cadets between the ages of 13 and 15, under the regulations now in force; the regulations for the entry of officers at later ages from the merchant service, either as navigating cadets, midshipmen, or sub-lieutenants, to be cancelled.

"3. The examinations to be the same as at present, except that the regulations regarding forfeiture of time for rejection at the Royal Naval College are to be assimilated to those now in force for sub-lieutenants. Officers not passing at the Trinity House within two months after passing at the Royal Naval College, to be discharged to the shore, and deprived of three months' seniority; and those not passing within three months to be dealt with as their lordships may think fit, either as to further deprivation of time or removal from the service, as the circumstances in each case may deserve.

"4. Navigating lieutenants, instead of passing for line-of-battle ships after three years' service in that rank, to be required to pass at the Trinity House for ships of the first class, drawing 26 feet of water and upwards.

"5. Navigating sub-lieutenants to rank with sub-lieutenants according to date of commission, and above chief gunners, chief boatswains, and chief carpenters. Navigating lieutenants to rank with lieutenants, and staff commanders with commanders, both according to date of commission. Staff captains to rank with captains under three years' standing.

"6. The regulation that navigating sub-lieutenants must serve two years in that rank before being qualified for promotion to the rank of navigating lieutenant to be abolished.

"7. Navigating lieutenants to be qualified for promotion to the rank of staff commander after ten years' service as navigating lieutenant, or on attaining fifteen years' seniority with not less than seven years' service as navigating lieutenant. In both cases, five years' service must be sea service, as defined by her Majesty's Order in Council of 9th July, 1864, and the officer must have passed for first-class ships. It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that promotion to the rank of staff commander is at the discretion of

their lordships, and is only to be given to officers of good character and qualifications.

"8. Navigating lieutenants to be eligible for promotion to the rank of staff commander for distinguished or highly meritorious service, provided they have completed two years' sea service as navigating lieutenants. Should an officer to be so promoted not have passed for first-class ships, he is only to be promoted to the rank of acting staff commander, but to be confirmed with his original seniority, provided he pass within a reasonable time after his arrival in England. In such cases the regulation that an officer must serve three years before he can pass is to be dispensed with.

"9. Officers of the navigating class may be transferred for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy to the active lists of those executive officers with whom they may rank at the time of performing such service, carrying with them seniority, and the benefit of their larger rates at full and half pay (if any) until subsequently promoted to a higher rank.

"Navigating officers may also, at the discretion of their lordships, be promoted to a higher rank in the executive branch, should the circumstances of the case appear to deserve it.

"10. The rank of staff captain to be confined to master's attendant, assistant master's attendant, and Queen's harbour-masters, and to masters of the fleet when so employed.

"11. The pay of the navigating cadets and navigating midshipmen to be the same as at present.

"12. Navigating sub-lieutenants to receive 5s. per diem, to be increased to 7s. 6d. per diem after two years' service; half-pay as at present.

"13. The full pay of navigating lieutenants and staff commanders to be as follows, viz.:—

	Per diem.		
Under 5 years' service . . .	£0	10	0
Above 5 years' and under 10 years' service .	0	12	6
„ 10 „ „ 15 „ . .	0	14	0
„ 15 „ „ 20 „ . .	*0	16	0
„ 20 „ „ 25 „ . .	*0	19	6
„ 25 „	*1	1	6

"14. Staff commanders on promotion to receive 14s. per diem, or such higher pay as they may be entitled to by service.

* Provided they have passed for first-class ships.

"15. Half pay to remain the same as at present, except that staff commanders on promotion are to receive 8s. per diem, or such higher pay as they may be entitled to by service.

"16. Navigating lieutenants and staff commanders, when in command of any H.M. ships or vessels, to receive the same rate of command money as lieutenants and commanders.

"17. Store and other allowances, widows' pensions, compassionate allowances, &c., to be the same as at present.

"18. All navigating officers to be placed on the reserved list on attaining the age of 60; they may also be removed to that list under the conditions laid down in the 1st, 2d, and 3d paragraphs in her Majesty's Order in Council of 31st March, 1865.

"19. Staff commanders to be allowed to retire when unfit for further service, or on attaining the age of 55, on the following scale, viz.:—

Under 15 years' service no increase to half-pay to which they may be entitled by service.

	Reserved half pay per diem.
After 15 years, and less than 20 years' service .	0 12 0
After 20 " " " 25 " . .	0 15 0
After 25 "	0 17 6

Officers having served 20 years in the ranks of navigating lieutenant and staff commander to retire with the rank of captain; officers having served 15 years in those ranks to retire with the rank of commander. No officer is, however, to be entitled to the increased rank or to the increased pay on retirement unless he shall have in the ranks of navigating lieutenant and staff commander at least seven years' sea service, as defined by her Majesty's Order in Council of July 9, 1864.

"20. All time served as acting navigating lieutenant, and four years of time served as navigating sub-lieutenant, to reckon towards increase of full and half-pay and reserved half-pay.

"21. Time served as master attendant, assistant master attendant, and Queen's harbour master, to reckon as service towards increase of full and half-pay, and reserved half-pay. On retirement from these positions, officers will be granted the rank of retired captain, and will be allowed sixpence a day for every complete years' service in such capacity, in addition to their half-pay or reserved half-pay.

"22. Navigating lieutenants who may hereafter be placed on the reserved list, may, at the discretion of their lordships, be promoted to the rank of staff commander on attaining 15 years' seniority, if of good character and qualifications.

"23. Time served in revenue vessels to count as sea time. Time served in the Coast-guard on shore, or in the transport service on shore to count as sea time, in the proportion of two years in the coast-guard or transport service as one of sea service. Time served as mail agent or transport agent afloat or abroad to count as sea time for the first three years, and after that in the proportion of three years' agent's time as two of sea service.

"These regulations only to apply to increase of full and half-pay and reserved half-pay.

"24. Navigating officers, whatever their rank and seniority may be, are in all matters of command, and in all details relating to the duties of the fleet, and to the discipline and interior economy of her Majesty's ships, to be held subject to the authority of any officer, not below the rank of lieutenant, who may be in charge of the executive duties of the ship, or in charge of any other special service or duty, of whatever seniority such officer may be.

"25. Navigating officers in command of her Majesty's yachts and store ships are not to be interfered with by officers commanding any of her Majesty's ships or vessels of war, except under special or exceptional circumstances; nor are they, when on the home station, to be required to wait on any officer in command of one of her Majesty's ships or vessels of war under the rank of commander; but on foreign stations they are to report themselves to the senior officer present, whatever his rank and seniority may be.

"26. The officers borne on the books of home ships for pilotage and other duties, and for the command of small vessels and tugs who now are styled acting masters and acting second masters, although they have never passed the examinations required for those ranks, are to be styled chief officers in her Majesty's fleet instead of acting second masters, as laid down by her Majesty's Order in Council of 11th December, 1865, in the case of acting masters and acting second masters in the Coast-guard service.

"27. These regulations to come into force from the 1st July, 1867, and to apply to all navigating officers on the active lists.

"By command of their lordships,

"HENRY G. LENNOX."

A supplementary estimate to cover the charges for granting increased pay to the Army, &c., has just been issued. The total sum is £500,000, of which £416,750 has been already voted, the brigadier general taking £750, the 2d. a day absorbing £376,000, the additional 1d. a day for re-engaged men requiring £23,000, the rewards to enlisters amounting to £7,000, and the additional bounty to re-engaged men going abroad being £10,000. Of the balance of the £500,000 the sum of £63,250 goes to the militia, and £20,000 to the army reserve force.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

STEAM GUN-CARRIAGES.

Bury House, near Gosport,
29 June, 1867.

Sir.—In your Magazine of this month, under the head of "Turret and Broadside Iron-Clads," you allude to the Steam Gun-Carriage tried at Brooklyn before Admiral Farragut, and it is referred to as an American invention. Now it is only fair to the inventive genius of my own countrymen, and to myself personally, to state that a method for working guns by steam, by a steam tube between the gun slide, the piston rod being connected with the carriage by a connecting rod; indeed, precisely similar to the description appearing in your Magazine, was invented and patented by me in 1862, in which year Captain Cowper Coles, Professor Main, Lord Burghley, and many officers at the Royal Naval College, were present at the working of a model gun on my plan, actually by steam; Admiral Key was, also, perfectly aware of the invention. A description of my plan as applied to guns in turrets also appears in the "Transactions of the Institution of Naval Architects," vol. 5, 1864. In addition to the information contained in the above article, the New York Herald of the 9th May, mentions that the 11-inch guns of the 'Winnebago,' 'Milwankee,' and 'Kickapoo,' have been for some time past worked by steam. I enclose you a sheet of diagrams, illustrating the paper read before the Institution of Naval Architects alluded to above, by which you will see that I propose to apply steam-power to work guns by means of windlass drums on shafts along the decks, as well as applying it direct in the manner adopted by the Americans. I must apologise for addressing you at such length; but I believe that any information respecting working of heavy guns will be interesting to your readers.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
H. N. CUNNINGHAM.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE CABINET SECRET. By Leigh Spencer, 3 vols.

It is rather cruel, in these days of political excitement, to announce as a "Cabinet Secret," a work that does not contain one atom of reference to politics. People may look to it for an indication of "Ministerial intentions" as to the Eastern question in all its varied phases, including its very newest development, the Abyssinian expedition, but they will be disappointed. They will find instead, a "secret" in a cabinet or escritoire, relating to the entail of an estate, and a version of the "unjust steward," who takes such excellent care of his master's property that it ultimately becomes his own. Stephen Lockstone is a "cute" lawyer, and Squire Lee, his principal, is a weak-minded country gentleman, who fares as badly at his hands as might be expected. Each has a daughter, who differ as much as their fathers do, for Mabel Lee is the impersonation of womanly foolness, whilst Sarah Lockstone is a woman only in name. Her father is bad enough; but he has sufficient conscience left to prevent his enjoying his ill-gotten gains; Sarah, on the contrary, prides herself on being superior to all such weaknesses, and shows herself a very fiend. Frank Marsden, a young lawyer, appears on the scene, as the accepted suitor of Hester Lockstone, but he declines to share in her father's plunder of his old master, and, by a strange chain of events, he becomes the chief means of discovering the long sought document, which invalidates all lawyer Lockstone's proceedings. Mixed up in these has been Tony Hicks, a clerk, who, retiring in a most inopportune time, becomes a clog on the new-made Squire, and at last perishes by his hand. Stephen also meets with a violent death and the fortune that he had fraudulently built up, after many trials returns to its real owner. This is a mere outline of the story, which of course is filled up with attached servants and tenants of the "old family," who prove thorns in the side of the new man, a benevolent physician who is a firm and useful friend of the Lee's, and an impulsive youth so unwise as to fall in love with Sarah. We also have tales of crosses in love to some, and of happy marriages to others—and if the reader cannot guess in which category Mabel and Frank are to be placed, all we can say is, that he must refer to the book, when he will be rewarded for his pains.

ALEC FORBES OF HOWGLEN. By George Mac Donald, M.A.

This is the new volume of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett's well-known "Standard Library," which now numbers upwards of thirty first rate works, all handsomely printed and illustrated, and set off by a peculiarly attractive style of binding, such as is not usually bestowed on cheap editions. Each work is contained in a single volume, so as to accommodate those who have but limited space for books. Of the present work, we spoke in terms of commendation on its first appearance, and have now, therefore, only to repeat that it is full of life and interest, and is well fitted to form a part of a "Standard Library," understanding the term to mean, works that will bear repeated perusal.

THE ENGLISHMAN IN INDIA. By Charles Raikes, Esq. C.S.I., formerly Commissioner of Lahore, &c.

Mr. Raikes is well known as the author of several works on India, where he was long a distinguished member of the Indian service. His present book is mainly composed of well written biographies of some half score Englishmen, who have made India what it now is—Clive, Hastings, Munro, Malcolm, the Wellesleys, Metcalfe and Havelock. A brief sketch of the commencement of English intercourse with the East revives the memory of many half-forgotten bold navigators, who showed the natives that the hitherto dreaded Portuguese had at length found their masters, and gave that prestige to the English name that it never afterwards lost, though occasionally "under a cloud," from the misconduct of such men as Job Charnock, who openly became a heathen, and others, who made base submissions to the native rulers under the idea of thereby driving a profitable trade. This part of Mr. Raikes' book will have have the chance of novelty to many readers, and when the course of time brings in the better known names of Clive, or Lally, or Hastings, or Munro, the very agreeable style in which the tale is told will abundantly satisfy those who have heard its substance before. So in still later days, the notice of Havelock, and some brief pictures of India as it is at present, will be read with unmixed pleasure. The book seems to us, though probably not drawn up for the purpose, one that it would be highly useful for any officer to possess, who may be in expectation of a tour of service in the East. It will be found very suggestive, and its lessons, though most unobtusively given, such as may be remembered with advantage.

THE FOULING AND CORROSION OF IRON SHIPS: THEIR CAUSES AND MEANS OF PREVENTION. By Charles F. T. Young, C.E, Mem. Soc. Engineers, Associate I.N.A: Author of 'The Economy of Steam Power on Common Roads,' &c.

The subject of this work is one of national interest. It seems to be as certain as anything that has not yet come to pass can be, that the "Navy of the future" will be of iron, although the fouling and corrosion that is as yet inseparable from iron ships presents a most formidable obstacle to the realization of the idea. Anyone at all conversant with the subject knows that "anti-fouling" compositions have been devised by the hundred, and one after another they have been proved to be utterly worthless, if not positively injurious. A most astounding mass of evidence on the subject has been collected and carefully arranged by Mr. Young, which we hope will receive the attention that it unquestionably deserves. It is a satisfaction to learn that there is some prospect of a remedy being found for the evils that we speak of; Mr. Young indeed considers that sheathing iron ships with zinc will do all that we want, and he commends a method of doing it, lately brought forward by a civil engineer, Mr. Daft, as certain of success. Indeed, to commend that method to public attention is evidently the real purpose of the book, but as the evil to be remedied is one of daily increasing magnitude, we are glad to see any and every effort in that direction, and we hope that all may receive a fair and impartial consideration.

THE CURATE'S DISCIPLINE. By Mrs. Eiloart, 3 vols.

The hero of this tale of Church *versus* Dissent, is the Rev. Philip Wendell, who makes his appearance at its opening as a hard working

Curate, who worries himself and everybody else about the moral physical and spiritual well-being of a very unpromising village population, the easy going Rector, Mr. Darnell, being by him stirred up, until he heartily wishes that he had never engaged so energetic an assistant. Neither would he have done it, but for the unlucky circumstance that a London banker has bought the Manor House, and being a dissenter, has built a chapel, which draws away some of the people from the Church, and threatens to do more, the banker's wife, Mrs. Marchdale, being a very energetic lady, who resents her ostracism by genteel society, and engages in numberless schemes, professedly to benefit the poor, but which have their great recommendation to her in the fact that they annoy the "Rectoress," and her staff of tract distributors. In spite of his abhorrence of Dissent, and his overwhelming occupations, the Curate finds time to make the acquaintance of the Marchdales, and also to fall in love with Magdalen Thornleigh, a *protegée* of theirs. He proposes and is accepted, when an unfortunate discovery of some unpleasant antecedents of Margaret's parents leads him to the conclusion that she cannot be a fit wife for a future Bishop, a dignity which the promised reversion of a family living leads him to think not at all beyond his reach. He accordingly considers it a duty that he owes to his cloth to cast her off, and does so, but finds the remedy worse than the disease, for his mind loses its balance, and from the highest of High Churchmen he becomes at once an unbeliever, throws up his curacy, quarrels with his family, comes to London to endeavour to live by his pen, fails, and would die in a miserable lodging, only that the authoress prefers a pleasant to a miserable ending to her tale. His deliverance, of course, is effected by his discarded lady love; but even after marriage she has a world of difficulty in persuading him to share a fortune that has very unexpectedly fallen to her share. How all this is brought about, and what have been the careers of the elder Thornleighs, we leave the authoress to tell, as also the thousand and one difficulties, great and small, that spring from the influence which the riches and talents of Mrs. Marshland's command, and to which, in spite of themselves, the very genteel and very prejudiced church-going clique of Elmsly are obliged to bow. As a Dissenter, they regard her as a very pariah, but as the Lady of the Manor house, and the mother of a beautiful and well dowered daughter, she is in demand among scheming mammas, who wish for a rich wife for a favourite son, and one such at last carries off the prize, by forgetting that his grandfather was a Dean, and forsaking his study for the Church for a seat in a counting house, which in time leads to a partnership. He does not carry his abandonment of his just views quite so far as the ex-Curate, but he and his wife come to the very convenient arrangement of sometimes going to Church and sometimes to chapel, so that each mother-in-law may flatter herself that she had made a convert. From this outline it will be seen that the book has a variety of incident, which will please very different classes of readers.

OBITUARY.

Vice-Admiral Robert Deans died at Cheltenham on the 15th July in his 75th year. He entered the Navy in January, 1804, and after serving at Leith and on the Lisbon and Mediterranean stations, under Admirals Thornborough, Lord Collingwood, and Sir C. Cotton, was acting Lieutenant of the Cherokee, and was severely wounded in an attack upon some galliots on the coast of Norway in 1811. In 1812 he commanded a division of seamen landed to co-operate with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. He commanded the Childers on the coast of Portugal during the civil war in 1832, and was senior officer of a small squadron in the Douro during the struggle between Pedro and Miguel. He obtained Post rank June 28, 1838; became Rear-Admiral on retired list Sept. 10, 1857; and Vice-Admiral Feb. 9, 1864.

Vice-Admiral William Hillyar died at Homme Lodge, Ross, Herefordshire, on the 11th July, aged 79. He entered the Navy in Dec., 1795, and co-operated with the Austrian army on the northern shores of Italy. He was Midshipman of the Niger in the expedition to Egypt in 1801, and served in her boats bombarding a large Greek ship in the Mediterranean, and was promoted by Lord Nelson, Aug. 27, 1803, to the vacancy caused by the death of Lieut. Jones, and as he had but just attained his 15th year his lordship further obtained an Order in Council to confirm this mark of extraordinary favour. He was Lieutenant of the Caledonia at the surrender of Genoa, was made commander Aug. 27, 1814, and posted Jan. 20, 1836. In 1840 and 1841 he served in the Southampton, 50, at the Cape of Good Hope; became Rear-Admiral on the reserved list March 19, 1857, and Vice-Admiral Sept. 24, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward Smyth Mercer, of the 94th Foot, died at Umballa, of Cholera. He entered the service March, 1861, and became Lieut., June, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Parry Yale, formerly of the 32nd Foot, died on June 6, at Gorphwysfa, aged 77. He served in the Peninsula, and received the war medal with one clasp for Albuera.

Lieutenant-General Benjamin Robertson Hitchins, of the Madras Infantry, died on July 13, at Upper Norwood, aged 75.

Major-General George Henry Swinley, of the Royal Artillery, and Inspector-General of Artillery in Bengal, died on May 31, at Simla. He entered the service, June, 1823, became Lieut., Sept., 1827; Capt., June, 1838; Major, April, 1846; Lieut-Col., June, 1854; Col., June, 1857; and Major-Gen., Dec, 1865. He served in Cachar, during the Burmese war, in 1824-25 (medal.) In command of a troop of Horse Artillery during the Sutleg campaign of 1845-46, including the battles

of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major, medal and two clasps.) Commanded the Artillery with Sir Hugh Wheelers force during the Punjab campaign of 1848-46 (mentioned in despatches, medal).

Captain George Selby died on the 23rd June, at Belle Vue, near Alnwick. This officer entered the Navy, Jan. 6, 1804, as third class volunteer, on board the Cerberus, 32. On the night of Jan. 2 1807, he assisted in the boats and was extolled for his unsurpassed bravery at the cutting-out of two of the enemy's vessels, under a most tremendous fire from the batteries, near Pearl Rock, Martinique. Mr. Selby, in July, 1808, removed to the Leviathan, and aided, in Oct., 1809, in causing the self-destruction, off Cape Cette, of the French ships-of-the-line Robuste and Lion. On May 20, 1811, he was confirmed a Lieut. In the Boyne he shared, Feb. 13, 1814, in Sir E. Pellew's rencontre with the French Toulon fleet, and under the enemy's batteries, with the Romulus, 74. Mr. Selby returned home from the East Indies in the Wellesley in June, 1816, and was since on half-pay. His commission bears date June 29, 1864.

Dr. Duirs, Inspector-General of Naval Hospitals, died at Port Royal, on Saturday, June 9, of yellow fever. The deceased officer, who had received Sir Gilbert Blane's medal and the Order of the Medjidie of the 5th class, was assistant-surgeon of the Rodney, 19, during the great Russian war, and from May, 1857, to the close of 1860 was surgeon of the Boscawen, 70, at the Cape of Good Hope. From Jan. 1861, to Nov. 1864, he was successively in the Princess Royal, Revenge, and Marborough; was surgeon and medical storekeeper at Plymouth Hospital from Nov., 1864; since which time he had served at Jamaica.

Colonel Blagrave died on June 21, aged 86.

Commissary-General John Drake, on half-pay, the senior officer of the Commissariat Department, died on June 24, at 27 Park Village East, Regent's Park, aged 84. He attained his rank, August, 1833, and received the war medal with two clasps for Corunna and Busaco.

Captain Henry Charles Bainbridge, of the Bombay Staff Corps, died on June 1, on his passage to England. He entered the service Jan., 1848: became Lieut. August, 1852; and Captain, Feb., 1861.

Lieutenant Andrew George Saunders, of the 84th Regiment, died on June 21, at Colchester, aged 23. He entered the service, Nov. 1, 1864; and became Lieut. April, 1865.

Paymaster Henry Allen Gosset, of the 75th Regiment, died on June

23, at the Palace of Westminster, aged 26. He received the appointment May, 1863.

Ridingmaster James Augustus Dixon, of the 3rd Hussars, died on June 14, at Hounslow Barracks, aged 44. He received the appointment Sept., 1855. He served the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842 (medal), including the forcing of the Khyber Pass. Served the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah (severely wounded), and Sobraon (wounded), (medal and two clasps). Served also the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the affair at Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, action of Sadoolapore (wounded), and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal and two clasps).

Colonel Edward Conran, 4th West India Regiment, died June 17, in London. He became Quartermaster, Dec., 1842; Ensign, Oct., 1845; Lieut., Nov., 1847; Capt., Feb., 1853; Major, May, 1855; Lieut.-Col., April, 1862; and Col., April, 1867. He commanded the expeditionary force employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan, in April and May, 1861; and he also suppressed the disturbances in the Northern district, for which he received the approbation of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief. Had the pension for distinguished services.

Major Henry Smyth, formerly of the 39th Foot, died on July 4, at Royal Heath Villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight, aged 91.

Captain Alexander William Bradfield Caldecott, of the 103rd Foot, was killed by a tiger, June 2, at Sepree, Central India. He entered the service, Jan., 1857; became Lieut., July, 1859; and Capt., Nov., 1866. He was engaged in suppressing the mutiny of the 62nd and 69th Bengal, N.I., and Horse Artillery at Mooltan on Aug. 31, 1858 (medal).

Captain Alexander Thompson Munroe, late Barrack-master at Quebec, died June 21, at Stada Cona Villa, Parsonstown.

Rear-Admiral Herbert Schomberg, eldest son of the late Admiral Schomberg, died at Clifton, Brighton, on the 5th July, in his 64th year. He entered the Navy in 1817. After being employed on the coast of North America, in the Channel, in the West Indies, for four years, in the suppression of piracy, he was promoted to Lieut., Sept. 11, 1827. He was next employed in the Mediterranean, again on the North America and West India station, at the Cape of Good Hope and China stations, and was promoted to Com., June 8, 1841, for his services at the capture of the Bogue Forts. He was promoted Jan. 8, 1851, from the Cormorant. 6, at the recommendation of Rear-Admiral Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief on the south-east coast of America, for his gallantry in maintaining the honour of the British flag, and in suppressing the infamous slave trade, for which he also received the personal thanks of Lord Palmerston. He became retired Rear-Admiral, March 20, 1867.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals George Taylor, M.D., died on May 8, on board the steamer Natal, six days after leaving the Mauritius. He entered the service, May, 1834; became Surg., May, 1845; Surg-Major, Jan., 1855; and Deputy Inspector-Gen., Dec., 1858. He had received the 5th Class of the Order of the Mejidie.

Colonel John Home Purves, half-pay, unattached, Equerry to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, died on July 2, at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, from the effects of an accident on May 9. He entered the service, Nov., 1833; became Capt., July, 1831; Major, Nov., 1851; Lieut-Col., Aug., 1851; and Col., Nov., 1862; he retired on half-pay, May, 1847.

Captain John Bouryan Broadley, late of the 17th Lancers, died on June 29, at Filey.

Captain George Singer, of the Dorset Militia, died on June 28, at Stour Provost, near Gillingham, Dorset, aged 48.

Captain Richard Knowles Barnes, on half-pay, Royal Marines, died recently. He entered the service, March, 1810; became Lieut., June, 1828; Capt., April, 1838; and retired on half-pay, Nov., 1840.

Captain William O'Brien, of the Royal Artillery, died on May 12, at Galle. He entered the service, Dec., 1856; became Lieut., April, 1858; and Capt., June, 1865. He served in the Indian mutiny (medal).

Lieutenant-General James Eckford, C.B., of the Bengal Infantry, died on July 2, at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 81.

Lieutenant Edmund Spry Tritton, of the 97th Foot, died on May 11, at Mean Meer, Punjab. He entered the service, April, 1853; became Lieut., Nov., 1855, and had the brevet rank of Capt. in India.

Ridingmaaster John Clark, of the 4th Hussars, died on June 19, at York Barracks, aged 53. He received his commission, Sept., 1857.

Captain W. Anderton, late of the 1st Life Guards, died on July 1, at Burwains, Colne, Lancashire, aged 71.

Captain Nathaniel Story, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, died on July 6, at Derby, aged 78.

Captain Morgan Crofton Molesworth, of the Royal Engineers, died July 10, at Rugby, aged 30. He entered the service, Feb., 1855; became Lieut., April, 1855, and Capt., April, 1862.

Lieutenant the Hon. Evelyn John Hewitt, of the Royal Artillery, died on July 4, at Cecil House, Wimbledon. He entered the service, Dec., 1861.

Colonel Hamilton Fleming, on retired full pay, Royal Marine, died on July 12, at Cheltenham. He entered the service, March, 1828; became Lieut., April, 1836; Capt. Aug. 1845: Lieut.-Col. Oct., 1855; and Col., July, 1859.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Hardy Forbes Clarke, on retired full pay, 53rd Foot, died July 11, at Walworth. He entered the service, Nov., 1824: became Lieut., May, 1826: Capt., Sept., 1843; Major, June, 1854; and Lieut.-Col., Nov., 1857. He served with the 47th Regiment in the first Burmese war; with the 53rd on the Sutlej (medal), and was present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon. Had also the Punjab medal.

Captain Thomas Donaldson, of the 3rd Hussars, died July 13, at Hounslow, of severe injuries, caused by his horse falling with him, aged 31, He entered the service, July, 1859; became Lieut. Sept. 1862; and Capt., Sept., 1865.

Captain J. P. Macdougall, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, and D.L. and J.P. for Surrey, died July 15, at Fir Grove, North Brixton.

Captain William Ralph Round, of the Nizam's Army, died on May 17, at Hyderabad, aged 38.

Lieutenant Henry Williams Dicken, of the Royal Artillery, died on July 11, at Exeter, aged 28. He entered the service, May, 1857.

Surgeon Cornelius Clark Rutherford of the 18th Hussars, died on May 14, at Wellington, India, aged 35. He entered the service, May, 1852, and became Surg,, Dec., 1859. He served in the Crimean campaign from Nov. 15, 1854, with the 62nd Regiment at the siege of Sebastopol, and with the 2nd Dragoons at the battle on the Tchernaya (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). Served in the expedition in the North of China in 1860, in medical charge of one of the General Hospital ships, and was present at the taking of the Taku Forts (medal).

Deputy Superintendent of Stores Robert Alexander T. Walker died

on July 2, at Ordnance House, Dover, aged 50. He attained his rank, Nov., 1864.

Paymaster Edwin Griffiths, on half-pay of a depot battalion, died 6th July, at Nottingham place, Regent's Park. He entered the service as Ensign, Jan., 1813; became Lieut., Nov., 1813; Paymaster, Jan., 1833; Hon. Major, Jan., 1860, and retired on half-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col., April, 1864. He served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in the Peninsula. Served also in the American war, including the capture of Washington, battle before Baltimore, the several operations on the coast, the several attacks upon the enemy's lines before New Orleans, and taking of Fort Bowyer. In the batteries on the banks of the Mississippi at the blowing up of a man-of-war schooner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A general order has been promulgated for the information of the army, by command of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, communicating to the troops, who have at various times been employed on duty during the visit of the Sultan, and who have been reviewed by him, the expressions of His Imperial Majesty's admiration of their general efficiency and martial bearing.

The 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, under the command of Col. Airey, C.B., and the 2nd battalion Scots Fuselier Guards, under the command of Col. Stephenson, C.B., were inspected on Saturday by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in Hyde Park. The battalions were formed into a brigade under the command of Col. Bathe, Scots Fuselier Guards, and were drawn up in line, in review order, opposite Grosvenor Gate, to receive the Commander-in-Chief, at 10 a.m. His Royal Highness, accompanied by his staff, arrived on the ground at the hour appointed, and was received with a royal salute.

He rode down the line and inspected the men, after which he took up his position at the saluting post. The battalions marched past in slow time in open column of companies, and afterwards in quick time by grand divisions. They were then formed into line of contiguous column at quarter distance, and marched past in that order. After this the brigade formed line, and the Acting Major of the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards put the battalion through the manual and platoon exercise. The Acting Major of the 2nd battalion Scots Fusilier Guards then put them through the bayonet exercise, after which the line retired.

Skirmishers were then thrown out, and the evolutions of a firing field day were performed. The review lasted about two hours and at its conclusion his Royal Highness expressed himself entirely satisfied with the appearance and steadiness of troops under arms, and with the creditable manner in which the different manœuvres had been performed. The battalions were then marched to their respective barracks and dismissed. The ground was kept by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards and a party of the 2d battalion Grenadier Guards.

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to July 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc., Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves., Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad., Staff-com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hullowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Commander W. H. Pym, 1860, W. Coast of Africa
Aurora, 35. sc. Capt. A. F. R. de Horsey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee.
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol 39, Commodore G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and West Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-rom. Maquay, 1855, China
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia. 31, —— Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget.
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc, pad., 2, Lieut.-com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22. Capt. R. Lambert, C.B., 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour, 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, Pacific
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc., Com. De Whal, 1860, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean

Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness
Cygnet, 5, sc., Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Daphne, 4, Com. G. L. Sullivan, 1862, Devonport.
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymondt 1858, Channel service
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. Thompson, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan. 81, sc., Com. J. W. Tarleton, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, ordered home
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. M. L. S. Peile, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, voyage to India
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Com. William H. Blake 1860, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. H. Short, 1858 North America and West Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshnrst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. R. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Moriarty, C.B , particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Morice, 1859, China
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Haughty, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Singleton, 1858, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly, Lakes of Canada
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-com. Thain, 1863, ordered home
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

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Aboukir, 86, sc., Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp. Ship, Mast.-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves., Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves., Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad., Staff-com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hullowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Commander W. H. Pym, 1860, W. Coast of Africa
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. de Horsey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol 39, Commodore G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and West Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-rom. Maquay, 1855, China
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
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Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
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Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour, 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
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Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
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Constance, 39, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean

Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness
Cygnet, 5, sc., Com. Hon. H. W. Chetwynd, 1862, North America and West Indies
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Daphne, 4, Com. G. L. Sullivan, 1862, Devonport.
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymondt 1858, Channel service
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. Thompson, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan. 81, sc., Com. J. W. Tarleton, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
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Enterprise, 4, sc'. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, ordered home
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. M. L. S. Peile, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, voyage to India
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Com. William H. Blake 1860, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. H. Short, 1858 North America and West Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and West Indies
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshurst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. R. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Moriarty, C.B , particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Morice, 1859, China
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Haughty, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Singleton, 1858, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly, Lakes of Canada
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Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport

Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport
Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com. Keppel, 1859, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard Southampton.
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3, Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Plymouth
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland West Coast of Africa
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, survey Coast of Scotland
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Liverpool, 35, sc., Capt. J. Seccombe Coast of Ireland
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Greenock
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Portland
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Devonport
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865, troop service.
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Magnet, gunboat, Lieut.-com. G. B. Goolden, 1854, Sheerness
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, 6, Capt. J. Simpson, 1865, store service
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlycott, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commodore A. P. V. Robinson, 1861, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut.-com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J. Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, Devonport
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, Deptford
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, Mediterranean
Octavia, Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B. 1854, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864, Portsmouth
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. Garforth, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, Devonport
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Princess Royal, 78, sc., Vice Adm. G, St. V. King, C.B., Capt. W. G. Jones, 1861, ordered home
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir

Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Ranger, 5. sc. Com. W. A. Gambier, 1865, Coast of Africa
Rattler, 17, sc., Com. J. T. Swann, 1864, China
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific
Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., China
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc., Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamander, 6, st. ves, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, ordered home
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. passage to China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Scylla, 21, sc. Capt. R. W. Courtenay, 1859, ordered home
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop serice.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Com. Caldwell, C.B., Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc., Lieut.-com. B. W. Rox, 1858, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, ordered home
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher; Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Burney, 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, Woolwich
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. J. P. Parry 1863, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sutlej, 35, sc., Vice-Adml. Hon. J. Denman, C.B., Capt. T. P. Coode. 1852, ordered home
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Torch, 5, sc., Capt. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, pad., 3, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier 1857, Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. Hon, V. A. Montague, 1860, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. Forsyth 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt.

H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth

Victory, 12, Adml. Sir T. Pasley, Bart., G.C B., Capt. Hon. F.Egerton, 1855 Portsmouth

Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, passage to Australia

Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope

Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po

Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich

Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth

Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique ordered home

Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Woolwich

Weazel, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China

Wellesley, 17, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham

Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness

Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen

Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean

Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies

Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861 Portsmouth

Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific

Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861, China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th July, 1867, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Curragh
6th do.—Cahir
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Newbridge
2nd do—Dublin
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—York
5th Lancers—Bengal, Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Colchester.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Dublin
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Newbridge
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 5, 7, 18, 20, 21, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 4.
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Dublin, 2 and 3.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 22.
Do.—Curragh, 6 and 8
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Tower
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birr
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Belfast
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Japan, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland, Weymouth
14th do. (1st bat.)—Cork
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Aldershot
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Curragh
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (1st bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ordered home Chatham
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Stirling
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
28th do.—Mullingar
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do.—Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Enniskillen
40th do.—Devonport
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do —Bengal, Stirling
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Dublin
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Dover
52nd do.—Dublin
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot
57th do.—New Zealand, on passage home Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cork
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Glasgow
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Aldershot
66th do.—Jersey
67th do.—Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Dublin
70th do.—Aldershot
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Aldershot
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Limerick
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Weedon
82nd do —Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do —Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Curragh
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport (detained at Cape of Good Hope)
87th do.—Gibraltar, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.— Curragh
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.- Bombay, Colchester
97th do.- Portsmouth
98th do.—Portsmouth
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do.—Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shorncliff
106th do.—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Wincheste
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & China
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do —Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, July 1.

Retired Commander Edward F Roberts has been allowed to assume the rank of Retired captain, and Lieut. R Chambers has been promoted to the rank of Retired Commander, under her Majesty's Orders in Council of 1st August, 1860, 9th July, 1864, and 24th March, 1866.

ADMIRALTY, July 3

J K Martyn, Esq., to be retired Capt. in Her Majesty's Fleet, under Order in Council of 26th June, 1867. V G Roberts, Esq., to be Staff Capt. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned officers have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, with the seniority of 1st July, 1867: G Biddlecombe, Esq., C B.; W T Wheeler, Esq.; C T A Noddall, Esq.: R Stokes, Esq., W T Mainprise, Esq.; H Paul, Esq.; J R Aylen, Esq.; R C Allen, Esq.; G J Hodges, Esq.; F R Sturdee, Esq.: T C Pullen, Esq.; G H K Bower, Esq., C.B.; F H May, Esq.

ADMIRALTY, July 8.

A Hamilton, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 1st July.

ADMIRALTY, July 9.

Lieut. Sir L Loraine, Bart., has this day been promoted to be a Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, July 16.

Mr. C A Walmsley has this day been promoted to the rank of First Class Assist. Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 20th June, 1867.

The Rev. C J Corfe, B.A., has this day been appointed a Chap. in Her Majesty's fleet.

ADMIRALTY, July 18.

Lieut. W R Kennedy has this day been promoted to a Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—C P Coles to the Excellent (additional), for service in the Royal Sovereign.

Commanders—P R Sharpe to the Waterwitch, commissioned; H M'Clintock Alexander to the Cumberland (additional), for service at Naval Barracks. J P J Parry to the Speedwell (commissioned)

Lieutenants—A E Denny to the Duncan, Henry N Alleyne to the Revenge (additional), for temporary service; G A Ellis to the Lee; F W B Jones to the Royal George; E Wickham to the Waterwitch; J M Morris to the Royal Adelaide; H S T Chowne to the Irresistible (additional), for temporary service; W W Poynder to the St. Vincent; E Rooke to the Prince Consort; W C Karslake to the Wivern.

Staff-Commander—Charles R P Forbes to the Formidable.

Masters—W F Roe to the Indus, for service in the Rattlesnake; H Sugden to the Viper; Erasmus C Roberts to the Waterwitch.

Sub-Lieutenants—H L Veitch to the Waterwitch; R F Orton to the Daphe; C C Wood to the Bellerophon; A W Hamilton, L A Beaumont, and R F Warde to the Victoria and Albert.

Second Master—B E W Gwynne to the Jumna.

Midshipmen—E J V Pritchard to the Viper; B C Stewart to the Daphne; L H Elliot and Wm L Morrison to the Lord Clyde.

Naval Cadet (nominated)—G H Miller.

Surgeons—J Caldwell to the Britannia; R C Scott to the Victory (additional.)

Paymasters—T H C Gray to the Revenge; J Lewis to the Irresis-

tible; G M Long to the Duncan—all for service on shore; Edward F Moresby to the President; W F Alexander to Achilles; Thomas S Heywood to Frederick William; T O Joynson to the Daphne; C A Thorne to the Royal George.

Assistant-Surgeons—Dr. Thos Fulton to the St. George; Stephen Sweetnam to the Ganges, for the Liberty; Denis M'Carthy to the Waterwitch; J Algin to the Viper; A G Bain to the Serapis.

Assistant Paymaster in Charge—R J H Tucker to the Waterwitch.

Assistant Paymaster—Wm A Stevens to the Malabar; David Acheson to the Minotaur.

Clerk—T F Harrison to the St. Vincent.

Chief Engineers—J Mather to the Antelope; J H Hewlett to the Indus (additional) for charge of the machinery of the Penelope.

Engineers—J Heffernan to the Waterwitch; I B Liddell to the Donegal; Edward Agnew to the Crocodile; J B Grant, R C Oldknow, C Platt, and C A Statford to the Rodney.

First class Assistant-Engineers—W E Blackburn to the Rodney; W M Haddow and A Stewart (B) to the Waterwitch.

Second class Assist. Engineers W J Prasten to the Crocodile; C Jackman to the Rodney.

COAST GUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting Commander—S F Douglas to Whitby, vice Tufnell.

Commander G Robinson to be Inspecting Com. at Youghal, vice T D Williams, whose period of service has expired.

REMOVALS.

Inspecting Commander—R G Tufnell from Whitby to Whitstable vice Johnstone, period of service expired.

Chief Officers (2nd class)—J N Munday from 39 Tower to Bangor, N.W.; T Webb from Camber to 39 Tower; R Wallack from Clacton Wash to Westgate; H Evans from 2 Battery, Deal, to Fishergate.

ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, July 8.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Col.-Com. S N Lowder, C.B., to be deputy adjt.-gen. of the Corps, vice Major-Gen. G C Langley, whose period of service on the Staff has expired; July 1.

ADMIRALTY, July 10.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Col. Second Com. W F Foote to be col.-com vice Lowder appointed Deputy Adjt.-Gen.; July 1. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. P C Penrose, C.B., to be Col. Second Com., vice Foot; July 1. Capt. J Elliott to be lieut.-col., vice Penrose; July 1. First Lieut. W H Speer to be capt., vice Elliott; July 1. Secd. Lieut. W Tankerville Allen to be first lieut., vice Speer, July 1.

ADMIRALTY, July 13.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The following named gentlemen have been appointed Second Lieutenants:—J B Leefe, June 22. W H Poë, June 22; H E Robbins, June 22; G H Cooke, June 22; F M Faulkner, June 22; George Gillman, June 22; C G Gordon, June 22; H B Woods, June 22.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following Commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25.

3rd Regt. Hussars—Lieut. G V C Napier, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., vice W W Clarke, who exchanges; June 26. Troop Serg.-Major G Matthews, from the 19th Hussars, to be quart.-master, vice Woods, transferred to the Cavalry Depot; June 26.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. E Bradley has been permitted to resign his Commission; June 26. Assist Surg. J Wilson, M.B, from the 3rd Foot, to be assist. surg., vice W H Yates, promoted on the Staff, June 26. Staff Assist. Surg. J R Gaussen, M.B, appointed to the Staff; June 26.

Royal Engineers — Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. W W H Greathed, C.B., to be lieut.-col., vice Sim, who retires upon full pay; July 1. Sec. Capt. R N Dawson to be capt., vice Pratt, removed to the Supernumerary List; May 3. Sec. Capt. F S Stanton to be capt., vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Greathed, C.B., July 1. Sec. Capt. C E Webber, from the Supernumerary List, to be sec. capt., vice Dawson May 3. Lieut G S Hills to be sec. capt., vice Stanton; July 1.

The undermentioned Officers, employed in the Public Works Department, India, to be placed on the Seconded List, from the dates of their respective appointments in such Department, but they will not be succeeded in the Corps, viz.:—Capt. G N Kelsall, Capt. C J Darrah, Sec. Capt. G Swetenham, Lieut. N G Sturt, Lieut. W J Engledue, Lieut. G L, B Simmons, Lieut. W J Carralle Lieut. G H L Pole, Lieut C Bowen, Lieut. G G C Bigsby, Lieut. J M Morgan, Lieut. A L Buckle, Lieut E Harvey, Lieut. A C Smith, Lieut. K C Pye, Lieut. R R E Brockman, Lieut. W A J Wallace, Lieut. M T Sale, Lieut. T T Wilans, Lieut. W de W Abney, Lieut R A Livesay, Lieut. F Firebrace, M W Rogers, Lieut R A Sargeaunt, Lieut. G A L A Whitmore, Lieut. A E Dümmler, Lieut C S Beauchamp, Lieut. W Osborn, Lieut. L F Boileau, Lieut. C E Pridden, Lieut. A W Baird, Lieut. J Hill, Lieut. W G Ross; Lieut T H Holdich, Lieut. F S Shepherd, Lieut. W H Haydon, Lieut. J G Hall, Lieut. H H Cole, Lieut. H C Reynolds, Lieut. H C Macdiarmid, Lieut. J N Manwaring, Lieut. W S S Bisset, Lieut. W H Coaker, Lieut J F Dorward

3rd Regiment of Foot—Lieut. C J Hamilton to be capt. by purchase, vice J S Gordon who retires; June 26. Ens. W R A Haly to be lieut., by purchase, vice Hamilton; June 26. R A Hickson, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Haly; June 26. Staff Assist.-Surg W Crisp to be assist.-surg., vice J Wilson, M.B., appointed to the Royal Artillery; June 26.

6th Foot—Gent. Cadet E G Keppell, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Wood, transferred to the 44th Foot; June 26.

20th Foot—Lieut. W W Clark, from the 3rd Hussars, to be lieut., vice G V C Napier, who exchanges; June 26. Ensign J H Ford to be lieut., by purchase, vice R Fraser, who retires; June 26. H T Macleod, gent, to be ens. by purchase vice Ford; June 26.

23rd Foot—Lieut. J H Tulloch to be capt., without purchase, vice G W H Bussell deceased; April 29 Ensign C N Teed to be lieut., without purchase, vice Tulloch; April 29.

24th Foot—Serg. J H Banks, from the 17th Lancers, to be ens., without purchase, vice E J O'H Browne, whose appointment has been cancelled; June 26, C S L Wilkinson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice A P Oelrichs, who retires; June 26.

43rd Foot—A C Seymour, gent,

to be ens., by purchase, vice Macqueen promoted by purchase into the 75th Foot; June 26.

56th Foot—Lieut. E J W Laing from the 1st West India Regiment, to be lieut., vice Stewart, who exchanges; June 26.

59th Foot—Staff Surg. W C Roe to be surg., vice Surg. Major R McWharrie, M.D., who retires upon half pay; June 26.

75th Foot—Ensign D R Macqueen, from the 43rd Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, vice A F Twyford who retires; June 26.

79th Foot—Ensign H T Macleod from the 20th Foot, to be ensign, vice Annesley promoted; June 26.

1st West India Regiment—Lieut. D J G Stewart, from the 56th Foot, to be lieut., vice Laing, who exchanges; June 26.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff Surg. T Blatherwick, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be staff surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st of April; June 4.

Staff Assist.-Surg. W F Cullen to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg. Major J Burk who retires upon half pay; June 26. Staff Assist. Surg. W C Roe to be staff surg.; June 26.

Assist.-Surg. W Temple, C.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be Staff assist.-surg., vice W F Cullen promoted on the Staff; June 26.

HALF PAY.

Capt. and Brevet-Col. Walter Campbell, from half pay unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be major, without purchase; June 26.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. G Sim, retired full pay, Royal Engineers, to be col., the rank being honorary only; July 1.

Staff Surgeon-Major J Burke, who retires upon half pay, to have the rank of deputy inspector-gen. of Hospitals: June 26.

Surg.-Major R McWharrie, MD, who retires upon half pay, late of 59th Foot, to have the honorary rank of deputy inspector gen. of Hospitals; June 26.

The undermentioned officers of Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut.-col., to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal arrant of the 3rd February, 1866, viz:—Lieut.-Col. C T Franklin, C.B; Lieut.-Col. A C Hawkins; June 1. Lieut.-Col. A V Falls; June 9. Lieut.-Col. A P S Green; June 20. Lieut.-Col. E A Williams, C.B; June 21.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet-Col. Walter Campbell, half pay, late 7th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the provisions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th Feb., 1861; June 26.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 28.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign J T Skinner, from the 18th Foot, acting deputy assist.-commissary gen., to be deputy assist. commissary gen.; June 8.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy-Assistant Supers. of Stores—Ens. W Drage, from the 17th Foot; June 28. Ensign C D Durnford, from the 63rd Foot; June 28. Gent. Cadet G L Campbell; June 28. Gent. Cadet J F Beatson; June 28.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Royal London Militia—Thomas H Scarborough to be supernumerary lieut; June 19.

3rd or Royal Westminster Light Infantry Regiment of Middlesex Militia—T Thompson to be lieut., vice Unwin promoted; June 13. W G Margetts, Capt. 39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be lieut., vice the Hon. G H Cadogan (now Lord Chelsea), promoted; June 13

4th or Royal South Middlesex Regiment of Militia—Lieut. E W Gilbert to be capt., vice Mortimer, resigned; May 29.

Royal Radnor Militia—Lieut. E Williams to be capt.; June 1.

1st Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia—Lieut T W Lemmon to be capt., vice Cazalet promoted.

MEMORANDA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Lieuts. T Barkworth and E J Pearson in the 2nd Regiment of Royal Surrey Militia.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Capt. W Chaytor in the 1st Durham Militia.

WAR OFFICE PALL MALL, June 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. E O Pearse returning from the adjutancy of the Royal Anglesy Militia with the hon. rank of major.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

4th or Duke of Lancaster Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—E H Woodcock, gent., to be lieut., vice Betham, resigned; June 21.

Queen's Own Regiment of Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. W Dowdeswell to be capt., vice Berrington, resigned; June 21. Lieut. G E Martin to be capt., vice Taylor resigned; June 21. Cor. H F Dowdeswell to be lieut., vice Martin promoted; June 21.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 25.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—J F Plomley to be assist.-surg., vice Sankey resigned; June 19.

4th Durham Artillery Volunteer Corps—R Oldham to be capt., vice Spence resigned; May 18. J T Belk to be sec. lieut., vice Casebourne, promoted; May 18. J E Holmes to be sec. lieut., vice Cackett resigned; May 18. S Gourley to be assist.-surg., vice Oldham resigned; May 18.

3rd Durham Rifle Volunteer Corps—T W Graham to be ensign vice Peacock promoted; May 22.

12th Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D M Rose, gent, to be ensign; June 22.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. Henry T Lamb to be capt.; June 13. G C Cooper to be assist.-surg.; June 13

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J H Adams to be lieut., vice Sone resigned; June 13.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—C J Stebbing to be ensign, vice Le Gros deceased; June 13.

39th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Mitchell to be ensign, vice Vine promoted; June 13.

6th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Tatlock to be lieut; June 10. W A Dickson to be ens. vice Tatlock promoted; June 10. W M Weaver, gent., to be ens.; June 15.

8th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W A Provis, gent, to be assist.-surg., vice Mayer deceased; June 10.

26th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign F Render to be lieut., vice Cuncliffe, resigned; June 10. Isaac Story, jun., gent., to be ens., vice Render promoted; June 13.

27th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—B Prescott, gent, to be ensign, vice Hopps deceased; April 20.

2nd Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—W H Eldridge to be ens.; May 30.

14th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W C Cazalet to be capt., vice G H Cazalet resigned; June 15. T Wood, gent, to be ens.; June 15.

15th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Oldham, gent., to be lieut., vice J Madocks, resigned; May 29. H Smith, gent, to be ens., vice Robert Alder, resigned; May 29.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—G S Chatterton, gent., to be ens., vice C White resigned; June 11.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, June 28.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

15th Glamorganshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. F C Purchase to be lieut., vice Thomas deceased; June 10.

15th Hants Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G Mason to be capt; June 24. Ensign T S Cave to be lieut., vice Mason, promoted; June 24.

4th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps —W M Tufnell to be capt., vice Meggy, resigned; June 19. F Chancellor to be capt.; June 20.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of Capt. W M Tufnell bearing the title of capt.-commandant of the 4th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Cambridgeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W M Fawcett to be lieut., vice Chater resigned; June 19. P J Johnson to be ens., vice Fawcett, promoted; June 19.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Capt. W V Fox to be major, vice Watkin resigned (retaining his commission as capt. in the 32nd Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps;) May 25.

22nd Cheshire Volunteer Corps —W C Cheshire to be ensign, vice C Cheshire promoted; June 10.

28th Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G C Mattinson to be capt., vice Watkin resigned; May 25. Ensign W H Clarke to be lieut., vice Mattinson promoted; May 25. T B Hollinworth, gent., to be ensign, vice Clarke promoted; May 25.

1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—J F Dickson, Esq., to be major (retaining his commission as capt., in the 1st Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps): June 25. F Sandeman, Esq., to be major (retaining his commission as capt. in the 4th Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps); June 25.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—W Pearce, Esq., to be capt.; May 23.

1st Inverness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. J H Hendrie to be capt., vice Mackintosh, promoted; June 18.

1st Administrative Battalion of Norfolk Rifle Volunteers—F W Abram to be hon. assist. quartermaster; June 18. The Rev. J Murray, B.A, to be hon. chap. June 18.

1st Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—F H Gurney to be lieut., vice Caley deceased; June 22.

8th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W H Haden to be ensign, vice Emery promoted.

7th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W H Haden to be lieut., vice Sanders resigned; June 21.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. J R Ingram to be major, vice Kirk resigned; June 12. Lieut. J E Hill to be capt., vice Ingram promoted; June 12. Lieut. J Emmett to be capt., vice W H Emmett deceased; June 12. Ensign J H Wheelwright to be lieut., vice Baldwin resigned; June 12. Ens. J E Champney to be lieut., vice Hill promoted; June 12. Ensign E J Smith to be lieut., vice Clay resigned: June 12. Ens. B W Jackson to be lieut., vice J Emmett promoted; June 12.

4th East Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps — F Jackson, Esq., to be first lieut.; June 12. J D Dawson, Esq., to be first lieut., June 12. G Eaton to be sec. lieut., vice Pettingell, resigned; June 12.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps — D C Lumsden, Esq., to be ens., vice Saner promoted; May 31.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, July 2.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Ensign W H Christie, from 106th Foot, acting deputy assist.-commissary gen. to be deputy assist. commissary gen.; June 10.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores, J C Angell to be assist. super. of Stores; July 2. Deputy Assist. Super. of Stores, C Ralph, to be assist. super. of Stores; July 2. Deputy Assist.-Super of Stores H Blackmore, to be assist.-super. of Stores; July 2.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 5.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. Sir H C Pelley, Bart, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be lieut, by purchase, vice Paulet, who exchanges, receiving the difference; July 6.

Royal Horse Guards—T Edw. Case, gent., to be cor. by purchase vice R D Steuart-Grossett-Muirhead promoted; July 6.

4th Hussars—Staff Surg. D S Smith to be surg., vice T Ligertgood, M.D., appointed to the 8th Hussars; July 6.

5th Lancers—A Herdman, gent, to be cornet by purchase, vice Dickenson transferred to the 20th Foot; July 6.

8th Hussars—Surg. T Ligertwood, M.D., from the 4th Hussars, to be surg., vice J H Llewlyn deceased; July 6.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A H Graham to be col., vice Sir D E Wood, K.C B., promoted; July 6. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J M Adye, C.B, to be col. vice Cockburn retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F A Campbell, from the Supernumerary List, to be col., vice Irving, C.B., retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H P Goodenough to be col., vice Elliot retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G B Shakespear to be col., vice Munday retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. R H Crofton to be col., vice Paynter, C.B., retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H L Gardiner to be col., vice Gardner retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet R P Radcliffe to be col., vice Christie retired upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. T Knox, vice Dennis retired upon full pay; July 6. To be Lieut.-Cols.:—Lieut. Col. R K Freeth, from the Supernumerary List, vice Brevet Col. Graham; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major J F E Travers, vice Brevet Col. Adye, C.B.; July 6. Capt and Brevet Col. the Hon. E T Gage, C.B., vice Brevet Col. Goodenough July 6. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. G Barstowe, vice Brevet Col. Shakespear; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major G Leslie, vice Brevet Col. Crofton; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major J E Thring, vice Brevet Col. Gardiner; July 6. Captain and Brevet Major H L F Greville, vice Brevet Col. Radcliffe; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major H Bent, vice Brevet Col. Knox; July 6. To be Captains:—Sec. Capt. M E C Stocker, vice Brevet Major Travers: July 6. Sec. Capt. J L Clarke, vice Brevet Col. Gage, C.B.; July 6. Second Capt. H Thornhill, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Barstowe; July 6 Sec. Capt. A T G Pearce, vice Brevet Major Leslie; July 6. Sec. Capt. T P Carey, vice Brevet Major Thring; July 6. Sec. Capt. G J Shakerley, vice Brevet Major Greville; July 6. Sec. Capt. H J Anderson, vice Brevet Major Bent; July 6. To be Second Captains:—Lieut. J C Smyth-Windham, vice Stocker; July 6. Lieut. W B R Hall, vice Clarke; July 6. Lieut. W T Budgen, vice Thornhill; July 6. Lieut. E Broadrick, vice Pearse; July 6. Lieut. E H Thurlow, vice Carey; July 6. Lieut. the Hon. A Stewart, vice Shakerly; July 6. Lieut W W Murdock, vice Alderson; July 6. Staff Assist Surg. C E M Shaw to be assist. surg.. vice E T Palmer, who exchanges; July 6.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. A P G Ross to be col,, vice R Mould, C.B, who retires upon full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col E Ogle to be col., vice E T Ford, who retires on full pay; July 6. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C McCausland to be col., vice A Beatty, who

retires upon full pay; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major T A L Murray to be lieut. col., vice Brev. Col. Ross; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major W L Morrison, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col. July 6. Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. A C Cooke, C.B., on the Supernumerary List, to be lieut. col.; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major T Inglis to be lieut. col., vice Brevet Col. Ogle; July 6. Captain and Brevet Major B H Martindale, on the Supernumerary List, to be lieut. col.; July 6. Captain and Brevet Major C S Hutchinson, on the Seconded List, to be lieut.-col; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major H Wray to be lieut. col., vice McCausland; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major C Pasley, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major J Stokes, on the Seconded List, to be lieut. col.; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major A Clarke, on the Seconded List, to be lieut.-col.; July 6. Captain and Brevet Major J Y Moggridge to be lieut.-col., vice Brevet Col. J W Gossett, who retires on full pay; July 6. Second Capt. E O Hewitt to be capt., vice Brevet Major Murray; July 6. Second Capt. and Brevet Major F Mould to be capt., vice Brevet Major Inglis; July 6. Sec. Capt. C P Carey to be capt., vice Brevet Major Wray; July 6. Sec. Capt. and Brevet Major W B Gosset to be capt., vice Brevet Major Moggridge; July 6. Lieut. G Blunt to be sec. capt., vice Hewett: July 6. Lieut. C E Luard to be sec. capt., vice Brevet Major Mould; July 6. Lieut. B Brine to be sec. capt., vice Carey; July 6. Lieut. A C Hamilton to be sec. capt., vice Brever Major Gossett; July 6

Military Train—Staff Assistant Surg. J R Kehoe to be assist surg. vice F H Macfadin, promoted on the Staff; July 6.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut.-Col. A C M'Barnet, from half pay, late 79th Foot, to be capt. and lieut.-col., vice Brevet Col. A H L Fox, who retires upon temporary half pay; Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. A C H D Pennant to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice A C M'Barnet, who retires. Ens. and Lieut. J and H F H Hudson to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. A C H D Pennant; July 6. H E R Langford to be ensign and lieut., by purchase, vice Hudson; July 6.

2nd Regiment of Foot—G E Faulkner, gent, to be ensign, by purchase, vice E Watson, who retires; July 6.

14th Foot—Lieut. J Anderson to be capt., without purchase, vice D R Barnes, who has been seconded; July 6. Ensign J Hosack to be lieut., without purchase, vice Anderson; July 6. Gent. Cadet R J Hope-Edwards, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice F F Rudman, transferred to the 41st Foot; July 6.

16th Foot—Major M Fanning, from half pay late 27th Foot, to be major, vice C C Grant, who retires upon temporary half pay; July 6. Capt. J W Helyar to be major by purchase, vice M Fanning who retires; July 6. Lieut. L B A Poynter to be capt. by purchase, vice Helyar; July 6. Ens. E Tarleton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Poynter; July 6.

20th Foot—Lieut. F Brodie, from the 71st Foot, to be lieut., vice Bury, who exchanges; July 6. Cor. E S N Dickenson, from the 5th Lancers, to be ens., vice Rudman, transferred to the 38th Foot; July 6. Gent. Cadet W F Nutall, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice H T Macleod, transferred to the 79th Foot; July 6.

38th Foot—Lieut. W U Miller to be capt. by purchase, vice A Pagan, who retires; July 6. Ens. T G Cuthel to be lieut., by purchase, vice Miller: July 6. Ens. W F Rudman, from the 20th Foot, to be ensign, vice Cuthell; July 6.

41st Foot—Ensign W H Mortimer to be lieut., without purchase vice E E Hughes, deceased; June 18. Ensign F F Rudman, from

the 14th Foot, to be ensign, vice Mortimer; July 6.

54th Foot—Lieut. J Chute to be capt., without purchase, vice L K Edwards deceased; June 14.

56th Foot—Capt. J J P Fox, from the 61st Foot, to be capt., vice Bradley who exchanges; July 6.

60th Foot—Lieut J O Young to be capt., without purchase, vice James K Watson, seconded, having been appointed a District Inspector of Musketry; July 6. Ens. L Bradford to be lieut., without purchase, vice Young; July 6. Serg.-Major W F Henry, from a Depot Battalion, to be quart.-master, vice R Duncan deceased; July 6.

61st Foot—Capt. H Bradley, from the 56th Foot, to be capt., vice Fox who exchanges; July 6.

63rd Foot—The second Christian name of Ensign Jones is Whitworth, and not Welworth, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 7th June, 1867.

65th Foot—Capt. F B Bulkeley to be major by purchase, vice J Paul who retires; July 6. Lieut. G Pennefather to be capt, by purchase, vice Bulkeley; July 6. Ens. J H G Holroyd to be lieut. by purchase, vice Pennefather; July 6.

66th Foot—Ensign Ernest S Garratt to be lieut. by purchase, vice J H de R Lynch, who retires; July 6. Gilford G Baker-Cresswell, gent, to be ens. by purchase, vice Garratt; July 6.

71st Foot—Lieut. C D Bury, from the 20th Foot, to be lieut., vice Brodie, who exchanges; July 6.

77th Foot—Gent. Cadet H D Hutchinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, vice A L Heming deceased: July 6.

105th Foot—Gent. Cadet F G Mildmay, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice R G Newbolt promoted; July 6.

106th Foot—Gent. Cadet M R Kittoe, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Harington, transferred to the 104th Foot; July 6.

107th Foot—Gent. Cadet H W Allen, from the Royal Military College to be ens., vice W Fred. Cavaye, promoted; July 6.

3rd West India Regiment—The Christian names of Ens. Field are George Edward Cook.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant-Surg. F H Macfadin, from the Military Train, to be staff-surg., vice D S Smith, appointed to the 4th Hussars; July 6.

Assist.-Surg. E T Palmer, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff assist.-surg., vice C E M Shaw, who exchanges; July 6.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J Bruce, from half pay, late 18th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners in Western Australia, to be lieut.-col., without purchase; July 6.

Lieut. R K Barrow, from the 27th Foot, to be capt., without purchase; July 6.

BREVET.

Colonel Sir D E Wood, K.C.B., from the Royal Artillery, to be major-gen., vice A Tulloch, C.B. retired upon full pay; July 6.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. C A Edwards, C.B., Inspecting Field officer of a Recruiting District, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while employed as Inspector-Gen. of Recruiting; July 6.

Hon. Ens. and Assist. Commis. C Christian, Bombay Establishment, to have the hon. rank of Lieut.; July 6.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Major-Gen. A Shirley, who resigns his commission:—Brevet Col. J Armstrong, C.B., from Major, half pay late Cape Mounted Rifles, to be major-gen.; July 6. Capt. and Brevet Major W G Andrews, Royal Artillery, to be lieut.-col.; July 6. Capt. W B Saunders, Royal Artillery, to be major; July 6.

The undermentioned officers on the Retired Full Pay List of the Royal Artillery, to have a step of honorary rank as follows, viz:—

To be Lieut.-Gen: Major-Gen. A Tulloch, C.B.; July 6.

To be Major-Generals:—Col. C V Cockburn; July 6. Colonel A Irving, C.B.; July 6. Col. W H Elliott; July 6. Colonel P Henry Mundy; July 6. Col. David W Paynter, C.B.; July 6. Col. W B Gardner; July 6. Colonel H P Christies; July 6. Colonel J B Dennis; July 6.

The undermentioned officers on the Retired Full Pay List of the Royal Engineers, to have a step of hon. rank as follows, viz:—

To be Major-Generals:—Col. T R Mould, C.B.; July 6. Col. E T Ford; July 6. Col. A Beatty; July 6. Brevet Col. J W Gosset; July 6.

MEMORANDUM.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. E L Blosse, half pay unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb., 1861; July 6.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 2.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Major J Hamilton to be lieut.-col., vice Campbell, resigned; May 31. Capt. J R Howison Craufurd to be maj., vice Hamilton, promoted; May 31. Lieutenant E A Hunter to be capt., vice Crauford, promoted; May 31. Cornet F T R Kennedy to be lieut., vice Hunter, promoted; May 31.

2nd Derbyshire Militia—H B Boyle (commonly called Viscount Boyle) to be lieut. (Supernumerary) vice Bidwell, resigned; June 27.

4th or Duke of Lancaster's Own (Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—T M Reid, gent., to be lieut., vice H E Butler, resigned; June 21.

MEMORANDA.

In consideration of Lieut.-col. G J Campbell's long service, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of his being permitted to retain his rank and wear his uniform.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commission held by Lieut. F A Bretherton in the 4th (or Duke of Lancaster's Own Light Infantry) Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia; June 20.

South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry—W H Foster, gent., to be cornet, vice Leighton, resigned; June 28.

Dorset Regiment of Militia—E C Gundry, gent., to be lieut., vice Willmott, promoted; June 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 5.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Lanarkshire Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. W Allan Woddrop to be capt.; June 26. The Hon. W S D Home to be capt.; June 27. S M Lockhart, Esq., to be lieut, vice Woddrop, promoted; June 26. J Stevenson, Esq., to be lieut.; June 27.

Royal Perthshire Rifle Regiment of Militia—G G Sandeman, gent., to be lieut.; June 17.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 2.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers—Vincent F Tufnell, Esq., to be adjt., from June 11, vice Butler, resigned.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Ayrshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J Thomson to be second lieut.. vice Dickie, promoted; June 19.

3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—W H Bagster to be ens.; June 19. A N Laniel to be ens.; June 19.

3rd Forfarshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—W J Renny, Esq, to be second lieut., vice Davidson, resigned; June 29.

10th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. R Jobson to be capt.; June 28. Ensign J Easson, jun., to be lieut., vice Jobson, promoted; June 29. J Robertson, gent., to be lieut.; June 29.

14th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W Anderson to be

capt.; June 29. Ensign J Don to be lieut., vice Anderson, promoted June 29. J A Stewart, gent., to be ens, vice Don, promoted; June 29.

MEMORANDA.

Adjt. E Levett, of the 3rd Administrative Battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain; June 27.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain Guild bearing the title of Captain-Commandant of the 10th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Capt. Macdonald bearing the title of Capt.-Commandant of the 14th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

1st Administrative Battalion of Hants Rifle Volunteers—Capt. F J P Marx to be Major; June 28.

39th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—S Prall, M.D., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Keddell, resigned; June 22.

16th Renfrewshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Stark to be ens., vice McFarlane, promoted; June 26.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Volunteers—G A Cayley to be ensign; June 26.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 5.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Middlesex Engineer Volunteer Corps—Capt. A Ransome to be major, vice Wright, resigned; June 24. First Lieut. J Holdford Dobson to be capt., vice Ransome, promoted; June 24.

13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign H F Church to be lieut., vice Fletcher, promoted; June 17. T Gill to be ensign, vice Church, promoted; June 17.

26th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign J W Jones to be lieut., vice Bentley, resigned; June 13.

37th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—G D Thane to be assist.-surg.; June 26.

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—R Sutherland to be maj., vice Campbell, promoted; July 1.

7th Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W Malcolm to be captain, vice Sutherland, resigned; July 1. Ensign J Hunter to be lieut., vice Malcolm, promoted; July 1.

2nd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Allan, junior, gent., to be capt., vice Kirkwood, resigned; July 1. Ensign J Begg to be lieut., vice Finlay, resigned; July 1.

10th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J W Allan to be captain, vice Pakenham, resigned; July 1.

1st Sussex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First-Lieut. T Lainson to be capt., vice Solomons, deceased; June 26. First Lieut. W H Mason to be capt., vice Baily, resigned; June 26. Second Lieut. E Beves to be first lieut., vice Lainson, promoted; June 26. H N Goulty to be second lieut., vice Beves, promoted; June 26. M R E Brandreth to be second lieut.; June 26.

17th Sussex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Taylor to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Smith, resigned; May 20.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W E Warden to be lieut., vice Buckley, promoted; June 29. Ensign F B Goodman to be lieut.; June 29. J H Mule, gent., to be ens., vice Westwood, resigned; June 29.

The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 14th ultimo:—

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—Major Archibald Campbell to be lieut.-col., vice Stewart, resigned; May 31.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut. M W Ommanney to be second captain, vice W O'Brien, deceased; May 13. Lieut. F F

Barham has been permitted to resign his commission; July 10. Quarter-master-Sergeant T Gibson to be quartermaster, vice Wm Cairns, retired upon half pay; July 10. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieutenants, commissions to bear date July 10:—W W M Smith, vice H. A. Tracy, promoted; H Crofton, vice F B Roberts, promoted; H Barron, vice W Strahan, promoted; F C Symonds, vice E D Elliott, promoted; F A Yorke, vice C E Delofosse, promoted; F R Ditmas, vice F W Ward, promoted; W P Blandy, vice W Freeth, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps; H B Hellard, vice F W Major, transferred to the Bombay Staff Corps; K Stephenson, vice P. Sanderson, seconded; W G Knox, vice G. Boyd, resigned; E Buckle, vice G B B Hobart, promoted; F H Eardley-Wilmot, vice H F Gibb, promoted; E B Evans, vice H L Armstrong, promoted; G Morton Stevens, vice A M Bonar, promoted; E L Bevir, vice P H Greig, promoted; F M E Wibart, vice W. H Sandham, promoted; E O Hay, vice H J F Shea, promoted; R Bonnor-Maurice, vice C Cowie, seconded.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Capt. J G Jervois to be lieut.-col., vice J R Mann, removed to the Seconded List, on appointment as Director of Roads and Surveyor-General, Jamaica; July 10. Scnd. Capt. R Grant to be capt., vice Jervois; July 10. Lieut. C Crawford to be second capt., vice Grant; July 10. The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts., with temporary rank—commissions to bear date July 10:—F Rola de Wolski, R M Barklie, C Henry M Kensington, W G Morris, Henry Denison, W H James, J H Thurburn, W H Johnstone, M Henry Gregeon, H H Settle.

BREVET.

Quartermaster W Cairns, retired half pay, Royal Artillery (since deceased), to have the hon. rank of Capt.; April 1.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 12.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut. A W F Greville-Nugent to be capt., by purchase, vice the Hon. H Wyndham, who retires; July 13. Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A W B T S Roden, Earl of Hillsborough, to be lieut., by purchase vice G Nugent; July 13. James Alexander, Earl of Caledon, to be cornet and sub-lieut., by purchase, vice the Earl of Hillsborough; July 13.

5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet W T Cavendish to be lieut., by purchase, vice E Barden, who retires; July 13. G A J C Whyte, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cavendish; July 13.

3rd Hussars — Sergeant-Major W G Matthews, from the Cavalry Depôt Staff, to be riding master vice J A Dixon, deceased; July 13.

5th Lancers—Capt. P C Browne from half pay, late 1st Dragoon Guards, to be capt., vice Charles E Wyatt, who retires upon temporary half pay, receiving the difference between the former and the present regulation value of his commission; July 13.

7th Hussars—Capt. F Garforth to be major, by purchase, vice Brevet-Col. A F Steele, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference between the former and present regulation value of his commission; July 13. Lieut. F M Drew to be capt, by purchase, vice Garforth; July 13. Cornet G M Porter to be lieut, by purchase, vice Drew; July 13. Cort. Lord M T De la Poer Beresford, from the 12th Lancers, to be cort., vice Porter; July 13.

10th Hussars—Major the Hon. F B Pakenham, from half pay unattached, to be major, vice A H Cass, who exchanges to temporary half pay, receiving the difference between Cavalry and Infantry; July 13. Capt. J Fife to be maj., by purchase, vice the Hon. F B Pakenham, who retires; July 13 Lieut. E A Wood to be capt., by purchase, vice Fife; July 13. Cor. E S Watson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wood; July 13. H A

Coventry, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Watson; July 13.

Grenadier Guards—Ensign and Lieut. F. Hambleton Custance to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice W Duberly, who retires; July 13. Lieut. J J H Johnston, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice Custance; July 13.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ens. F Coningham to be lieut., by purchase, vice G W D Kempson, who retires; July 13. C P Hare, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Coningham; July 13.

5th Foot—Ens. F R Carleton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wollaton Bingham, who retires; July 13. J S Cramsie, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Carleton; July 13.

6th Foot—Lieut. G W Morland to be capt., by purchase, vice J H Stirke, who retires; July 13. Ens. G de Courcy Morton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Morland; July 13. Lieut. R Stratford, from the 51st Foot, to be lieut., vice Crisp, who exchanges; July 14. Gent. Cadet P H Wallerstein, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Morton; July 13.

14th Foot—Dudley Raymond, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice G J S Ross, who retires; July 13.

16th Foot—R G Godson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice E Tarleton, promoted; July 13.

18th Foot—Gent. Cadet J T Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice J T Skinner, appointed Deputy-Assist. Commissary-Gen. July 13.

33rd Foot—Ens. W A D Eden to be lieut., without purchase, vice G F Arthur, deceased; May 20. Ens. E Nesbittt to be lieut., by purchase, vice W A D Eden, whose promotion, by purchase, on May 29, has been cancelled; July 13. Gent. Cadet J W N Bower, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice Nesbitt; July 13.

45th Foot—J S Smith, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice C G M Gunn, who retires; July 13.

51st Foot—Lieut. A S Crisp, from the 6th Foot, to be lieut., vice Stratford, who exchanges; July 14.

63rd Foot—Gent. Cadet R W Studdy, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice C D Durnford, appointed Deputy Assist. Superintendent of Stores; July 13.

67th Foot—J L Popham, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice C R Prideaux Brune, transferred to the Rifle Brigade; July 13.

76th Foot—Lieut. G D Cookson to be adjt., vice lieut. E Le Breton Butler, who resigns the appointment; May 14.

84th Foot—Ens. Sir E A Waller, Bart., to be lieut., without purchase vice A B Saunders, deceased; June 22. Gent. Cadet G Osborne Smith, from the Royal Military College to be ens., without purchase, vice Sir E A Waller, Bart.; July 13.

91st Foot—Capt. and Brevet-Major W T Goldsworthy has been permitted to receive the portion of the former difference between cavalry and infantry, to which he was entitled on exchanging from 8th Hussars; July 13. Ensign C J Thorburn to be lieut, by purchase, vice W O Wade, who retires; July 13. A D Fordyce, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Thorburn; July 13.

Rifle Brigade—Ens. H Henry Mitchell to be lieut., by purchase, vice J J H Johnstone, transferred, by purchase, to the Grenadier Guards; July 13. Ensign C R P Brune, from the 67th Foot, to be ens., vice Mitchell; July 13.

4th West India Regiment—Ens. T J A Airey has been permitted to resign his commission; July 13.

RECRUITING DISTRICT.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. R Budd, from the 14th Foot, to be inspecting field officer, vice Brev. Col. Edwards, C.B., appointed Inspector-Gen. of Recruiting; July 13.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. J W C Williams, Royal Marine Artillery, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be col., under the provisions of the Order in Council of 13th Nov., 1851; June 20.

Lieut. J Scott, Deputy Assist.-Commissary, Bombay Commissariat Department, to have the honorary rank of Captain; July 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Major H McManus Sall, half pay, late 22nd Foot, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of 15th Feb., 1861; July 13.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal North Gloucestershire Regiment of Militia—A Cator, gent., to be lieut., vice Cockerell, promoted; July 5.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry—Major H de Burgh to be lieut.-col; June 28. Cornet Francis de Burgh to be lieut.; June 28.

Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. J Anderson to be capt., vice Clayton, deceased; June 24. Cornet G H S Story to be lieut., vice Anderson, promoted; June 24. John Straker, gent., to be cornet, vice Story, promoted; June 24.

West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet W H Richards to be lieut., vice H B Patton, promoted; June 29.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the commissions held by Capts. R Hackett and S L Tomkins and Lients. O P Baldwin and W F Rae in the 7th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia; July 2.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 12.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

2nd Somerset Regiment of Militia—H C Wortington, Esq., late Captain 67th Foot, to be adjt., from the 21st Feb., vice Macpherson, resigned; March 14.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia—Capt. Sir Charles B G Sawle, Bart., to be major, vice Allen, resigned: July 6.

5th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—W H W Archer, gent., to be lieut., vice Lynch, resigned; June 25.

Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Kirkcudbrightshire Militia—Lieut. B T Gaskoin Anderson to be capt., vice Dougal, resigned; July 10.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

4th Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. D Chapel to be capt., vice Thomson, resigned; July 4. Ensign J J Anderson to be lieut., vice Chapel, promoted; July 4. J H Finlayson, gent., to be ens., vice Anderson, promoted; July 4.

1st Administrative Battalion of Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteers—Major R W Pigeon to be lieut.-col. (retaining his commission as Major in the 2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps); July 5. Capt. J H Dowling to be major (retaining his commission as Capt. in the 1st Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps); July 5.

MEMORANDUM.

The 1st and 2nd Gloucestershire Engineer Volunteer Corps; have been united in an Administrative Battalion, and the same has been numbered as the 1st in the Engineer Force of the county of Gloucester.

5th Kirkcudbrightshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—James Rae to be ens.; July 5. The Rev. W MacFarlane to be hon. chap.; July 5. A D Barrie to be hon. assist.-surg.; July 5.

7th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H E Murly, Esq., to

be capt., vice Hopkins, resigned; June 29.

15th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H E Murly, Esq., to be capt., vice Hopkins, resigned; June 29.

15th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ensign W E Wood to be lieut., vice Cochrane, promoted; April 27. C E Firmstone to be ensign, vice Wood, promoted; April 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 12.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

10th Gloucestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. C R Pottinger to be lieut., vice Allen, promoted; July 7. G Packwood, gent., to be ens., vice Pottinger, promoted; July 7.

3rd Herefordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J J Wynniatt, Esq., to be capt.; July 2.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Suffolk Rifle Volunteers—John B Hart, gent., to be hon. assist.-quartermaster; July 2.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—W W. Gwillim to be hon. quartermaster; July 8.

10th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. N Merridew to be capt.; July 9. Ens. J Wright Hassall to be lieut, vice Merridew, promoted; July 9.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of Captain J Machen bearing the title of Capt.-Com. of the 10th Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 19.

3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet J F L MacFarlane, from the 12th Lancers, to be cornet, vice G. R Hodgson, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

4th Hussars, to be lieut., vice Birkett, who exchanges; Quartermaster M. Carey, from the 8th Hussars, to be quartermaster, vice Kelley, who exchanges; Serjeant Major F Moore to be riding-mast., vice J Clark, deceased.

5th Lancers—Lieut. R Chambers, from the 8th Hussars, to be lieut, vice Andrew, who exchanges

7th Hussars—Ensign C L W Reade, from the 60th Foot, to be cornet, vice J R B Bennett, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

8th Hussars—Lieut. W Birkett, from the 4th Hussars, to be lieut., vice Maitland, who exchanges; Lieut. H P Andrew, from the 5th Lancers, to be lieut., vice Chambers, who exchanges; Quartermaster J W Kelly, from the 4th Hussars, to be quartermaster, vice Carey, who exchanges.

12th Lancers—W H Pawson, gent., to be cornet by purchase, vice Lord M T de la Poer Beresford transferred to the 7th Hussars.

14th Hussars—Ens. J O Toller, from the 6th Foot, to be cornet, vice Lord W de la Poer Beresford, transferred to the 9th Lancers.

Royal Artillery—the name of the Lieut. to whose vacancy Cadet G W Knox was appointed is C Boyd, not G Boyd, as stated in the *Gazette* of 9th inst. Surg. W P Ward, having completed 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. major under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1 1867; Assist.-Surg. A F Preston, M.B., from the 27th Foot, to be assist.-surg., vice G Bouachier, placed upon half-pay.

5th Foot—Capt. A H Southey, from the 87th Foot, to be capt., vice G W F D Smith, who exchanges.

6th Foot—J O Toller, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice E G Keppel, transferred to the 74th Foot.

10th Foot—Lieut. J Carr to be capt. without purchase, vice S E Orr, seconded, on appointment as District Inspector of Musketry.

14th Foot—Gent. Cadet R J Morrison, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice J Hossack, promoted.

17th Foot—Gent. Cadet F G Lacon, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice T W Drage, who retires, on

appointment as Deputy Assist.-Superintendent of Stores.

18th Foot—Lieut. A C Manners from the 57th Foot, to be lieut., vice Bicknell, who exchanges.

46th Foot—S R Rawlinson, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice R G Home, who retires.

55th Foot—Ens. T Drew to be lieut. without purchase, vice R Patch, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Gent. Cadet J. N. Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, vice Drew.

56th Foot—Staff Assist.-surg. P W Stafford to be assist.-Surg., vice J W Longhead, who exchanges.

57th Foot—Lieut. H D Bicknell from the 18th Foot, to be lieut. vice Manners, who exchanges.

60th Foot—Capt. A Lewis, from half pay, late 60th Foot, to be capt.

65th Foot—Lieut. A. Tabuteau to be capt. by purchase, vice F G Frith, who retires; Ensign J L Dickin to be lieut., by purchase, vice Tabuteau; C A Fillingham, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Dickin.

74th Foot—Ens. E J Hamilton to be lieut. without purchase, vice F N Woodall, who has been seconded; Ens. E G Keppel, from the 6th Foot, to be ens., vice the Hon. B M St. John, who retires.

78th Foot—Ens. T à B Sargent to be lieut. by purchase, vice R L Dalglish, who retires; J Dodd, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Sargent.

85th Foot—Ens. E H G Ravenhill to be lieut. by purchase, vice N H Hodgson, who retires; Gent. Cadet W P Stevenson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Ravenhill; Lieut. A Jebb to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut. Davidson, who resigns the apppointment.

87th Foot—Captain G W F D Smith, from the 5th Foot, to be capt., vice Southey who exchanges.

90th Foot—Ensign W F Wilson to be lieut., by purchase, vice J F Haig, who retires; Gent. Cadet J H Laye, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. by purchase, vice Wilson.

96th Foot—Capt. J Briggs to be major by purchase, vice J M Cuppage, who retires; Lieut. W G Mackie to be capt. by purchase, vice Briggs; Ensign J C O'Neal to be lieut., by purchase, vice Mackie.

100th Foot—Ens. H H Prior to be lieut., by purchase, vice G P Lowry, who retires; Gent. Cadet W Wellman, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Prior.

103rd Foot—Ensign G J Hare to be lieut., vice J H Wyllie, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

107th Foot—Ens. J Abercrombie to be lieut., vice G W Beresford, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign R P W Hill to be lieut., vice F W Nicolay, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Ensign L L Spottiswoode to be lieut., vice J L N Willis, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Rifle Brigade—Surg. J E Scott, M.D., having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1.

1st West India Regiment—Maj. J S F Fowke, from half pay, late 54th Foot, to be major, vice T B Hutton, who retires upon temporary half pay; Capt. W W W Johnstone to be major by purchase vice Fowkes, who retires; Lieut. H W Thompson, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be capt. by purchase, vice Johnson.

2nd West India Regiment—Serjt.-Major T Talbot, from a Depot Battalion, to be ensign without purchase, vice I St. J Hartford., promoted.

3rd West India Regiment; R Elphinstone, gent., to be ensign by purchase, vice Boddam.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Serjt.-Major D M'Kartney to be quartermaster, vice A B Cook, who retires upon half pay.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Com. Gen. R Uniacke to be Deputy Com.-Gen., vice Bovell

placed on the retired list; Deputy Assist.-Com.-Gen. R H Dundee to be assist.-com.-gen., vice Uniacke.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist. Surg. J W Longhead, from the 56th Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice P W Stafford, who exchanges.

STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. G W T Rich, C.B., half pay, late 71st Foot, to be deputy quartermaster gen., at Malta, vice Brevet Col. Robertson, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire; Major and Brevet Col. G J Wolseley, half pay, late 90th Foot, to be deputy quartermaster gen. in North America, vice Brev. Col. D. Lysons, C.B., whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire.

UNATTACHED.

The commission of Captain J Hopkins, Bengal Unattached List, to be antedated from Feb. 13, 1866, to Oct. 19, 1865.

BREVET.

Quartermaster A B Cook, half pay, late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to have the honorary rank of Capt.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 19.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

Royal Anglesey Militia—C Keyworth, Esq., late Capt. 52nd Foot, to be adjt., from May 13, 1867, vice Pearse, retired.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

6th Cambridgeshire—Lieut. G S Hall to be capt., vice Calthrop, resigned; Ens. W J Evans to be lieut., vice Hall, promoted; C Bidwell to be ens., vice Evans, promoted.

Midlothian Yeomanry — Lieut. Sir D Wedderburn, Bart., to be capt., vice Lord H J D M Scott, resigned.

West Essex Yeomanry—H M Trollope to be cornet, vice Leslie, resigned.

2nd Hampshire Artillery—H B Goold, to be hon. assist. surg.

Lanarkshire Yeomanry—Lieut. T D Findlay to be capt.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery—J G Reid to be second lieut.; vice R P Lamond, resigned.

1st Lanarkshire Administrative Battalion—J M Mackenzie, late Capt. 57th Lanarkshire, to be major; J Steel, late Hon. Assist.-Surg 57th Lanarkshire, to be assist.-surg.

31st Lanarkshire—D B McLeod to be lieut., vice J Murray, resigned.

94th—A Smith, Esq., to be capt., vice J Gillespie, resigned.

103rd—R E S Harinton, Esq., late Capt. Rifle Brigade, to be capt.; R Morris to be ens.

7th Oxfordshire—J H Croft, Esq., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice Nunn, resigned.

1st Tower Hamlets Artillery—Maj. J W Marsh to be lieut.-col.; W Wigginton to be capt.; A Ager to be capt.; H Middleton to be first lieut.; E J Scott to be first lieut.; J C Arlidge to be second lieut.; Assist.-Surg. S K Ellison to be surg.; E Venman to be hon. quartermaster: G Hockaday to be hon. assist.-quartermaster.

17th Wiltshire—Lieut. E B Merriman to be capt., vice T B Merriman, deceased; Ensign H Cooper to be lieut., vice Merriman promoted.

7th Lancashire Militia—J T Hey, gent., to be lieut., vice Walker, promoted.

1st Lancashire Light Horse—E Holt, gent., to be cornet, vice Bouch, deceased.

1st Lancashire Artillery—Sec. Lieut. H A Tobias to be first lieut. vice Gibson, resigned: E J Bury, gent., to be second lieut., vice Gibson, resigned; E J Bury, gent., to be second lieut., vice Tobias, promoted.

4th—First Lieut. W Marriott to be capt., vice Wrigley, resigned; First Lieut. R Haigh to be capt., vice Duckworth, resigned.

21st—J S Oliver, gent., to be second lieut.. vice Simpson, promoted.

7th Lancashire—J Henderson, Esq., to be capt.

2nd Manchester—G W Denman,

gent., to be ens.; J W W Robinson, gent., to be ens.

88th Lancashire—Ens. W Brindle to be lieut.

Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry—Major Sir M W Ridley, Bart., to be lieut.-col., vice Bell, resigned; Capt. B Burrell to be major, vice Ridley, promoted; Lieut. W L Anderson to be be capt., vice Burrell, promoted; Cornet G A Fenwick to be lieut., vice Anderson, promoted; W James, gent., to be cornet, vice Fenwick, promoted.

2nd Northumberland—Rev. H C Barker to be hon. chap., vice Hudson, resigned.

MEMORANDUM.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut.-Col. M Bell in the Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry and in consideration of his long service to approve of his retaining his rank and wearing his uniform.

4th East Riding of Yorkshire—A Wright, Esq, to be second lieut. vice J D Dawson, promoted.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Devonshire Administrative Brigade Artillery—Assist.-Surg. S N Elliot to be surg., vice Reid, resigned: W Bazeley to be assist.-surg., vice Elliot, promoted.

3rd Devon Artillery—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. R B Sullock, instead of Tullock (as stated in the War Office letter of June 1, 1860, addressed to the late Lord-Lieutenant) as Hon. Assist.-Surg., and of his commission bearing date May 22, 1860.

1st Lincolnshire Light Horse—The Right Hon. C M W A Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, to be capt.

13th Aberdeenshire — J Hutcheon, jun., gent., to be ens., vice Tait, resigned.

21st—A D Keith, gent., to be lieut., vice Farquharson, resigned.

1st Cumberland — W Carrick, jun., to be ensign, vice Wright, resigned.

4th Kincardineshire Artillery—J Brown to be second lieut.

7th Lancashire Militia—Lieut. W O Walker to be capt.

9th Essex—J A Dearlove to be hon. quartermaster.

3rd City of London — W H Bagster to be ens.; A N Daniel to be ens.

1st Shropshire Artillery—The Hon. G R C Hill to be capt: Sir H G Harnage, Bart., to be capt.; R W D Harley to be first lieut., vice Dean, deceased.

9th Suffolk—Ens. S A Goodwyn to be lieut., vice Girling, resigned.

Ayrshire—The following appointment is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 2nd ins.:—1st Artillery—J Thomas to be second lieut., vice Dickie, promoted.

COLBURN'S
UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE
AND
NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

No. CCCCLXVI.—SEPTEMBER, 1867.

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LONDON:
HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
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COLBURN'S

UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE GAMBIA

On the West Coast of Africa, and their Administration by GOVERNOR D'ARCY.

By the REV. R. C. JENKINS, M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb., Author of "The Life and Times of Cardinal Julian."

Our West African Colonies—whose very names chill the English heart with the memories of gallant lives sacrificed in a deadly climate, and in the defence of possessions of very doubtful utility—are probably for this very reason, among the least known, though among the nearest of our many dependencies. The history of almost every life which has been spent in the conflicts and amid the fevers of this fatal scene might be told in the single line which conveys so touchingly the life-long martyrdom of La Pia,

"Siena mi fe', disfecemi Maremma,"

and we are too ready to dismiss the subject from our minds as rapidly as the poet turned away from the remembrance of so hopeless a sorrow. Yet it may well be imagined that civil and military services carried on in settlements where a few of our enterprising countrymen are scattered through districts densely peopled by several distinct races, constantly engaged in bitter religious and political hostilities, present instances of wise administration and heroic action, which would scarcely pale before the most known and rewarded achievements of the same services in more favoured lands. The increased mortality of the African colonies, leaves indeed fewer witnesses of events which are worthy of record, and offers fewer opportunities of pressing upon the Colonial Office the just claims of those whose services, had they been rendered under more fortunate circumstances would have earned their due measure of public recognition and reward. For this reason, a greater obligation seems to rest on the military historian and journalist, whenever the opportunity occurs, to present to the reader a faithful and authentic record of the affairs of Western Africa. And this obligation is greatly increased by the great difficulty which presents itself in obtaining that documentary evidence, which can alone throw light on a history, whose interest though more limited than that of most other colonies is perhaps for that very reason not unfreqently more concentrated and more intense. We propose, therefore, in the following pages to give an account of the recent campaigns on the Gambia, during the administration of Governor D'Arcy, of

whose history only a few unofficial fragments have as yet come before the eye of the public.

In order that the state and position of this early and not unimportant possession of the British Crown shonld be clearly understood, it will be necessary for us to give a hasty retrospect of the history of the Colony before it was entrusted to Colonel D'Arcy, and thus to enable the reader to compare its previous with its present state, and to derive from that comparison a just estimate of the results of its recent administration. The first organized settlement of the English, on the River Gambia, was that of James' Island, which was purchased (subject to a small tribute to the King of Barra,) and fortified in 1664, by Commodore Holmes. Taken by the French, whose rival forts at Albredah and Jereja, brought them into frequent hostility with the other European settlers, it was restored to the English at the peace of Ryswick. Again taken by the French in 1702, and in 1709, and again set free only to be pillaged by parties of our own nation it became one of the first centres of the slave-trade. But the rivalries between the English and French companies engaged in the African trade, produced so many complications and so much loss, that after vainly endeavouring first to establish articles of accommodation, and then of coalition, the merchants were compelled after the capture of James' Island, in 1702, to propose a treaty of neutrality with their more powerful neighbours. Since that period, from various causes, the French settlements on the Gambia have gradually declined, until by the recent exchange of their portion of the settlement of Albredah for Portendic, (1858,) the English have been left the sole European settlers, and the Island of St. Mary, on the south bank of the river, increased by a late cession of peninsular land, a portion of the kingdom of Combo,* constitutes the site of the capital (Bathurst) and the seat of government of the colony. On this island, a sand bank about five miles long by two broad, the town of Bathurst was built in the year 1816—"selected" (as a late traveller observes) "for proximity to mud, mangrove, miasma, and malaria,"† a description to whose truth its thickly peopled cemetery gives silent but most suggestive corroboration. In 1821 the settlements on the Gambia were made a dependency of Sierra Leone, since which period (in 1842) they acquired a separate government, which they enjoyed until the beginning of 1866, when in pursuance of the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons they were again placed under the government of Sierra Leone. By a treaty signed in 1826, the sovereignty of the north bank of the river to the extent of a mile inland, and reaching from a point further west than St. Mary's Island to the Jukarda Creek, consider-

* This was ceded by the King of Combo, to Major, (now Major-General) O'Connor, then governor of the Gambia, in return for his having punished the rebellious Marabouts of the town of Sabbagee.

† "Wanderings in West Africa," (1863.,) vol. i., p. 145.

ably eastward of James' Island, was ceded to the British by treaty, and the villages included within this district became thus to all intents and purposes a dependency of the British Crown. This is a point which must be clearly borne in mind, in order that the political and military incidents may be seen in their proper light.

Having thus glanced at the geographical and political position occupied by the English on the Gambia, it will be necessary to describe as briefly the tribes and sects, no less religiously than politically divided, which people the country, and occupy contiguous and almost alternate positions within the territory ceded to and under the rule of the British Crown.

The religion of Mahomet which about two centuries ago spread itself by the most successful course of proselytism from Morocco to the river Senegal, does not appear to have extended to the river Gambia, until a comparatively recent period. The Père Labat, and the earlier authorities generally, describe the inhabitants of the country from the Gambia to the western extremity of Guinea, as idolaters, excepting a peculiar sect, which may be called more properly atheists, having no idea whatever of religion, either true or false. But while the religion of Mahomet easily grafted itself upon the ancient idolatry of the country, it by no means appears to have produced anything more than a hybrid Mahometanism, retaining the worst features of both systems. Among the most fatal and distinctive of the features of Islamism thus introduced, was that violent and murderous propagandism, of which, at least the old idolatry was guiltless. The very life and soul of this propagandism was the priestly order of Marbouts, or Marabouts, an institution so extended in some instances as to include whole tribes, and so insidious in its influence as to draw into its meshes families and tribes of other races and of another belief, everywhere inspiring fear and distrust. Labat, after describing the modest and sedate exterior of the Marabouts, which is so well affected as to deceive the inexperienced observer, adds—"But when we remove the veil and penetrate into their private conduct and real sentiments, all is found to be outside and mere hypocrisy, dissimulation, avarice, cruelty, ingratitude, superstition, and ignorance. In vain do you look for any of the moral virtues among them—faith, honour, and a regard for their engagements they have no idea of. They are a set of Mahometan Pharisees, who look upon external virtue as the means and necessary instrument of secret fraud, drunkenness and every vice that can debase the human heart."*

It is obvious that a sect like this needs only the headship of a fanatical leader to make it at once the most aggressive as well as dangerous enemy that a civilised, and above all, a mercantile settlement could possibly encounter. Nor has its earlier character changed in the presence of a civilised community. The description of it given by Colonel D'Arcy, which receives a life-like illustration

* Labat, tome 1, c. 20.

from his picture of the career of the fanatic leader Mabah, presents us the same features—the only qualification being the strict affectation of temperance, which separates it in external appearance from the Pagan tribes, whose distinctive name among the Mahometans is accordingly "Soninkee," (a man addicted to strong drink), or when contrasted with Marabout (a priest), a Kaffir (unbeliever). But while the Marabouts had that reputation for temperance which they denied to the original tribes, these latter had from an early period held a doctrine on the sacredness of human life which the propagandists of the religion of Mahomet have never admitted. It is a singular fact, attested by Colonel D'Arcy, that all our controversies with these tribes have arisen out of questions of property and plunder, and not out of any outrages upon life; while during the Mahometan rule in Badiboo, human life was taken upon the slightest pretext, and a capricious despotism was substituted for the tribal government which obtains among the Soninkees.*

The reader cannot fail to observe here the singular coincidence between the conditions of the population of India and West Africa, in regard to its twofold character, and to admit that the difficulties of carrying on a European government in the presence, and often in the midst of the conflict of Paganism and Mahometanism, so fully appreciated in the one case, ought to be no less duly estimated in the other. But in more points than in its mixed population, West Africa presents the Indian difficulty in miniature, and the danger of forming too rapid a judgment of the complicated political questions, which the maintenance of a European power in either country must disclose from day to day, becomes apparent. By the dissolution of the African Company, the colonies in Western Africa were placed in that transition state through which India passed when the rule of that great Company which so long and so wisely carried on its government was removed, and the Imperial Government, no longer screened and protected from the responsibilities of so great a charge, was brought *vis-à-vis* with the tumultuous and conflicting populations and religions of the peninsula. We are so ready to confess the difficulties of an administration undertaken under such disadvantageous circumstances in the one case, that our refusal or neglect to do so in the other, can only be attributed to the fact that so little is known to the general public of the former history and present political state of West Africa, and that what is known of it is read through the distorted medium of the advocates of Mahometanism on the one side, and the equally indiscreet partisans of the idolatrous population on the other. The hasty impressions of travellers who have probably spent two or three days in Sierra Leone or Bathurst are accepted even by men of official

* It must be borne in mind that the tribes on the Gambia, the Mandingoes and Jouloffs or Oualoffs, the Foulahs and others, belong to a totally different race from those which on the coast of Guinea exhibit so horrible a depreciation of human life.

experience in England as political truths and axioms, and the most superficial observations, however paradoxical they may be, are permitted to form and direct the opinions even of those to whom the results of profound observation and official experience are continually accessible. The exigencies of the government of a community composed of such conflicting elements as those we have described, cannot but be sudden and perplexing to a European politician. All that the Home Government can do in such a case, viewing the scene at a great distance, and in great measure "through the spectacles of books," is to lay down general laws and principles, and to repose a generous confidence in those to whom the immediate authority is delegated. Its reply to a Governor seeking instructions, ought rather to be that of the wise Pope to his zealous Legate, who asked what he ought to do at a critical moment, "Fac bonum," than a code of rules, or a declaration of restraints and prohibitions, which leave no place for the discretion of the actual administrator, and would if carried out, disable him from doing what might be best under the circumstances, if it did not even compel him to do what would be absolutely inexpedient.

With these preliminary remarks, we approach the history of more recent events in West Africa, and bring our reader to the year 1859, when the government of the colony of Bathurst was entrusted to Colonel D'Arcy. After a long service in India and in the West Indies, which, while it gave him the snows of age, yet left him with all the vigour of youth, this distinguished officer arrived at Bathurst in the August of that year, and found on assuming the government, that the colony was in a state of severe depression, arising from the ravages of yellow fever, and so prevailing a reputation of unhealthiness as to paralyse trade, and to check all mercantile enterprise. Colonel D'Arcy, regarding the work before him as one of peace and progress, opened it naturally with measures of the most stringent character for restoring the health of this small community, already decimated by this chronic plague of a tropical coast. The success of these measures enabled him to propose and carry in the following year an act for equalising tonnage dues, which, without disturbing any local interest, added materially to the revenue of the colony. In the same year, intent on carrying on his peaceful mission, he directed his efforts towards improving the condition of the black pensioners—old soldiers whom it was desirable to withdraw from the contamination of the town, and to plant in the agricultural parts of the colony; a kind of outpost of European civilisation. This measure, at once of social and political importance, having been successfully completed by the location of the pensioners on a fertile plain in the ceded portion of the Kingdom of Combo, (a settlement bearing the name of Newcastle, where a chapel, burial-ground and schools have since been established,) a project of equal importance, though altogether of another kind, forced itself upon his attention. This was to reclaim from

the sea the marshland on the north-west of the town, into which the sewage of a district containing 7,000 inhabitants had until now emptied itself—a fruitful cause of the extent of the cemetery of St. Mary's, and sufficiently near it to need no one to point out so obvious a connection. This plan was admirably and efficiently carried out with the aid of convict labour, and the sea-wall, which has reclaimed for cultivation and secured from deadly miasma the north-eastern portion of the island, will remain a lasting monument of the peaceful policy of Colonel D'Arcy, long after the remembrance of the subsequent wars by which its fruits have been preserved to the colony, has passed away.

It must, however, be noted here that this pacific course is as totally misunderstood on the banks of the Gambia as a vigorous military action is in the Colonial office. "The warlike Imperial policy (of the French on the Senegal) contrasts strongly," as a recent visitor to the colony observes, "with our Quaker-like peacefulness; about Gambia the natives have sneeringly declared that they will submit to the French, who are men, but not to us."* We cannot, therefore, be surprised that it became necessary to give a more active support to our traders at Bathurst in 1861, and to encounter the chilling shudders with which the Government at home entertains the thought of a "little war." But the interest of our narrative becomes at this point so concentrated in the person of its principal actor, the Priest and Prophet Mabah, that we must fall back for a few moments upon the history of the earlier part of his career.

Born among the Yuloff (or Joliffe) tribe of the kingdom of Salem, and thence expelled for some crime committed at an early age, he took refuge in Bathurst, where he worked for some time as a labourer in the carriage of ground-nuts, one of the most important articles of colonial exportation. In the course of a few years he had amassed a sufficient sum to enable him to take a conspicuous part in the neighbouring kingdom of Badiboo, in which, by permission of the Soninkee king, he founded a town, to which he gave his own name, and in which he took up his abode. Soon after he embraced Mahometanism, and was admitted into the priestly order of Marabouts, in which he acquired a considerable reputation for sanctity. At this period, and too probably at his instigation, the attacks on the persons and property of our settlers on the part of the King of Badiboo became so frequent and flagrant as to point to the necessity of the most vigorous and decisive measures for preserving the safety of the colony. Taking advantage of the arrival of the Avon transport with the triennial relief on board, the Governor organised an expedition rather of a demonstrative than of an aggressive character, and aided by the prompt co-operation of Commodore Edmonstone, threw a force of about 800 men of the West India regiments with a hundred of the Gambia Militia Ar-

* Wanderings in West Africa," Vol. 1, page 137.

tillery into Badiboo, the military portion of the expedition being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray. The natives, who had thrown up earthworks to prevent a landing, defended them with great spirit, and a few days afterwards resisted the invading force with obstinacy and resolution at the stockade of Sabba, where they were supported by a large body of cavalry. This led on to a regular engagement, in which they were signally defeated by our troops, and the stockade effectually destroyed, though not without the loss of Lieutenant Hamilton, R.N., and three sailors who fell at his side. The day after, the principal chiefs were sent in on the part of the King to sue for peace, swearing on the Koran that they would no longer molest our traders, and giving hostages to guarantee their fidelity.

The importance of this short campaign and the value of its results were not only recognised in the promotions of those who had contributed to them, but were made the subject of a complimentary despatch to the Governor from the then Secretary for the Colonies, the Under-Secretary of State taking occasion to express in the House of Commons his conviction that the course of the Governor had been marked in this instance by great prudence and moderation, avowing at the same time his belief that the expedition was absolutely for the safety of the colony and the protection of the trade.

The course of Mabah during this campaign was singular and unexpected. After taking part in the resistance given to our troops at the beginning, he soon perceived that it must be altogether futile in the end, and at once determined to cast his lot with the British with whom he acted to the close of the campaign. This rendered his position in Badiboo a dangerous one after the departure of our force, while his new familiarity with European warfare and his knowledge of the irresistible power of religious fanaticism among the native populations, suggested to his mind the idea of a rebellion in which the objects of his ambition would be fully attained. His early career had borne a sufficient resemblance to that of Mahomet himself, to present the idea that he might be destined in later life to share the military success of the great Prophet of his faith and to claim some portion of his inspiration. Accordingly he added the prophetic to the priestly order, and placed himself at the head of his followers with such energy in this new character, as to find that he was soon able to overrun the kingdom of Badiboo, whose inhabitants only saved themselves from destruction by crossing the river to the Soninkee kingdom of Yanimaroo.

In April 1862, the death of the King of Barra produced a new complication, which the Governor had foreseen and endeavoured to avert by exacting an oath from Mabah that he would not extend his arms beyond Badiboo. But the anarchy which prevails on the death of a native king, and continues during the three months in which the elective monarchy is in abeyance, offered a temptation to

the successful chief which he was unable to resist. The Marabouts who lived in Barra, and who had probably invited the intervention of their coreligionist, eagerly joined him when he turned his forces against that disorganized kingdom. And here a singular incident presented itself. From the mysterious organization of their system, the Marabouts, like the Jesuits of old, had become the objects of so deep a terror to the ignorant Soninkees, that the belief spread like a panic through their entire body that a Marabout was in every household.

A paralysis of fear and distrust supervened, and the hosts which had professed their determination to defend their capital and their king to the very last, melted away less before the dread of an outward enemy than at the suspicion of an enemy within their own camp. Escaping to Jessow, a large Soninkee town just within the limit of the ceded mile, and sending their women and children to the Fort for protection, they rallied and awaited the approach of the Prophet. But British guns were now too near him to permit him to do more than gaze upon the tempting prize. The scene was singularly impressive, and must have been not a little picturesque. The Prophet King was in full view of the coveted prey, and opposite to the representatives of the British power under whose protection the terror-stricken exiles had placed themselves, seated on a priedieu chair and dreamily chanting the services of his religion, his mind being probably more deeply engaged in calculating the chances of the conflict he had so nearly provoked. A sudden resolution broke up this strange reverie, and rising up as though he had been too long inactive, he hastened back to Badiboo, which during his absence had been invaded and burnt by the native King of Salem.

A long and dreary course of warfare and reprisals followed, the political results of which were less decisive than the social and practical consequences were deplorable. For the beautiful Barra country which had been the granary of our colonies on the Gambia became a desert, and the wretched cultivators of the soil poured in upon Bathurst, leaving hundreds dead along the path of this mournful exodus, and bringing upon the Governor and the unfortunate colony a weight of misery and pauperism which needed administrative powers of no ordinary strength and elasticity to support. The civil war, in the meantime, which during 1862 had been like a gathering tempest rumbling in the distance, was now fast approaching the British possessions and threatened at any moment to involve the ceded district on the north of the river in misery and ruin. Fortunately in the beginning of the year a wise provision had been made against this twofold danger of war and famine. This was the authorization of an export tax, without which the difficulties of the following years of severer trial would have been almost insuperable.

But though it was impossible to be so near the scene of a civil war whose centre was continually changing and might any day fall within

the limits of our own territory without constant apprehension and alarm, the mind of the Governor was still rather intent on the social and internal state of the colony than on its relations with the native tribes. This was illustrated by the foundation of Hamilton Town as a settlement for the limited service men discharged from the West India Regiments, whose presence in Bathurst was no less injurious to the town than to themselves. No sooner had the colony been relieved of this burden than it witnessed an inundation of squalid misery which shewed that however scrupulously the entanglement of the surrounding warfare might be avoided, the results of it were not so easily averted. Wretched famine-stricken beings, escaped from the terrors of war only to perish miserably in the streets and market-place of Bathurst, gave a faithful warning of approaching danger, and conveyed almost a reproach for the inaction so rigidly imposed by the Colonial office. The paternal heart of an English Governor must have heard in the lamentations of these famished creatures the thrilling appeal of the victim of the Torre del Fame—"Padre mio, chè non m'ajuti?" Equal to this pressing emergency, Colonel D'Arcy at once encamped all the survivors in the bush, and gave them employment in a work whose great value to the Colony has since been remarkably proved—the Cape Road, which enables the European residents of Bathurst to obtain an immediate change of air and scene in that pestilential climate and assists the native population in bringing their produce into the town.

Turning his attention from this work of Christian zeal to the warfare which had rendered it necessary, and finding that the crusade of the Marabout fanatics was now being preached almost within the lines of the British district, the Governor determined to raise a Militia for the defence of the territory of British Combo, to which, constituted as it was of middle-aged men whose period of regular service had expired, the subsequent security of the colony might in no slight degree be attributed. These military measures were rendered additionally necessary by the state of the sister colonies as far as the Gold Coast, which had required the transfer of all the regular troops that could possibly be spared to those districts. At this moment a British subject, a Marabout resident within the ceded portion of Combo, opened the dreaded crusade on the south side of the river, and in the red mantle, symbolic of war, and beating the war drum as he passed, marched to Goonjoor accompanied by his wives and followers. The settlers on his route took shelter in Bathurst, and awaited with terror the result of the operations of Mabah, who was engaged in the attack of the town of Quinella.

Meantime an omen of yet nearer danger appeared in Bathurst itself. A procession of Mahometans chanting the profession of their faith, marched through the town at sunset, and for a few days the colony was in a state of agitation and alarm; but a man-of-war, the "Sphynx," Captain Jones, R.N., at this crisis glided into harbour, and enabled the Governor to show Mabah he did not fear

his demonstration of power, although he was fully aware he had received 400 dols. from the Marabouts of Goonjoor to aid them on the capture of Quinella, in re-taking from the British their lands at Sabbajee. To the surprise of all, half of the garrison at this crisis was despatched in the "Dover," under command of Capt. Harley, 3rd West India Regiment, to answer to Governor Pine's requisition for military aid against the Ashantees; but Colonel d'Arcy took a comprehensive view of British interests on the West Coast of Africa, and was equal to the occasion. This policy was highly approved at home, and pronounced as "chivalrous" by Mr. Pine, and the Governor of the Gambia fortunately had no occasion to fall back as he intended on the loyalty of the friendly tribes and those he had saved from starvation; for, to the delight of the inhabitants, the news arrived that the Prophet had been signally defeated at Quinella, from which he so hastily fled as to leave behind him a large booty, including the sacred "*gri-gris*," or Koranic charms, which form the most treasured possessions of the fanatical Marabouts.

After this reverse, the Prophet returned to Badiboo, and passing thence suddenly to Salem, gathered round him an armed retinue, and there remained for a brief period in inactivity.

About this time it appeared to the Governor that a pacific intervention might put an end to a war which was rapidly becoming one of extermination. Accordingly, and at the risk of their lives, he and Mr. Primet proceeded to Badiboo. We may avail ourselves of the occasion which confronts Colonel D'Arcy with the remarkable man who fills so large a space in this narrative, to give the reader an idea of his personal appearance. The Governor's description of the Prophet is as follows:—

"In person, Mabah is like Saul, a head and shoulders above his people. He is almost fifty-five years of age, with a countenance severely marked with the small-pox, which gives him almost an unearthly aspect, while, which is very unusual with Africans, the conformation of the nose is European," a feature which gives him influence among the natives, who attach the idea of higher intellect to the prominence of the bridge of the nose. Such is the personal appearance of this too successful chief, who assured the Governor, at an early interview, that "but for his protecting arm at Yessow, in 1861, not a single Soninkee would then have been alive in Barra." The destruction of the stockades in the Barra district was one of the most important results of this interview, a work which Colonel D'Arcy and Mr. Primet, at the greatest personal risk, superintended, and were enabled to carry out most effectively. The rival stockades were, by a judicious arrangement, destroyed successively in pairs, a Soninkee and a Marabout defence falling together. It may be unhesitatingly affirmed that no more important contribution to the peace of the colony had been hitherto made than this, and while it gave a far better guarantee of security than the promises and hostages of Mabah already too deeply perjured, it illus-

trated and established the fact that Colonel D'Arcy's policy was eminently and distinctively a policy of peace.

On his return to Bathurst, the misery arising out of the exodus of the native population, again pressed itself upon his attention; for though the allowance for the poor had been increased, it was altogether unequal to meet so great an emergency. The settlement of these unfortunate exiles on a cleared portion of the British mile, within the ancient kingdom of Barra, at once suggested itself as the most effectual plan of relief, and the thriving town of Fitzgerald bore testimony to the wisdom of the project which this benevolent intention had originated.

But though hostilities were slumbering on the northern bank of the river, they soon became active on the side of British Combo, at whose extremity Bathurst itself is placed. The work of mediation was therefore resumed, and its result was a treaty of peace as before. This, with the destruction of stockades, which had been raised opposite McCarthy's Island, and the reconciliation of the hostile parties in this instance also, completed the political history of the settlement in 1864, during which the work of internal improvement was carried on with equal success, including sanitary plans, the laying down of buoys near the coast, and other useful measures. The most prominent of these was the construction of a sea-wall at right angles with that erected in 1860; an important link in the chain of sea-walls which encompass Bathurst, and protect it from the inundations to which it was previously liable. A governor, whose administration had been thus successfully carried on amid perils not unlike those described by the Apostle—war, famine, rapine, disease, but bearing still closer resemblance to them in that additional peril of "false brethren," whom jealousy of success not less than impatience of authority raises up in every community, may well appeal to the results of his policy as the irrefragable reply to every misrepresentation of adverse criticism. "*Si monumentum quæris, circumspice,*" is the sufficient answer to every one who is capable of being impressed with the silent eloquence of facts and institutions, and able to rise above the atmosphere of detraction and calumny which is ever gathered round a distant administration and a delegated rule.

In the meantime, the course of Mabah, and the dangers which it threatened to both English and French civilization in Africa had not escaped the perspicacity of the French authorities in Senegal. As far back as June, 1864, a requisition had been sent to Colonel D'Arcy by General Faidherbe, the Governor of that colony, to cooperate with him in the reduction of Mabah, who was preparing to advance northward, in order to acquire territories "where" (he writes,) "we have our military posts, and where the inhabitants are in a measure under our Sovereignty," a passage indicating the protection which the French government extends even to those within range of their forts, who had no claim upon them, to be compared with that which the inhabitants of the ceded mile might advance

against ourselves. After shewing that his military resources were abundantly sufficient to assert the supremacy of his government over the districts referred to, General Faidherbe desires to know whether the British authorities wonld co-operate with him in the event of the Prophet falling back on the Gambia, a policy whose necessity was now becoming apparent. With a clearness and precision peculiarly French, he points out the strategical methods by which this co-operation might be successfully carried on, and appeals to Colonel D'Arcy's experience on the subject. At a meeting held at the Government House on June 24th, 1864, it was unanimously agreed to recommend the Home Government to comply with General Faidherbe's request.

No practical result appears to have followed from this very reasonable application, though events were occurring at the very moment, which shewed its urgency. A Youluff, after the Civil war in Barra, had received, on account of his loyalty on that occasion, a grant of a piece of ground near Albredah, and within the ceded mile, at a place called Bantang-Killing, which had belonged to the Government. The Marabout Alcaide of Albredah, jealous of one of another tribe being thus located, set up a rival claimant for the land, which had now, for the first time, been brought into cultivation, and roused the native population to assist Lah Adam, the claimant, to obtain forcible possession of it. A compromise was, however, effected by the agents of the Governor, and was confirmed by him at Bathurst. A few days afterwards, dissatisfied with this settlement, the Marabouts proceeded in full force to renew their claim, and the Council were compelled to determine that if force were again resorted to, it must be vigorously resisted, and the pretentions of the opposing claimant remitted to the legal courts of the colony. This appeared, for the moment, to give satisfaction, until a visit of the Alcaide to Bathurst unsettled the question, and Colonel D'Arcy found it necessary to apply for material aid to Major Harley commanding the 3rd West India Regiment.

The appearance of a vessel of war, together with the Dover, the official steam-ship of the Governor, successfully prevented the threatened outrage, and shewed the resolution of the government to protect the peaceful residents within the ceded mile, a most important result, inasmuch as a timid and faltering policy would have exposed the north bank of the river to the ravages of the Prophet.

Upon this followed another work of negotiation, which, while it averted the immediate danger, and appeared to the inexperienced to promise a settled calm, rather concealed the elements of warfare than dissolved them. The demonstration which had been made before Albredah was, however, sufficiently influential to render the following year, (1865,) a season of comparative tranquillity. But the native wars of Africa, like its tornados, break out for the most part after sunny weather, and "after a deep stillness and silence, as if nature were preparing for the fray;" and the opportunity of

preparation for so doubtful a future had not been neglected by the Governor. By several financial measures, which, without pressing upon the industry of the colony, increased its annual revenues by about four thousand pounds, Colonel D'Arcy provided against the dangers which the following year matured; not even then intermitting those public works for the improvement of the town, which had already been energetically begun.

But before we proceed to the events of 1866, and to that short campaign which so gloriously vindicated the sovereignty of England on the banks of the Gambia, our attention is recalled to the unaccountable prejudices of many in influential and even official positions in England in regard to the conflict of races and religions in Western Africa. Many such persons even went so far as to assume that "drunken Pagans" were being supported against "abstemious Mahometans," half-idolatrous Soninkees against Marabout pietists. This is certainly very hard to conceive, inasmuch as not only the unanimous expressions of the chiefs of the colony, but the independent testimony of General Faidherbe himself was actually under the eye of the authorities, whose description of the faithlessness and cruelty of the Prophet "who, under the cloak of religion, as sent by God to propagate Islamism, left nothing but ruins behind him," was too truthful a commentary on the recorded experience of Colonel D'Arcy to permit any intelligent man for a moment to be the victim of so strange a delusion. The reader will bear in mind the fact that within the ceded mile there were protected towns both of the Marabouts and their Soninkee rivals, and that the continual and painful difficulty of the Government at Bathurst was by carefully balancing their claims and pretensions against one another, to prevent them from coming into direct antagonism. The settlement of the Youluff chief before referred to (whose name was Masambar Kokar,) which had been with difficulty tolerated during the calm which succeeded the demonstration at Albredah, soon led the way to an open rupture with the British, the capture of ninety head of cattle from Masambar's grazing ground, and the attack of Siterninko, a Soninkee town, occurring almost at the same moment.

The warning which these outrages provoked from the governor, appeared at first to have some success. But on the 24th of June, a sound of heavy firing from the direction of Bantang-Killing, proved to the inhabitants of Bathurst that new difficulties must have arisen within the limits of the British protectorate. The news that Bantang-Killing had been surrounded and attacked by the Marabouts rapidly followed, and that Masambar had by a vigorous resistance both on the land and on the river side succeeded in beating off his assailants. Opportunely assisted by H.M. Ship "Mullet," which had just anchored in the harbour, Colonel D'Arcy proceeded up the river, and having raised the blockade which had been formed by the Marabouts, discovered the existence

of a formidable league against the persecuted chief, between the towns of Sicca, Jillifree, Lamin, Tubaba-Kullong, and Aljamadoo, all lying within the ceded mile and claiming the protection of the British flag. In order to appreciate fully the course which the Governor now pursued, we must endeavour to take a clear view of of the complicated relations in which he stood with the native population, as well as of his obligations to the Home Government, and of the discretion he possessed, in spite of the restrictions of the Colonial Office, as a servant of the Crown of England. We might not inaptly compare his position to that of a Minister of the older German Empire, compelled to vindicate the Imperial authority against one of the free cities of the Empire, which had attacked another of the same communities, both having the same rights under, and recognising the same obligations to, the central power. The armed resistance of the aggressor in such a case could only be regarded in the light of an open rebellion against the supreme authority. In an emergency like this there is little time to reason upon the maxims of Puffendorf, or Vattel, or to consult the obscure and often equivocal oracles of Colonial Blue-Books. But that happy instinct of duty and skill in the choice between difficult alternatives which characterises the British soldier everywhere, were not wanting to Colonel D'Arcy at this perilous juncture.

As there was no time to write to the Governor of Sierra Leone for instructions, and the arrival of a man-of-war in the river presented an opportunity for establishing, probably by a mere demonstration of power, the supremacy of England within the ceded mile, he proceeded up the river in the "Mullet," Capt. Robinson, R.N., supported by the "Dover" as far as Albredah, at the head of a small but gallant force, consisting of about 350 men, regulars and volunteers, whose disembarkation was completed on the morning of the 28th. Having promptly disarmed the Marabout residents in Albredah, who had formed part of the aggressive force at Bantang-Killing, he was joined on the 29th by 500 allies under the Sumar of Jessow, who had made common cause with Masambar, on account of the unprovoked massacre by the Marabouts of the unarmed Soninkees while working in the fields, in the attack on Siterninko during the preceding week. Ordering the Captain of the "Dover" to steam up to Sicca, about four miles from Albredah, by which movement the desertion of the enemy of the stockaded towns of Sicca, and Jillifree (which were immediately destroyed by the allies) was effected, Colonel D'Arcy spent the rest of the day in preparations for attacking the enemy, whose forces he could now foresee would be concentrated in a single stronghold, and whose plan of resistance evidently had long been laid.

At six o'clock on the eventful morning of the 30th June, the 4th W. I. Regt. under the command of Major Mackay advanced to Bantang-Killing, where they were joined by Masambar's troops

about 250 strong, which formed the left wing of this small army, the men of the 4th W. I. Regt. being in the centre of the force, and about a hundred Volunteers under the immediate command of the Governor himself in the rear; the allies, under the command of Major Primet of the Gambia Volunteers, forming the right flank. Passing from Bantang-Killing to Lamin, along the bank of the river, and supported by the "Mullet," which dropping down the stream anchored off that place, they found that the town had been rapidly evacuated, and after destroying it, they proceeded towards Tubaba-Kullong, which they reached abont mid-day under the furnace heat of an African sun in June. Unfortunately, during a skirmish in the bush with the Marabouts of Aljamadoo, who were advancing to the support of their coreligionists, a considerable part of the allies met with a partial reverse, and having lost their prince and leader, Sarjoo, fell back in disorder upon the main column, causing a panic among the followers and ammunition carriers who, throwing away their burdens, fled in confusion to Albredah.

Tubaba-Kullong—"the white man's well" destined also to become the white man's grave—was a large, strongly stockaded town, rising on one side from the river which reached its defences at high tide, and backed by a bold rising ground on the north. It was occupied by a large body of the enemy who, being well under cover, kept up a continuous and fatal fire against the assailants of the stockade from the east. The first design of Colonel D'Arcy, was to shell the town from the hill with rockets and howitzers, while the "Mullet" was supporting the attack with a flank fire; but at this terrible emergency it was found that the supplies which had been brought from Bathurst had been fatally injured by damp, or the rocket tubes burst from iron-mould or otherwise, and that the enemy were able to quench the flames; the women being distinctly visible in the glare of the fires, endeavouring not without success to suppress the rising flames by means of wet cloths attached to long bamboos—a work to whose almost inevitable perils, the heaped-up dead within the fort gave afterwards a hideous testimony. Hundreds of warriors were in the meantime defending the stockade with desperate courage, leisurely picking off the foremost ranks of the assaulting party, directing their principal aim at the Governor, who being almost the only officer mounted and being so well known to the Natives from his flowing white beard, presented a prominent target to their deadly double-barreled guns. The terrible struggle had lasted till about four o'clock, and while no impression had been made upon the town, the position of the assailants was every minute becoming weaker and more critical. The fire of the "Mullet" was wild from the distance she lay off, and as the shells from her 68-pounder went screaming over the town, its defenders were heard shouting ironically, while the war-drum beat defiantly, and the fire from the

stockade continued in volleys without intermission. It then became necessary to carry the place by assault, with pioneers in front—a plan of attack whose signal results at Sabba and other places were too well known to those who like the Governor were acquainted with African warfare. This was still more necessary on this occasion from the fact that the warriors of five towns, 800 in number, were concentrated behind the stockade. The counsel of the more timid was to fall back on Albredah, but the bold and more vigorous inspired with the fearlessness of the Governor, and putting implicit confidence in his experience resolved to carry the town or perish in the attempt.

No sooner had the little council of war, rapidly and earnestly held under the shade of a palm tree at a short distance from the stockade, arrived at the only worthy decision in such an emergency, when, conscious of the necessity of adopting extraordinary means at so urgent a moment, the officers of the detailed storming party of the 4th West India Regiment, Lieuts. Marshall, Jenkins and Kelly, at the suggestion of the Governor, hastened through the ranks, addressing to the soldiers as they passed energetic words of appeal and encouragement, reminding them that now the opportunity had come for proving their prowess; that the only Europeans who were with them were their officers; that the honour of their race was in their hands. The reply was worthy of the address: "Lead us, gentlemen, and never fear but we will follow." And the rush to the stockade under a raking fire from the town and from the hill behind, was a sufficient proof of its sincerity. Foremost in the attack, and in the very centre of the front, was the Governor himself, whose well-known and characteristic appearance marked him out for the fire of the enemy. Leaping from his horse, with Ensign Kelly on his right and Lieut. Jenkins on his left, whose loud and earnest appeals to the men to "stand by the Governor," were heard by him even in the din of warfare, and amid the clouds of smoke that hid from him all around, he first mounted the stockade. At this critical moment his sword was shattered to pieces, and throwing the handle over the stockade and bidding the men follow it, he called for an axe to cut down the stockade. Ably seconded by the pioneers Boswell and Hodge, of whom the one fell nobly in the moment of victory, while the other lives to wear the well-earned cross of valour, he effected an entrance into the fort, supported by the regulars under Captain Barnard, and by the volunteers under Mr. Hurst, and in a few minutes the gallant but diminished band were in full possession of the stronghold of the rebellion. But the confusion of the assault had hardly settled down into a calm, when the fatal losses became apparent. The officers and four men of the 4th West India regiment on either side of him had perished in the very moment the breach was effected. Lieut. Jenkins had fallen on the one side, struck by a bullet

aimed from a banting* at Colonel D'Arcy himself, while Ensign Kelly lay mortally wounded on the other. In the one case death was instantaneous; in the other, only a few hours of unconsciousness intervened. The devoted secretary of the Governor, Mr. Hurst, who took up so successfully the work of the fallen, survived but for a few weeks. Escaped from the perils of warfare, he fell a victim to the fatal pestilence, which "turned the victory into mourning," and almost obliterated in the minds of the people of Bathurst the memories of a day which must ever fill so important a place in the history of their colony. The entire town of Tubaba-Kullong was soon in the hands of the allies, and the enemy, driven from this last stronghold, took to the open country, where they fell, after fighting bravely, by the sword of the Allies, under the gallant Major Primet of the Gambia Volunteers. While the losses on our side were unusually severe, and the bravery of both regulars and irregulars was read too fully in the list of the killed and wounded, the losses of the enemy were far more numerous, and the courage with which they had clung to their posts to the last was witnessed by the heaps of the dead, who were piled up on the very verge of the stockade. The results of the affair of Tubaba-Kullong were almost as sudden as the success itself. The rich Barra district, from being a scene of terror and confusion, sank into perfect tranquillity; agricultural labours were resumed, and mercantile operations were carried on along the river with perfect security.†

The necessity of attacking Aljamadoo on the following morning was obviated by its evacuation by the enemy. The allies who proceeded thither burned the town, so that five of the rebel towns were now destroyed, and the rest of the Marabouts of the kingdom of Barra outside the ceded mile retreated in consternation to Badiboo, swimming across the Jocardo Creek.

* A banting is a temporary tower, so constructed as to enable a marksman to fire over the stockade down upon the assailants. On this occasion a well-known elephant hunter, named Malamin, was seated surrounded by loaded double-barrelled trade guns. He it was, it is supposed, who slew so rapidly the officers and men of the storming party; but their deaths were avenged, as he fell inside by the hand of the Governor in this wise: on finding that the Governor and Private Hodge were inside the stockade, he ran down the ladder, placing the muzzle of his firelock on the Governor's head; but the priming alone burnt. Lance-Corporal Warner, lying desperately wounded in the stockade, passed his loaded firelock into the Governor's hands, and Malamin fell dead. Here the Governor remained fighting desperately, Warner and Hodge loading for him, till his faithful Interpreter, John Day, brought up Lieut. Hunt of the Volunteers and a party of the 4th to his relief, and the Marabouts fled in disorder, only to be slain by the allies on the glacis as they left by the north gate.

† The success of a vigorous policy had been already tested by General (then Major) O'Connor, formerly Governor of the Gambia, in the recovery and destruction of Sabbagee, in the district of British Combo, where the most beneficial results have been secured by a single energetic movement. Though the losses on that occasion also were considerable, the lesson then given to the Marabouts on the south side of the river has been so effectual that the internal peace of British Combo has never been since disturbed.

On the 1st of July, the force returned to Bathurst in the Mullet, numbering of all ranks sixty-one killed and wounded, and the Governor discovered, on his arrival, that eight hundred Marabouts from Goonjoor had already started to attack Bathurst, but the intelligence of the fall of Tubaba-Kullong made them retrace their steps, and compelled them to send a deputation of Fodeys (holy men) to supplicate for peace. This completed the evidence of the fact which the perspicacity of the Governor had detected from the first, that the conspiracy had spread itself through the entire Mahometan population on both sides of the river, and that its vigorous repression was necessary to the very existence of the colony. The people of Bathurst estimating the danger from which they had so narrowly escaped, for in the event of a failure of the little army on the north side of the river, the natives at Goonjoor and other districts in Combo were already prepared to march upon Bathurst itself, gave substantial proof of their appreciation of Colonel D'Arcy's conduct, by presenting him with a valuable sword of honour; whilst the fragments of the shattered sword were kept as charms by the native warriors, and the Marabouts of Goonjoor sent a mission to the Governor, swearing by the Koran that they would never again venture to side with their co-religionists against the British. This oath they will keep so long as their fears of our power prevail, but with their fathers' graves in our possession at Sabbajee, they keenly watch their opportunity to regain their lands as soon as ever they imagine we are too weak to punish them.

To those who have succeeded to this difficult government, and in view of Colonel D'Arcy's field of labour "now white already to harvest," we may say as of a yet higher work "one soweth, and another reapeth." "Other men laboured and ye have entered into their labours." For the fruits of his financial as well as military administration will very soon be too evident to escape the attention of the authorities at home. In regard to Colonel D'Arcy himself, the words which were written of a still higher service live on in all their force "You that are engaged in the work of God, seek for a reward of your service in the service itself."* And truly he has no other reward!

A CUTTING OUT AFFAIR.

By Lieutenant C. R. Low, (late) I.N.

We had but just cast anchor in Hong Kong after a long and stormy passage from England, when the Admiral commanding the fleet in China ordered our captain to fill up with wood and water as quickly as possible, and put to sea to chastise some pirates who had been annoying the merchant shipping in those waters. There was

* Owen's Sermon on the Death of General Ireton.

no other vessel available in Hong Kong harbour, so the Admiral informed Captain Chaworth that though he regretted sending us to sea again thus summarily, and before the men had a run ashore, yet the exigencies of the service demanded it, and he promised that we should have a "spell" in port on our return.

We youngsters in the midshipman's berth were only too delighted at the prospect of a brush with pirates, and congratulated ourselves on so early an opportunity being presented to us of winning distinction. We were not many hours in taking in sufficient water for the cruise, which it was expected would be only a short one, and on the following day the Jasper frigate sailed out of port with a fair wind. Our cruising ground was in the neighbourhood of Swatow. We made a quick passage to this port, and on communicating with the Vice-Consul learned that only two days previously a party of pirates had put off from the shore a little to the southward of Swatow, and, favoured by a calm, had captured a trading schooner which they sunk after looting her of her contents and blowing out the brains of the unfortunate skipper who attempted to resist them. The crew they mercifully placed in the jolly boat or "dingey" and sent afloat. I say mercifully, for had they followed their traditions they would have tortured them to death. These poor fellows, ten in number, reached Swatow in safety in their open boat and were residing at the Consul's expense in a house taken for them by that gentleman. They all expressed their willingness to join the Jasper, and we forthwith shipped them as supernumeraries. Guided by one of their number, who had been mate on board the schooner, we set sail for the scene of the outrage. Soon after the frigate sounded a headland to the south of Haimun Bay, the late chief mate of the schooner said we had arrived off the spot where his vessel lay 50 fathoms deep.

Nothing, however, was to be seen of the freebooters, and one of the old salts who had before served against pirates in these parts expressed his opinion that "the varmint would give a wide berth to a man-o-war," when suddenly the sound of a distant gun was heard. We all pricked up our ears; sail was made on the ship for the loud reverberation of the report denoted that the point where it came was not far distant. All the coast line here is broken by headlands and bays, and the Jasper was at this time becalmed under the lee of a bluff promontory.

Soon another shot, then a third, was fired, and from the increasing loudness of each report we hoped to be fortunate enough to pounce suddenly upon the miscreants at their cruel work. Unhappily the breeze fell a dead calm as the ship came under the lee of the cape, but Captain Chaworth, quick at expedients, ordered the boats to be manned and armed for service. "Look alive, my lads," he called out encouragingly. "Come, let us see which boat's crew is the smartest."

It did not take two minutes for the crews of the cutters to pre-

pare their boats for lowering. The pinnace's crew also were very smart in getting her ready for hoisting out. The yard and stay tackles were sent aloft, and when all was ready the ship was "hove to," the fiddles struck up, "stamp and go, boys" was the word, and the heavy pinnace was soon swinging in mid air and then lowered down in safety into the water alongside. To place the carriages slides and guns in them was very quick work, and within ten minutes of the time the order to "arm and man boats for service" was first given, the whole thing was done and the boats themselves were pulling away for dear life round the headland.

In the meanwhile the firing had increased to a pretty smart cannonade. It was now waxing feeble, and it was apparent also that it came from one side only; as we gave way "together and with a will," we guessed but too well which party was having the best of it.

When the first cutter was called away, I, as being the midshipman of the boat, had gone in her much to my delight and to the chagrin of some of my mess-mates, whose boats had not been ordered on service. The sound of the guns inspirited the men to fresh exertions, and a mad race to be first ensued. The first lieutenant, who was in the pinnace and, as senior officer, commanded the party, encouraged the sailors to pull their best. "Give way, lads, those poor fellows must be saved," he called out, and the crews nobly responded to the appeal. Now we were rounding the point and opened out upon the next bay. There, sure enough, before our eyes a deed of blood was being enacted. A small barque was resisting an overpowering attack from some half dozen piratical boats. The smoke yet curled lazily above the scene of the conflict, but the ordnance had ceased to throw the deadly shot, and fire-arms were laid aside, for the pirates were now running their boats alongside intending to carry the helpless vessel by boarding, which operation their greatly superior numerical strength easily enabled them to effect. At sight of the imminent peril in which their countrymen were placed, the Jasper's men gave way with if possible redoubled strength. It was an exciting moment.

Unaccustomed to witnessing such a game of life and death, I looked anxiously ahead as the horde of barbarians began to pour on board the ill-fated barque. It was terrible to think of the fate awaiting the small crew that had kept up the unequal fight so long. I could hear my heart beat as I strained myself to watch the desperate conflict. "Hurrah!" I could not keep the expression of satisfaction from my lips. The villains were taking to their boats again with all possible speed. They had caught sight of us and were preparing to flee from the enemy they dared not face. Our boats almost sprang out of the water as the lieutenant sang out, "Give sheet, men, they are making for the shore!" Our course now was slightly altered as we steered in pursuit of the fugitives. They made for the bottom of the bay, and we followed like sleuth

hounds. As we neared this point, we found that it was to all appearance their head-quarters. I counted four boats full of pirates making for the shore, and there were three ordinary sized junks at anchor near the beech betweeen a projecting rock that formed a sort of cove. It was from these junks that our friends had sallied, and thither they were now returning with all despatch. On the shore were gathered a number of people, chiefly women, awaiting the result of the chase. The pirates had a considerable start, and of course reached the junks before we could. From the fact of their taking to their large craft, and not making for land, we concluded that they intended to risk an encounter with us. Nothing loth were any of our men, indeed Makin, the coxswain of of my boat, said to the officer in charge, a mate, or sub-lieutenant as they call them now, "Ah! yer' honour them chaps wants bating bad and I'll go bail for it but they shall have their heart's contint." This he said in a confidential undertone indicative of immense satisfaction, and as if there could be no possible doubt of the result. There certainly was none in Makin's mind. Yet it was in reality a hazardous attempt, for the pirates certainly outnumbered us, and for anything we knew, they might be reinforced from shore. Now we neared the junks which were crowded with men, fierce-looking fellows having the sinister cast of countenance which all of Tartar race, owing to the angularity of their features, possess. As we approached, they opened fire with their gingalls and muskets. The shot flew about us on all sides, but nothing daunted by the iron hail, our fellows did not relax their efforts in the slightest. All three boats dashed on. Just as we were about to throw our oars inboard, a musket ball struck Makin on the left hand, carrying away one of the fingers; shifting the tiller to the other hand he coolly observed. "It's the wrong hand, ye black divils, as I'll soon show you." Mr. Lamont the officer in charge of the boat, was about to take the tiller from him, but he said, "Oh, it's nothing, sir." "Weigh enough," called out the mate, and in an instant the oars were flung inboard simultaneously, and every man rose to his feet, cutlass in hand. The time had come for measuring our strength with the foe, and all among us were prepared for the struggle. I looked up and saw a crowd of copper-coloured eager faces glaring down on us, while some of the pirates clambered on to the rail in their anxiety to be foremost in the attack. In consequence of our great numerical inferiority, the first-lieutenant ordered all the boats to board first the outermost junk which was also the largest. The two cutters, one on each side, took the bows as their point of attack, for, from the well-known peculiar construction of the prows of these craft, they offer great facilities for boarding, while the pinnace "tried it on" at the port broadside where steps had been fixed to the side. Soon a shock told us the first cutter had reached her gaol; every man in a noble emulation strove to be first. Catching hold of anything that came to hand the strongest

men, pushing aside the others, swung themselves on board. Of course in this struggle the "weakest," as usual, "went to the wall," and I found myself after vainly endeavouring to be among the first, unequivocally the very last. The coast was, however, at length clear, and so, seizing the head boards, I succeeded, with no difficulty and without any opposition, in planting my foot on the pirates' deck. To my surprise, I found that our brave fellows had carried the junk almost in the first rush. Only a few of the enemy, driven back to the counter, were fighting desperately against some of the men-o'-war's men, like rats whose retreat is cut off. There were a few dead bodies, and a good many wounded men lay on the deck, but the great seething horde of the Tartars, and the boats' crews, where were they? Going to the starboard side of the ship I was quickly enlightened as to their whereabouts. They had, like the said water rats, taken to their native element and were making the best of their way, some to the nearest point of land, others to the junks moored close to our prize. As for the Jasper's men, they had leapt into the second cutter and pinnace, and, full of fighting, were pulling after the runaways in hot pursuit. I found to my mortification, that I was left behind; all chance of distinction was gone, for as to the three wretches whose retreat had been cut off, by this time they had been dispatched. It was quite certain that at my age, just fifteen and a half years, I could have been of little service to my ship-mates, but still I felt humiliated at the discovery of the very small estimation in which I was held by them. However, a bright thought struck me. There was the first cutter; calling the remaining half dozen of the sailors together—one was severely wounded and, like "the spirits of the vasty deep," evoked by Hotspur, declined the invitation—I jumped into the boat, and shoving off, pulled round the bows and gave way for the new scene of contention. Alas! I was equally unfortunate here, and had no opportunity of "fleshing my maiden sword." That redoubtable weapon remained guiltless of blood letting, at least on that day. Both the junks were carried with the dash and *élan* for which British seamen, all the world over, are so justly celebrated. The pirates, in every instance were first thrown into confusion at the simultaneous attack from the three quarters, and then on being seized with a panic at the furious onslaught of their assailants, threw away their arms and sought safety in flight. The success that had crowned our efforts was certainly complete though our self gratulations were somewhat premature. We had to tow these junks out, and there was no signs of the old Jasper heaving in sight round the corner. The enemy too began to open fire upon us from the shore and one of our men who swarmed up the mast of one of the prizes for the purpose of loosing sail, received a musket ball in the leg, that brought him down by the run. Poor fellow the limb was completely smashed.

That one of the junks that was moored outermost was easily got under weigh, for a slight breeze had sprung up and we were enabled

to make use of her large latteen sails, but the two others we found were aground. After a short search an anchor of English manufacture—it had doubtless been taken out of some unfortunate trading vessel—was found in the hold of one of the junks. This was taken into the first cutter with a hawser attached for the purpose of "warping off," but hardly had the anchor been laid out and the men commenced to haul it in when a gingall shot cut the hawser in two. The feat was a pure accident, for their practice all through had been abominable, but it settled our little game completely. The commanding officer gave the order for the junks to be burned, and in a few minutes the sailors set light to them. Then taking to our boats, we made for the remaining junk that had been got off. As soon as we had filled on her sails and were clear of all firing, we counted our casualties. There was one man, one of the strokes in the pinnace, killed, and seven wounded, including the first-lieutenant, who had received early in the struggle a severe sword cut on his right shoulder, which, however, did not prevent him from conducting the operations. Among those dangerously wounded, three in number, was the unfortunate man whose leg had been struck by a musket ball. The limb had to be amputated, but he never recovered from the effects of the injury. Death put an end to his sufferings on the fourth day after the amputation. With our prize towing the boats we soon reached the Jasper, which now appeared sailing majestically round the point, and thus ended this "cutting out affair."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MILITARY MORTALITY QUESTION AT HONG KONG,

With an Analysis of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to enquire into its causes as affecting the 9th and 11th Regiments in 1865. By SURGEON RENNIE, M.D., 20th Hussars.

(*Concluded.*)

Considering the time which has elapsed since the foregoing was written, and the erroneous impressions which subsequent events have shown it to have been based on, I should pass it over without remark, were it not, that in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee. I observe a reference made to Dr. Rutherford's views as recorded in the paper under quotation, which leads me to think that the somewhat confident opinion he has expressed about Kowloon has assumed an authoritative character; especially so as it seems to be still the intention of Government to persevere with the scheme he suggested of constructing barracks there—the Committee stating: "It appears that soon after the late Lord Herbert became Secretary of State for War, he, with a full knowledge of

the necessities of the station, decided that barracks for 1,000 men, with a proportion of hospital accommodation, should be erected at Kowloon, after a hut, specially put up to test the healthiness of the site, had been in use a sufficient length of time for the purpose. That plans were proposed and sent to Hong Kong; that thereupon the Colonial Government raised claims to a certain portion of the ground on which it was proposed to construct the barracks; that the consequence of this was so great a delay before the hut could be constructed, that it will only be constructed in the autumn of the present year, (1866), after a delay of five years; that to this delay is due the fact that in 1865 the healthiness of the site had neither been tested, nor had barracks or hospital been built when the troops arrived."* I therefore think it as well to support the unfavourable evidence I have given respecting Kowloon in 1860, (as deduced from my own experience and that of Dr. Galbraith), by a reference to the sanitary history of the place during the period intermediate between that year and September 1864, when it was occupied by the 99th Regiment; with the results of which, the reader is already acquainted.

In a journal which I kept, while surgeon of the 31st Regiment during the occupation of Tientsin, I find an entry under date 7th January 1861, bearing on the question of the influence of Kowloon on the constitutions of soldiers who had never been previously exposed to any other foreign climate, it is as follows.—"Yesterday I admitted into hospital two cases of intermittent fever occurring in recruits just arrived from England. The disease in both of them showed itself on shipboard immediately after leaving Kowloon, where it had evidently been contracted during the eight days the men were encamped there, on being landed from the "White Star," (the transport in which they came out from England.) The occurrence of these cases affords additional proof in support of the opinion I have formed, that it is a fallacy to suppose that Kowloon will prove a sanitarium, or that troops stationed there will enjoy superior health to those quartered at Hong Kong. . . . . Referring to the subject this evening (8th January 1861) at the Legation, Mr. Bruce mentioned a fact corroborative of my present impressions; namely, that in 1845, when he was Colonial Secretary at Hong Kong, he recollects that the crews of several vessels which were lying on the Kowloon side of the harbour were much more unhealthy than the crews of those lying on the Hong Kong side."†

* It is obvious from the concluding sentence of the above quotation from the Parliamentary Report, that the Committee had but a confused view of the Kowloon question; inasmuch as, not only had the healthiness of the place been tested over and over again with very unsatisfactory results; but the Committee, itself, commences its Report by detailing the injury done to the 99th Regiment by its removal to Kowloon in September 1864, and by alluding also to the want of success which had attended the encamping of the 2nd battalion of the 20th regiment there in December 1863.

† The case of H.M. Ship "Racehorse," already referred to, was afterwards mentioned to me by Sir Frederick Bruce, in further corroboration of the unhealthiness of the Kowloon side of Hong Kong harbour.

The "White Star," I may observe, arrived from Hong Kong in the end of December 1860; just as the ice was beginning to extend from the mouth of the Peiho into the Gulf of Pe-chalee, and it was only practicable to land a portion of the drafts she had brought up for the Regiments serving at Tientsin; the sudden extension of the ice cutting off communication between the anchorage and the shore. The vessel consequently had to return with the remainder of the troops, consisting chiefly of a draft for the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles to Hong Kong harbour. There the draft was landed and encamped on Kowloon until May 1861, when it was sent up to the Peiho in H.M. Ship "Sphynx." The men of this detachment, during their subsequent residence at Tientsin, suffered severely from sickness, and experienced a heavy mortality. They were a long way the most unhealthy portion of the garrison, and the impression formed by the medical officers, was, that it was attributable to the undermining of the men's constitutions during the four months they were located under canvas on Kowloon.

The next jotting about Kowloon, in my possession, occurs on the 9th of September 1863, when I was at Hong Kong; on my way from the North of China to India. It is to the following effect, "In the afternoon, I went over with Dr. Howe, (then Deputy-Inspector General of hospitals in China) to Kowloon, and looked at the new huts which have been erected for the 67th Regiment (then at Shanghai, and about to be removed on sanitary grounds to Kowloon, an intention ultimately abandoned) also visited the lines of the 99th being stationed at Kowloon. Found ten per cent of the men in hospital, ague being the chief cause of disability. The sources of malaria at Kowloon are very limited; a circumscribed patch of paddy (rice) cultivation here and there existing, an erroneous importance appears to me to be attributed to these patches of cultivation as producing ague; inasmuch as the disease is quite as common on the Hong Kong side, where there is no malaria whatever." Of the results of this visit to Kowloon, as affecting myself, I shall have something to say before quitting the subject.

As regards the ultimate result of the experimental occupation of Kowloon in 1863 by the wing of the 99th Regiment, at page 367 of the Army Medical Blue Book for that year, appears the following observation by Surgeon Snell of the 99th Regiment.—"The tendency to repeated attacks of intermittent fevers in the greater bulk of the men, can be traced to their residence at Kowloon, which station, in its present state, I look upon as a most fruitful source of fever to the European constitution. The emananations and exhalations from the low alluvial flats in all the valleys constantly kept irrigated to induce rapid growth of paddy and rank vegetables, being quite sufficient to account for the exciting causes of fever. . . . . Hong Kong I look upon, in comparison to Kowloon, as a sanitarium; and the injury to the health of the men of the

99th Regiment, from their lengthened period of service in China (nearly four years), I consider is chiefly due to the debilitating effects of fever, contracted for the most part at Kowloon in turn by each company taking their tour of duty there." Now the reader is reminded that these observations apply to the year 1863. Malaria, from vegetation, or alluvial soil in the valleys is the theory of the disease there entertained—how this description of the topography is to be reconciled with that given by Dr. Rutherford, I do not attempt to deal with, further than stating that from my diary note of 9th September 1863, it will be seen that my impressions coincide with those of the latter; for the year 1864, however, the theory is emanations from building excavations, and newly disturbed soil. It is very difficult, however, to say what the conditions of topography are, which will prove satisfactory in this part of China; because in the same report by the Surgeon of the 99th Regiment which attributes the sickness at Kowloon to the lowness of the locality and proximity to vegetation, I read with respect to the result of an experiment made of locating sick soldiers on the top of the mountains overlooking Hong Kong harbour, where they are as far-removed from the form of soil objected to at Kowloon as they possibly could be in that part of China.

"The so-called Sanitarium established at Victoria Park, say 1670 feet above the sea level, proved last year, (1863), except in two surgical cases, an utter failure—nearly every case sent was attacked with diarrhœa of an intractable nature, and I attribute the acceleration of death in four cases to their residence there. Seventeen cases were sent, mostly cases of debility after fever, the changes in all except two (surgical cases) as before stated, were for the worse, due in my opinion, to the general insalubrity of the position, the sudden alternations of heat and cold, and the dampness from being generally immersed in the clouds. *Even at that elevation, cases of of intermittent fever were liable to as regular attacks as men on a low level.* From my own experience I would consider I was wantonly risking men's lives to recommend at a future time any medical case for change from Hong Kong or Kowloon to Victoria Peak Hospital."

I would wish to draw attention to the sentence I have taken the liberty of placing in italics. It is therein shown by Mr. Snell that exposure to the non-malarious influences prevailing at the elevation in question, were quite as productive of intermittent fever as the alleged malarious influences prevailing on Kowloon. The question, therefore, seems to me naturally to suggest itself, that, if in localities so near each other, but so topographically different, identical effects follow the removal of sickly men to them, is it not reasonable to infer that these effects occur from a common cause; especially so, when it is remembered that the two localities are freely exposed to an influence from which those residing on the northern side of Hong Kong (Victoria' [illegible] 'ratively excluded, and

which influence is the south-west monsoon. Well do I recollect the singularly refreshing feeling I experienced on ascending Victoria Peak, and coming in contact with the full force of this wind on reaching the crest of the hill where the sanitarium, with its face to the south-west, had been a short time before constructed, but was not then occupied.* I equally well recollect the refreshing change it used to be to cross the harbour during the extreme moist heat of summer, and spend a few hours on Kowloon, exposed to the south-west monsoon blowing over its peninsula—an influence, which, while it refreshed and re-invigorated some, prostrated the mass of Europeans with debilitating and protracted sickness; consequent on certain peculiarities in their constitutions—most probably in their nervous systems which has not yet been even guessed at; from the simple fact that the medical profession has, up to the present time, identified effects arising from purely atmospheric changes, and exposure to currents of fresh air, with the inscrutable constitutional states arising from climate, which have rendered the individual liable to be injuriously affected by influences which to many are not only refreshing but restorative to health. As I have before said, the admission of almost total ignorance in reference to the origin of malarious diseases, will be the first step towards a rational—and probably never more than a very elementary—acquaintance with their natural history; were this done, we might hope to cease to see appear in print, such vague unsatisfactory and contradictory expressions of opinion on the subject, as those relating to Kowloon, which I have imposed upon myself the disagreeable task of collecting and commenting on.

With reference further to the sanitary history of Kowloon, in 1863-64, I find in the proceedings of the Medical Board (already quoted from) which assembled at Hong Kong in November 1864, the following relating to the second battalion of the 20th Regiment which arrived from England in the end of December 1863; having been diverted from landing in India, for service in Japan.—"The

* My personal acquaintance with the locality on the Victoria Peak described by Surgeon Snell, was acquired in 1860, and in my Journal, under date 16th June of that year, I noted the following.—"This afternoon, about four o'clock, I started from the Moray barracks to ascend to the top of Victoria Peak. I soon reached the range of buildings known as the Albany, now occupied as quarters by officers of the Colonial Government. From this point the harbour looks a picturesque lake, dotted over with shipping of every variety. At five o'clock the summit of the hill (the site of the sanitarium) leading to Victoria Peak was reached, and from it burst on the view the southern side of the island, the vast group of islands in its vicinty and the wide expanse of the China sea. Ascending the summit of the Peak, I reached the signal station, from which in clear weather, vessels are seen fifty-five miles off. The Kowloon Peninsula lies beneath, mapped out like a garden, now clothed over with military tents." At page 275 of the Army Medical Department Report for 1862, the height of the sanitarium is given by Dr. Horne, the then principal Medical officer, as 1776 feet, and the ground on which it stands is represented as "composed mainly of granite intermixed with quartz, having little depth of soil at any point, and being scarcely covered with coarse grass," conditions not usually identified with malaria.

2nd battalion 20th Regiment, occupied Kowloon from December 1863, and remained there until the end of June of the present year (1864) about which time it embarked for Japan. During the first three months its sanitary condition was good, but in April some cases of fever appeared, and they gradually increased until the 17th June, when the weekly percentage of sick amounted to 14·165, and the number of fever cases to 73. After this date, the regiment was encamped on the Kowloon Peninsula for some short period, and within the next two months no fewer than twenty deaths occurred in it, of which twelve were from cholera, five from diarrhœa, one from fever and two from apoplexy, and there is only too much reason to fear that the germs of these fatal diseases were sown, during the latter portion of the period the corps was quartered at the station just named.* . . . . Staff-Assistant Surgeon Beath, also states that while Dr. Horne was principal Medical officer in China, he was employed by him to draw up a table of the per centages of sick at Kowloon and Hong Kong respectively, for a period of three years; and that on the whole, those of the former exceeded the latter by about 33 per cent." In the same document, (Proceedings of the Medical Board) it is stated in regard to the effects of Kowloon upon another body of men.

"On the 6th of September last (1864) H.M. troop ship "Adventure," arrived at Hong Kong from England, having on board the 8th battery, 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and a draft of sixty men of the 67th Regiment, and the evidence of Assistant-Surgeon Smith R.A., shows that up to that period these two bodies of men had been quite healthy. The battery of artillery disembarked at Hong Kong, where it is still quartered; the draft of the 67th Regiment at Kowloon, where it remained for a period of ten days. When the 8th battery, 2nd brigade R.A. landed at Hong Kong, the 6th battery 12th brigade proceeded to Kowloon; many of the men had previously served in China for a period of eight years, and some of them had never before been affected with fever. The evidence of Lieutenant Cane, the commanding officer, shows that up to the arrival of the battery at Kowloon it had been very healthy. It remained there for eight days, when it returned to Hong Kong. The subsequent medical history of the draft of the 67th Regiment appears in the evidence of Surgeon Snell, 99th Regiment; that of the 6th battery 12 brigade R.A., and the 8th battery 2nd brigade R.A. in the evidence of Assistant-Surgeon Smith of that corps; the general effect of which is, that while the health of the two bodies of men stationed at Kowloon, (the one having just arrived in the colony, the other having served in it for years), soon afterwards

* Though not stated by the Medical Board, the deaths in question I believe occurred in Japan, and bad as I consider Kowloon hitherto to have proved, I think it is over straining the point against it, to attribute to it cholera and apoplexy, occurring in a totally different climate. The regiment, it will be observed, became sickly coincident with the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

became very bad, and that much fever prevailed amongst both; while the health of the 8th battery 2nd brigade R.A., which had been disembarked at Hong Kong, has been, and continues to be very good. The obvious inference, therefore, is that the bad health of the first, viz, the 6th battery 12th brigade R.A. and draft 67th Regiment, was caused by residence at Kowloon.

"The evidence of Assistant-Surgeon Wheatley, 22nd Bombay Native Infantry, shows that a detachment of his regiment 165 strong, was quartered at Kowloon from the 29th of June to the 15th of September last, and that the head-quarters, 465 men, were stationed at Hong Kong; that previous to the first date the men of that detachment had been healthy; that while there stationed, fever had began to prevail among them, and that after its return to Hong Kong, 162 cases of fever occurred in his corps, and of that number 117 cases were from the Kowloon detacmhent, being in the proportion to respective strength of 78 per cent of the Kowloon detachment, and rather under 10 per cent of the head-quarters. The importance, therefore, is that most of these 117 cases originated at Kowloon."

From the evidence thus adduced, if facts and medical testimony extending over six years are worth anything, it must be evident in the first place, that the impression formed by Dr. Rutherford and endorsed by others in 1860 with reference to the probable salubrity of Kowloon, as compared to Hong Kong, have proved altogether fallacious; and in the second place, that the Parliamentary Committee in stating that in 1865 the healthiness of the site had not been tested, have given expression to an opinion calculated seriously to mislead the Government, and most probably involve a farther sacrifice of health and military efficiency by supporting an experiment being persevered with that there is not a single fact can be adduced in favour of, while a multitude can be arrayed against it—the result of experience gained during the six years over which the experiment has ranged, and which it would seem to be the intention shall be re-commenced with new accomodation, stated to be ready in the autumn of 1866. It is not, however, a question of barracks, but of climate quite unsuited to the mass of men composing ordinary British regiments—probably also to the European constitution generally as well as that of the native of Hindostan—and in place of extending our barracks to Kowloon, the troops should be entirely withdrawn from it, and whatever protective duty is required there, done by a corps of Chinese, either disciplined as soldiers, or trained as police, and judiciously commanded; the latter being the pivot on which the success of the measure would essentially depend, tact and above everything else control over temper being desiderata indispensable in the European holding disciplinary relations with the Chinaman, especially the native of the south of the empire; the "hit the nigger over the head" style of proceeding, so much approved of by many who reside under circumstances where

the maximum of violence can be indulged in with the minimum of danger, being, with him, a decidedly hazardous familiarity, which sooner or later he will find a way of resenting. If the occupation of Kowloon cannot be maintained without tending greatly to increase the non-efficiency from sickness, which is inseperable—even under the best of circumstances—from the quartering of a British Regiment at Hong Kong, the propriety of retaining a place for which there is no well established necessity, might reasonably be entertained.*

Soldiers, now-a-days, are not only difficult to procure, but difficult to retain on the expiry of their first period of service—in a word, they are too scarce and valuable to admit of being used, either for sanitary experiments in prospecting for new sites for barracks, or as police for the protection of a new and insalubrious commercial settlement—the more so, in extension of one already noted for its dangerous and almost habitually sickly climate. If these remarks, therefore, lead in any way to draw attention to the question as to what really constitutes malaria, it is possible that the expediency of reconsidering the question relating to Kowloon may be recognised; the strong hygienic point urged in its favour—free exposure to the south-west monsoon—being the cause to which I have no hesitation in attributing its marked insalubrity in comparison with that of Hong Kong, and in so doing claim to have pointed out a fact in the natural history of disease, affording valid grounds for a reconstruction of the views at present held respecting malaria—an influence which, were I called on to define, I should say was an undefinable and inscrutable condition of the nervous system developed in certain constitutions by peculiarities of climate, general or local, and not necessarily associated with any other abnormal state; also that its existence may remain unrecognized for indefinite periods, until the nervous systems charged with it are brought in contact with atmospheric conditions possessing a corrolative affinity for it—that amongst the most potent of these conditions are strong cool currents of fresh air, the effects of exposure to which, in malarious countries, have hitherto been erroneously identified with poisoning of the blood by morbific influences, the product of telluric emanations, likewise, that the diseased states of internal organs and blood deterioration so frequently associated with the active manifestations (recurrent attacks of fever) of the malarious habit of body, are their effects, and not their causes.

In expressing this opinion, I may be expected to say something about the circumstances which led me, in the first instance to form it, and also of the subsequent observations which have convinced me of its accuracy.

* The main grounds upon which Kowloon was annexed in 1860, was the fallacious idea on the one hand that it would prove a more salubrious site for barracks and hospitals than Victoria, and on the other, that it would probably ultimately be required for commercial purposes; such as sites for warehouses and the like, and as such, prove a lucrative field for building speculations.

Some years ago, consequent on the insalubrity of the Victoria side of Hong Kong, barracks were constructed on the side exposed to the south-west monsoon at a place on the coast styled Stanley, the supposition being, that, from the apparent absence of sources of malaria there, and its free exposure to the sea breeze, the place would prove a sanitarium for soldiers whose health had suffered at Victoria. The contrary, however, proved the case: the men sent there suffered more from typical malarious ailments than they did when on the northern side of Hong Kong, where they were in a great measure sheltered from the pure sea breeze. In the report of the Parliamentary Committee, it is stated with reference to the buildings at Stanley.—" These barracks were abandoned in 1861 on account of their insalubrity, and, from December 1863 to September 1865, were again occupied by small detachments, and by families of married soldiers." The unhealthiness of the Stanley barracks was notorious when I was at Hong Kong in 1852, and their periodic occupation since is referable to the fact alone, that the cause of their insalubrity, like that of Kowloon, has never been recognized: the attention drawn by me in 1860 to the morbific influence exercised over it by the south-west monsoon having failed to attract notice.

The Moray barracks at Hong Kong consists of three ranges of two storied buildings, raised from the ground on third or arched stories. The first range, or officers' quarters, faces the north, behind it is the first range of soldiers' barracks, and behind the latter stands the second range of the same, in the rear of which are the slopes of the lofty hills terminating in Victoria Peak. From the period of the first occupation of these barracks, it has been a matter of observation and remark, that the back range has been the most unhealthy, as indicated by a larger number of men being admitted into hospital from it, than from the one in front of it, also that the upper story was more unhealthy than the lower one. This was so apparent, that at one time statistics were kept to show how much in excess the sickness was; and some official papers—being extracts from medical officer's reports about Hong Kong—were printed some eight or ten years ago, and sent out to China by the Army Medical Department, in which this relative unhealthiness of the back range of the Moray barracks is specially mentioned, and endeavours made to explain it by such reasons as that, from being nearest the hill slope, it was nearest the supposed sources of malaria, also that the end windows were more exposed to the sun than those of the range in front. The comparative unhealthiness of the range in question, and of the upper story as compared to the lower, was very apparent in 1860 when I had medical charge of the troops occupying the Moray barracks, and I then failed to recognise that which after experience demonstrated as its most probable explanation. At the time in question, I had greater faith in some of the aphorisms of sanitary science, than shortly afterwards a stern

array of facts led me to have, and I attributed the insalubrity of the back range to the fact that the cook houses, latrines and garbage pit had been, very injudiciously I think, placed between the two ranges of barracks; consequently that when the wind blew from the harbour, the emanations arising from these places were wafted into the back range, and, from frequently observing the smoke from the chimneys of the cook houses carried into the windows of the upper story, I was inclined to think that a solution was found for its unhealthiness as compared with the lower one. What I now believe to be the real explanation, occurred to me afterwards, namely, that—as already stated—the range is nearest the mountain slopes, and consequently is the one most exposed to the occasional gusts of southerly wind coming over the crest of the hills and sweeping down the ravines towards the barracks, the most exposed portion of which undoubtedly being the upper story of the back range.

In a diary note made by me on the 22nd of October 1860, referring to a wing of a battalion of Royal Marines that I was on board of ship with from Shanghai to the Peiho, it is stated.—"Out of 260 Marines that embarked four days ago, there are now thirty on the sick list, suffering from ailments such as are usually referred to malaria. The medical officer in charge informs me that the men are now much more sickly than they were while at Shanghai, (where they had been for some months) This apparently injurious result of a change from a malarious locality and comparatively unhealthy atmosphere to conditions of an opposite kind, is quite in accordance with what I have frequently observed, and tends to confirm me in an impression I have formed since returning to China, to the effect that exposure to emanations from badly drained soils, decaying vegetable matter, &c., is not the actual excitant of the train of symptoms familiar to us under the name of an ague fit—the exciting atmospheric cause being generally one of a contrary nature, namely, free currents of fresh air. This statement, no doubt, will seem at first sight paradoxical in the extreme, but it is not the less in accordance with actual facts, and, I believe, admits of the following explanation—namely, that a residence in malarious localities, though not the special exciting cause of the paroxysms of ague, still produces in particular constitutions a lowering of the vital power, characterized by changes of an obscure and frequently non overt kind, which renders the individuals peculiarly susceptible of certain atmospheric influences, which in constitutions thus predisposed, possess the power of generating paroxysmal febrile action, the most potent of such atmospheric agents that I have observed being ordinary fresh breezes. This fact has been noticed particularly at Hong Kong, where invalids sent over from the extreme heat of Victoria to the sea breezes at Stanley, on the opposite side of the island, have suffered more from ague and general sickness than they did at the less (apparently) salubrious locality. An-

other illustration came under my notice lately. The men of the 67th Regiment, while in occupation of the city of Canton, had good apparent health, and freedom from ague, so long as they were quartered in the lower portion of the city, where they were a good deal shut in from the fresh air, but they were no sooner removed to the heights above the city, where they were freely exposed to the breeze than they commenced to suffer from ague, which was attributed to the malaria arising from the rice fields outside the city. The case of the Marines is another illustration. The men are now suffering severely from malarious diseases, where there is no generating agent but that of the pure atmosphere which now surrounds them. Hence, I think it not unreasonable to infer, that a residence in certain atmospheres, whether of the nature usually referred to malaria or not, developes a constitutional predisposition to intermittent fever and other diseases of a periodic type, which predisposition is brought into activity, by meteorological conditions, which, to those in actual health (in other words whose nervous systems are unmalarialized), are not only quite innocuous, but in reality invigorating."* My attention being thus, in 1860, fully awakened to the important part which currents of pure air play as a *bona fide* morbific influence in the development of active malarious disease, I have made the same a special subject of observation and inquiry since, and every year's additional experience has confirmed me more in that belief.

I have now reached a point in my remarks, whereat I may allude to the effects of malaria upon myself. Though repeatedly exposed to it in localities where it was very prevalent, I never suffered from an indication of malarious disease until September 1863. On the 4th of that month I left Shanghai for Hong Kong, having had excellent health during the three years I had been residing continuously in the north of China, and especially so during the last year and a half spent in the particularly malarious district of Shanghai. After I had been a couple of days at sea, and had got a few hundred miles to the south, I began to suffer from a common cold, and by the time I reached Hong Kong, though I had no specific ailment, I felt generally out of sorts. I went about, however, as usual, and, as already mentioned, on the afternoon of the 9th of September crossed over with Dr. Horne from Hong Kong to Kowloon. The same night I had a regular attack of ague; the first time I was ever so affected in my life. The next day I was pretty well and the following one embarked on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steamer for Ceylon *en route* to Calcutta. As soon as the vessel got out into the China Sea, and I was brought completely under the influence of the south-west monsoon, I found myself get daily worse; my general symptoms being typical of those usually referred to malarial poisoning: amongst others pain on one side of the head, coming on daily at the same hour. I eschewed all

* The British Arms in North China and Japan. Page 152.

medical treatment, feeling satisfied that time only and change of atmosphere would restore the balance of my nervous system, which had thus become malarialized. During the fourteen days which elapsed between leaving Hong Kong and arriving at Ceylon, no amendment took place, but no sooner had I landed and got housed amongst the luxuriant tropical vegetation of Point de Galle, than I began to improve, and by the time I left it—a week afterwards—I was in my usual health, and continued so during the voyage up the Bay of Bengal. Shortly after entering the Hooghly however, while sitting on deck about eleven P.M., a shudder warned me that my nervous system had again come in collision with an atmosphere which had upset its natural balance, and by the time I had reached Calcutta, two days afterwards, a form of malarious fever was fully developed, and hung about me for a fortnight. After this I gradually began to recover my health, and in a month was quite well and remained in the insalubrious atmosphere of Calcutta for nearly eighteen months afterwards in excellent health. After that I was exposed to extremes of temperature in the Himalayas, and to the ultra malarious Dooars of Bhotan without suffering in the most remote degree from any form of malarious ailment, results altogether inconsistent with the poisoning the blood theory at present held.

Though the change from the plains of Bengal to Himalayan altitudes ranging as high as 8,600 feet, failed to re-excite malarious disease in myself, I nevertheless had ample opportunities of observing what a powerful influence (during certain atmospheric conditions) it exercised in doing so in others—in reference to which, in a narrative, lately published of the Bhotan War, when describing the location of the 80th Regiment at Darjeeling, 7166 feet above the sea, and stated—"On the 15th April 1865, a house overlooking the village of Leebong and immediately above the residence of Cheeboo Lama, was taken into occupation by the officers of the 80th, as a mess house. From the front of it four countries were distinctly seen, namely, Nepual, Sikim, Bhotan and Thibet—in clear weather the snowy range towering in the distance, from east to west, as far as the eye could reach; the lofty snow-clad peak of Kenchinjunga, (28,177 feet) overlooking the whole. At this period, the weather, which, since our arrival (a month previously) had been usually fine and clear, now became damp and foggy. Coincident with this change, the health of the soldiers underwent a marked deterioration. Since leaving Calcutta (on the 23rd February, 1865,) little or no sickness had occurred, with the exception of what took place on the march—now, however, the men began to suffer in considerable numbers from the forms of periodic fever, chiefly ague, which it has been the custom heretofore to identify with exposure to marsh malaria. Now, in the instance in question, the men were as far removed from such an influence as it was practicable for them to be; clearly showing that whatever part residence in malarious

districts may play in conferring a predisposition to fever, what is ordinarily called malaria is not the actual exciting cause of ague fits. The fact as here observed was by no means novel to me, it was only confirmatory of what I have several times noticed before. At the time in question ague became more prevalent in the 80th Regiment than it had been for three years previously; notwithstanding, that the stations it had been in were of the nature much more likely than Darjeeling to give origin to active malarious disease. It must not be supposed that there was anything connected with the circumstances under which the soldiers were either placed at the time, or had been shortly before, which rendered them exceptionally susceptible of the atmospheric influence at the time prevailing, because the civil community were similarly affected. The morbific agent, therefore, was purely atmospheric, and altogether unconnected with local causes, such as those that modern sanitarians endeavour to identify almost every deviation from health with, that suffering humanity is heir to. On inspecting the detachment at Senchal, I found the same prevalence of ague existing there, notwithstanding that the station is nearly 1,500 feet higher than that of Darjeeling. On the 21st of April there was an improvement in the weather, the fogs disappeared, as did also the showery tendency which had accompanied them. With this change there was a corresponding disappearance of ague. On the 24th of the month, however, the fog returned, and with it the disease became as prevalent as formerly. No abatement took place until the weather again became fine, which was not for some twelve days afterwards, and then its disappearance was complete: to my mind, demonstrating the very important part played by the nervous system, as subordinate to altered states of the atmospheric electricity, in the causation of trains of symptoms presenting no cognizable difference from those commonly attributed to specific emanations from marshy soil and rank vegetation. At another portion of the same work, referring to the Terai of Bhotan, or jungle at the foot of the Himalayas, where the Dooars or plains commence, I stated with respect to the Mechis—the race which inhabit the Terai and portions of the Dooars:—

"At Ballabaree I had a good opportunity of observing the Mechi Caste of countenance which is slightly Malayan, and not in the least Mongolian as some allege it to be. They seemed to me to be more allied to the Bengalee than to any other people I could call to mind, the difference in appearance between them being attributable chiefly to the Malay expression of the Mechi. They are a singular tribe, enjoying excellent health, where other races, dark and fair, sicken and die—while again, they contract malignant fevers when removed from their own locality into districts considered by us comparatively salubrious. They have consequently as great a dread of visiting such places, as we, in common with the Bhotanese, have of visiting theirs. What explanation can our

so-called "Sanitary Science" of the present day offer of a fact in nature such as this? The occurrence of similar phenomena in the history of malarious disease has frequently been noticed by me elsewhere in the East, and allusion to the anomalies connected with it have been casually noticed in speaking of the outbreak of it in Darjeeling under circumstances about as completely removed from what are usually considered malarious influences as it is possible to conceive. In the case of the Mechis, we have the unquestionable fact that they can reside as a healthy and robust race amongst the rankest vegetation and primitive jungle, and when removed from it suffer in exactly the same way as those who have resided in clear and cultivated localities do when exposed to the atmosphere of the jungle. However much we may be wedded to time-honoured medical theories, and epigrammatic explanations of malarious diseases, by referring them to poisoning of the blood by morbific exhalations from the soil or by the gaseous products of vegetable decomposition, I am sure that those who have had opportunities of observing the effects of malaria under varied circumstances of locality and climate, must feel as I do, the difficulty of avoiding the conclusion that there is a something connected with it that we have far from fathomed, and that in reality we are completely in the dark respecting its true nature. As far as observation and experience enable me to throw any light on this obscure question, it is to the correlations between the nervous system and the atmospheric electricity that we must look for an explanation of the development of malarious disease in its active and cognisable form. The theory now-a-days entertained respecting the presence of an atmospheric poison circulating indefinitely in the blood, is one failing altogether to account for a great deal connected with the natural history of ague, which is the type proper of ailments resulting from malaria; most other diseases traceable to that source being merely ague occurring under varied guises."

I could continue multiplying illustrations all strongly corroborative of the special dependence of the active manifestations of malarious diseases on causes of a purely atmospheric nature, altogether unconnected with the peculiar conditions which confer on human beings the susceptibility to be so affected by ordinary meteorological influences such as fogs, alteration of the wind and the like. Why a change from an apparently salubrious to a malarious-looking district should be a common cause of ague, has hitherto been supposed to admit of a simple explanation; namely, that the persons thus affected become the victims of malarial poisoning—but why those who have resided in rude health for years in malarious-looking districts should immediately sicken on being removed to a non-malarious one, unquestionably does not admit of being explained in the same way, and yet medical science at the present day has none other to offer, but that based on the theory of blood poisoning by morbific emanations. I hope I have said enough at least to

promote discussion on the subject—one of no ordinary importance, as affecting the interests of the British soldier in many parts of the world where he is required to serve, and I may point out what are the practical conclusions, as affecting Hong Kong, which admit of being arrived at from the views—based as they are on facts—I have brought forward; namely, that, so long as we continue to keep European troops in the south of China, their protection as much as possible from the south-west monsoon, and the cool night breezes should be guarded against, in place of proceeding to carry out more elaborate measures for their exposure to the former; based on sanitary recommendations, which exprience has shown to be most unsanitary: as malaria—by the term meaning that undefinable susceptibility to disease which has become identified with the word—cannot be avoided at Hong Kong, the avoiding of all positions, however salubrious they may seem to the eye and to the nose, the occupation of which have been attended by an increased development of malarious diseases should be made an object of special care. The sending of debilitated men to sea also, is a point indicated as calling for a degree of caution which it has not yet been supposed to require. I cannot call to recollection the particular year, but I distinctly remember hearing when I was in China of a ship leaving Hong Kong for England with invalid soldiers, of whom fifty died before the vessel reached Singapore. A change to sea is sometimes beneficial to those suffering from chronic ailments in China, but in a large proportion of cases, especially those of a malarious nature, it is often the worst course that could be adopted; as the statistics of invalid mortality from China will show. For instance, to cite the latest example, out of 338 men from the 2nd battalions of the 9th and 11th Regiments invalided as a result of the sickness these corps suffered from in the latter part of 1865, fifty-nine died on the way to England; giving the very high rate of mortality of seventeen and one-third per cent, or 173 in the 1,000.

I would wish to be understood as not meaning to say that there is, *per se*, anything noxious in the south-west monsoon—that there is not is proved by the fact that to many exposure to it is both agreeable and beneficial; but what I say, is, that certain changes which are wrought in the nervous systems of a very large proportion of those who are foreigners by birth to the climate of China assume an active and mischievous form, when freely exposed to that wind—perhaps more so than by any other meteorological condition in the south of China. As to the remote cause of malaria as far as one can speculate on so obscure a subject, every year's additional experience leads me more and more to identify it with local peculiarities in the atmospheric electricity developing changes, in the human nervous system which predispose it to be injuriously affected by atmospheric influences which otherwise would prove harmless—identifying it with telluric emanations of any kind is a theory

which facts fail to support; for the simple reason, that in localities which have undergone no change whatever, malarial influences display themselves with varying degrees of intensity; some being very prevalent, at other times quite the contrary. The fact that marsh land where ague was once common, has ceased to be so on being drained, appears to me to admit of a different explanation to that invariably accorded it. As already shown, soldiers have been in China for years without displaying indications of malarious disease until exposed to the south-west monsoon on Kowloon; it therefore seems reasonable to entertain the possibility that currents of air blowing over water, in particular localities, are the active agents in developing malarious disease and not the emanations from the marshes as at present believed.

In the course of my remarks on the Kowloon question, it may occur to some that statements have been made by me contrary to the opinion which public expression has frequently and freely been given, to the effect that the expedition to China of 1860 was remarkable as a success in a sanitary point of view—in fact that it was a triumph to the new science of Army health, which was supposed to have been inaugurated as a result of the Royal Commission of 1858 on the sanitary state of the Army, I entertain no such opinion with reference to the expedition in question; being quite unprepared to admit that there was that singular immunity from serious disease and mortality which some imperfect statistics that fell into the hands of newspaper correspondents led the public, and I may say the Government also, at the time to believe. These were the daily per centages of sick amongst the men actually serving in the field and had no reference to the sick that had been left behind. Consequently, a regiment on field service might have only three or four per cent sick of its effective strength at the time, but in reality twice or three times these numbers if the sick that had been sent away were included. The medical returns of the expedition give no support whatever to this impression of singular sanitary success—on the contrary, at page 107 of the "Statistical Sanitary and Medical Reports of the Army Medical Department," for the year 1860, it is shown by a tabular return, that during the six months extending from the beginning of May to the middle of November, 1860, (the period over which the expedition extended) the average strength of the European portion of the expeditionary force amounted to 8,927 men, the hospital admissions during the same period amounting to the large number of 8,511, and the deaths to 189, exclusive of 32 men who had been killed in action or had died of their wounds—247 men also had been invalided. The admissions into hospital were thus at the rate of 952 in the 1,000, and the loss by deaths and invaliding 21 and 27 per 1,000 respectively; giving as an annual average, a really very high rate of sickness, mortality and invaliding; the numbers quoted, it must be remembered, referring only to half a year. These figures, I may add,

refer only to the expeditionary force that went to the north of China, and are exclusive of 7,058 admissions into hospital and 139 deaths that occurred out of a strength of 2671 men (Europeans) in the south of China during the twelve months 1860.*

That the last expedition to China was unattended by that extreme sickness and loss of life which characterised the first one can be readily understood, the circumstances under which the two were placed differing widely. In 1842 the men were exposed to all the deteriorating influences not only of long sea voyages in crowded sailing transports, but of subsequent confinement on shipboard during the operations of the war—predisposing causes of disease to which the soldiers of the expedition of 1860 were not exposed; the whole force, with the exception of the two Armstrong batteries and the Military Train from England, the 1st battalion of the 2nd Regiment from the Cape, and the 2nd Battalion of the Royals from Hong Kong, having been sent from India either in steamers or towed transports; moreover, the men were subjected to no protracted residence on shipboard, having been landed within brief periods after coming into port. The various regiments were weeded of all their sick and non-effectives prior to leaving India, and were made up to their full strength by seasoned soldiers—picked men who had volunteered from other corps, and who, before being allowed to join, underwent strict medical inspection. Prior, again, to the force embarking at Hong Kong for the north of China, it was carefully weeded of all the men who had become sick or weakly since their arrival, also of drunkards, bad characters, and in fact of most of the men, who, in the opinion of commanding officers, were not likely to prove thoroughly effective soldiers on a campaign. Each regiment left behind a depôt composed chiefly of these men, which depots were formed into a provisional battalion, over 800 strong, to garrison Hong Kong during the absence of the Royals with the expeditionary force. Of this *corps d'élite*, at the time of its formation, nearly one third was under medical treatment in the shore hospital, and on board the "Princess Charlotte" and "Hercules," both of which line of battle ships were then used as Military hospitals.

* At page 334 of the Report (abridged edition) of the Royal Commission on the Sanitary State of the Army in India, an eminent sanitary authority states—"When our troops went into a notoriously unhealthy district in China, they were not placed in hill stations. They were properly managed, and their sanitary condition provided for; and they had no larger proportion of "constantly sick" than the troops at home." The above statistics I trust will show how erroneous this conclusion is, and I may add that they by no means convey an accurate idea of the extent to which sickness prevailed; a very large number of men having received medical treatment without appearing as hospital admissions; in place of so doing being denominated "attending hospital" or "casual sick;" under either of such circumstances they do not appear in our Army Medical Statistics—one I may say, of many fallacies, which pervade them As illustration of mortality in the south of China in 1860, writing from memory, I think I am correct in stating that the 77th Regiment alone, while at Canton during the months of August and September, lost by deaths between 50 and 60 men.

The expeditionary force therefore sailed from Hong Kong in a thoroughly effective state for Talien Whan Bay. During the month that it was there, notwithstanding the remarkable salubrity of the climate of this part of Manchuria, the sick so rapidly accumulated that previously to the fleet sailing for the Peiho on the 26th July, 1860—as already alluded to—the European force had to be weeded a third time to the extent of several hundred men who were left behind at Talien Whan Bay, partly on shore, partly on board an additional hospital ship, (the "America") that was specially chartered for the purpose. During the few days that elapsed between the fleet anchoring off the Peiho, and the expedition landing at Pehtang, all the fresh cases of sickness were sent to the hospital ships attached to each division of the Army—also the cases of sickness that occurred during the twelve days the force was detained at Pehtang. Thus it will be seen that the expeditionary force took the field on the 12th of August 1860 under propitious circumstances such as it is improbable ever occurred before in the history of an invading army. Four large hospital ships the Mauritius, Sir William Peel, Melbourne and Lancashire Witch lying at anchor in the gulf of Pe-chee-lee within convenient distance of the shore, enabled these to be continued, and accumulations of sick with the force in the field was prevented. In addition to these extraordinary advantages, the campaign was a very brief one, and had the good fortune to be completed during a "healthy season"—had it occurred during the summer of 1862, results more disastrous probably than any connected with the expedition of 1842 would have been now on record.

In the North of China campaign of 1860, special sanitary interference was simply unpracticable after the landing at Pehtang, and the fact of the Army being accompanied by a medical officer whose sole duty it was to contend with nuisances and carry into effect sanitary reform, became a common subject of mirth in the force—so hopeless would his labours have proved had he attempted to put sanitary aphorisms into practice by interfering with local impurities, which, however, he judiciously abstained from doing; the more so, as the sanitary paradox was apparent to every one, that amongst the foulest of odours arising from every species of animal and vegetable decomposition, the men were enjoying an immunity from sickness, to which they had been strangers when living in the pure and all appearance salubrious atmosphere of the shore of Talien Whan Bay, where they were freely exposed to the sea breeze.

From remarks which I have here and there made in the course of the preceding observations, it will be seen that I am by no means inclined to underate the importance of sanitary science as represented by such common sense precautions as the avoiding of over-crowding, of bad ventilation and of certain defects in sewerage, (foul drains,) paying due attention to diet, and selecting when

practicable a healthy or comparatively healthy locality in preference to an unequivocably unhealthy one (Kowloon for instance)—at the same time, with a strong original bias to the contrary, I regret to say that facts have forced the conclusion upon me that the sanitary science of the present day is aiming at a control over disease beyond that which it is probable it will ever attain; those whose faith in it exceeds their practical acquaintance with the circumstances under which either health is enjoyed or epidemics occur in distant parts, entertaining an exaggerated confidence in its powers, that I fear will end in disappointment and probably the expenditure of large sums of public money which might have been applied to some more intrinsic and less chymerical hygenic purposes, than endeavours, by colossal undertakings directed towards altering the natural relations existing between locality and atmosphere, to avert epidemic visitations—in other words to paralyse the hand of Providence.

That much can be done for the preservation of the ordinary health of soldiers by the hygienic measures I have mentioned, admits of no doubt, but I am sorry to say that the utmost attention to them will not ward off those fearful visitations of epidemic disease, which constitute the main cause of the mortality amongst our soldiers in the East. I am willing, however, to concede the possibility that due attention to them, may, in course of time, confer improved powers of constitutional resistance on soldiers, and thus enable them more successfully to combat epidemic influence than they have heretofore done, though I confess that I incline more to the opinion that the only permanent modes of effecting a *bona-fide* sanitary improvement in our Army, will be found in the first place, so to improve the position of the soldier in reference to service, pay and pension as to induce a better class of men to enlist than do now, and in the second place to improving the hygienic condition —by the term meaning counteracting as much as practicable the physical evils of poverty—of the classes generally from which soldiers come, so that a more healthy enlisting population may be gradually growing up. Experience extending over a somewhat wide field has left the impression on my mind that the hope to confer by sanitation new and improved constitutions on men who have been born with bad ones, and who are destined by nature to be short lived, is as little likely to be realized, as the hope to get a cheap and indifferent watch to keep chronometer time—by care and constant repairing, it may be made to go pretty well for a limited period, but it will never become a good or sound watch—such, it is my belief, is the relation in which sanitary science now stands to a large proportion of the men who enter our Army.

In conclusion, I may remind the reader of the diary jotting made by me at Shanghai on the 8th October 1862; the re-perusal of which upwards of four years afterwards suggested a text for these remarks. The comparative salubrity of Hong Kong that year was

specially apparent—not so, however, was that of Kowloon. At the time in question, it was not in occupation by any large number of trops for prolonged periods, but detachments were sent over temporarily for rifle practice, and many of the men while there, were attacked with intermittent fever, who had been free from the disease at Hong Kong. The cause, to me, is not difficult of explanation, as the following notice of the position of the barracks in the Army Medical Report for 1862, will show.—"The huts are distinguished as the south and north barracks; the former situated along the brow of a good elevation immediately above the sea, have been given a south-west aspect, and nothing intervenes to interrupt the free course of the prevailing winds, tempered in their passage over a large belt of sea. At the north extremity of this range of huts stands the hospital establishment, although not on the brow of the hill as it has happened, yet on elevated ground." The reader will observe the care which has been taken in the construction of the barracks to bring them directly under the full influence of the south-west monsoon, therein lying the whole secret of their insalubrity as compared with that of the barracks on the northern side of Hong Kong; as also, why the latter have proved more healthy than those at Stanley on the southern side of the island, and I may add, why residence in hospital at Hong Kong has proved more propitious to the sick than their removal to the sanitarium on Victoria Peak 1776 feet above the sea, and the position of which is thus described in the Report for 1862 I have just quoted from.—"The small experimental sanitarium on the Peak faces the south-west, is built on a piece of ground artificially levelled, and is placed about thirty feet from the edge of a deep ravine sloping away to the south-west. The building stands about sixty feet lower than the highest point of the Peak, and is sheltered by it from the north-east and north-west winds. On a clear day, the position commands a magnificent sea view of about sixty miles. The temperature of this elevation is stated to be nearly ten degrees of Fahrenheit below that of Victoria, the garrison town." The same care is apparent here with reference to a south-westerly exposure, and no doubt will be the same in respect to the new barracks erected, or about to be erected at Kowloon. As the evils, therefore, attending this exposure during the hot and sickly period of the year in the south of China have failed as yet to be locally recognized, it remains to be seen how long our soldiers are to continue to be exposed to that, which, in a large proportion of instances, constitutes a *bona fide* morbific influence; because sanitarians hold a theory in favour of the south-west monsoon, and attribute to other causes the deterioration in health which has occurred in connection wtth it—the supposition that the purest form of fresh air can ever prove injurious appearing too preposterous to admit of being entertained, to say nothing of its seeming subversive of the fundamental doctrine of their science. Facts, however,

are stubborn things to deal with, and however much sanitarians may be convinced that cool and pure breezes are amongst the best of conditions to which British soldiers can be exposed, the reader may rest assured that there are very many circumstances of service under which soldiers are placed in the East, when these apparently salutary influences become most potent agents in developing and aggravating malarious disease; and of which I can cite no more apposite illustration than the military occupation of Kowloon, based on its exposure to the south-west monsoon.

Postscript.—Since closing these remarks, I have had an opportunity of perusing the Army Medical Report for 1864, wherein at page 298, it is stated, by the head of the sanitary branch, with reference to the 99th regiment and its location that year at Kowloon that. "The surgeon of the regiment at Hong Kong in 1864, says, 'fevers almost disappeared, and the sick list was at the mimimum of what it has ever been in China; and this improved state was during the three most trying and unhealthy months of the year, viz., July, August and September.' On the 16th September, the 99th Regiment was moved to Kowloon, and he says, "It may also be remarked that from the day the regiment was ordered to Kowloon, quinine (four grains) were given daily to every man as a prophylactit; but with such exciting and fever producing influences there existing, even the exhibition of such large doses had little effect; for by a return completed from the 1st October 1864, up to January 1865, it was found that only 91 men of the Regiment out of the strength (568) stationed there, had not been attacked with some miasmatic disease during that period.'" Yet the Government is told by the Parliamentary Committee that up to 1865 the healthiness of Kowloon has not been sufficiently tested.

A FEW ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF MILITARY COSTUME.

Among the 'popular errors' which are occasionally met with in regard to sundry minor details of Military history, is one which has been apparently overlooked by the author of the interesting articles on the 'Red Coat,' lately published in the *United Service Magazine*, and of which the writer of the present paper has been unable to trace the source, viz., the belief which not uncommonly prevails, that the *red* facings worn by certain infantry regiments were originally a mark of degradation—that the corps in question were, in fact, at some period or other, *deprived* of their facings for alleged misconduct in the field.

The writer remembers an amusing instance in point, in a leading provincial paper, a good many years since, which informed its

readers in reference to a gallant corps stationed in the neighbourhood, "that it was, perhaps, not generally known (!) that the regiment had at some early period been deprived of its facings for imputed misconduct in the field," and then, after a panegyric on its subsequent gallant deeds, it was added: "So proudly is its present costume cherished, that when a certain exalted personage recently expressed a wish that an alteration should be made in the uniform, the regiment earnestly requested to be allowed to retain the costume it had worn on so many hard-fought fields." The story, it must be observed, was well told, free from the palpable improbabilities which are generally observable when non-professional paragraphists condescend to enlighten the public on matters Military, and withal was *intended* to be *highly complimentary*. The only drawback was that the story had not a vestige of foundation in connection with the corps referred to, nor as far as the writer of the present pages is aware, in regard to any other existing regiment thus costumed.

The question was also put by an anonymous writer in the pages of 'Notes and Queries,' some time since, but although a good many answers were given by various correspondents, no cause was assigned as the origin of the idea, which is, we believe, as we have already stated, not uncommon. It can hardly, we think, be referred to the practice of stripping the facings, in common with the lace buttons and other appurtenances, from the uniform of a soldier discharged with ignominy, but is more likely traceable to some forgotten usage, or to some incident in Military history, which has escaped the notice of recent writers; and in this belief the writer commends it to the attention of those who have greater facilities of reference than are at present at his command.

It may be remarked that facings of the colour of the coat were originally worn by the 41st when an Invalid corps, and by the Sussex Light Infantry, as well as by the corps still retaining them, and also by several of the Native Infantry regiments of the late Indian Army.*

In some regiments, too, at the commencement of the present century, the regimental facings were worn on the *dress* coats only, the undress facings being *red*.

If we are not mistaken, the 4th 'King's own,' who in full dress then wore dark blue *velvet* facings of *unusual width*, in undress wore red only; and we remember the same fashion being adopted with the fatigue jackets of another Royal regiment, in the West Indies, many years later.

Having referred to undress uniform, we may mention that the *blue* undress frock, which, after having been repeatedly set aside and re-adopted, now appears likely to be permanently superseded

* The writer has been told, although he is unable to vouch for the accuracy of the information, that certain native regiments of the late Company's army were thus deprived of their facings as a punishment, early in the present century.

by the far more serviceable patrol-jacket, would seem to possess a respectable antiquity.* A regimental order of the Coldstreams of as early a date as 1705 (see Grose), directs the officers to appear on a certain parade in dress hats, *blew* frockes, scarfs, gorjets, buff gloves, and square toe'd shoes.

Blue frocks were worn by the musicians of the Guards at this time (James' Dictionary). In all the varied forms in which it has been worn in later times, none to our ideas were more soldierlike than the single-breasted coat with gilt shoulder scales of twenty years ago, which, if the frock be retained, we would gladly see re-adopted. Shoulder scales of chainwork, somewhat similar to the straps of the wings formerly worn by the officers of light infantry regiments, the writer has always thought would be a serviceable and tasteful adjunct to the present costume both of our cavalry and infantry; and this opinion is seemingly confirmed by recent experience. In Lieut. Hozier's interesting account of the 'Seven Weeks' War,' in which the experience of actual warfare appears to specially refute all the predictions of the over-sanguine theorists of the last few years, as to the influence of musketry and the future inutility of cavalry:† we find that one result of the campaign was a conviction on the part of the Prussians, that the *epaulette*, far from being a useless incumbrance, was a most useful defence for the shoulder against sword cuts: and even the much-condemned cuirass, we learn, found many admirers.

There is, however, one point in the costumes of our cavalry, as it now exists, which we cannot help noticing, as it appears to have

* The practice of wearing blue coats on St. George's day was long fashionable. (See Brande's 'Antiquities,' Vol. 1.)

† "The experience of this campaign has taught that needle-guns and rifled artillery have no more driven cavalry, and even heavy cavalry, from the field of battle, than they have from the theatre of war; but it has been found that in the shock of squadrons, light men and small horses must go down before the shock of stouter assailants. The Prussians found that in future, cavalry must be formed and equipped so as to allow strong troopers to be brought into the field; but strong troopers ride heavily, and heavy loads tell fearfully on the line of march; so to secure power in the charge with rapidity of movement, the dead weight which cavalry horses now carry must be reduced almost to nothing, and the horse must be required to bear little more than the rider, his arms, his cloak, and a light saddle. Valises will have to be carried in waggons in rear of the regiment." (Hozier's 'Seven Weeks' War.') Apropos to this portion of the subject, the writer must confess it has always been a source of wonder to him why the weight of cavalry equipments has not been reduced long since?

Most officers—all who are sportsmen—know well the amount of wear and tear which good, London-made saddlery will and does endure in the hunting field and the bivouac in India, and other trying climates. Would it not be worth while to supply like materials to our cavalry corps? The requisite difference in patterns cannot surely demand the extravagant difference in weight, quality, and quantity of material used in every article, large or small, from the saddle complete to a curb-chain or a mouthpiece?

Again, as to the cloaks. In these days of 'waterproofing,' is it not possible to provide some covering for the dragoon and his horse, lighter than the old-fashioned cloak, the most remarkable quality of which, next to its weight, is its power of absorbing wet, and thus increasing in weight to an indefinite extent?

been hitherto overlooked by military critics—we mean its distinctiveness of outline when compared with that of the principal continental armies, a merit which, perhaps, is due to chance rather than intention, but which it unquestionably possesses to a certain extent at present.

In the 8th Vol. of the 'Wellington Despatches,' just published, page 378, we find the great Duke's opinions on this point, expressed in terms the plain sound sense of which must be apparent to all who have had the slightest acquaintance with outpost duty. We quote the letter *in extenso*.

"My dear Torrens,

"I hear that it is in contemplation to alter the clothing, caps, &c., of the Army. There is no subject which I understand so little, and abstractedly speaking, I think it is indifferent how a soldier is clothed, provided he be forced to keep himself clean and smart as a soldier ought to be.

"But there is one thing I deprecate, and that is, any imitation of the French in any manner.

"It is impossible to form an idea of the inconveniences and injury which results from having anything like them either on horseback or on foot. —— and his picquet was taken in June because the 3rd German Hussars had the same caps as the French Chasseurs à Cheval, and some of their Hussars; and I was nearly being taken on the 25th September from the same cause.

"At a distance, or in action, colours are nothing; the profile and shape of the man's cap and his general appearance guide us; and why should we make our people look like the French?

"A cock-tailed horse is a good mark for a dragoon if you can get a side view of him, but there is no such mark as an English helmet;* and as far as I can judge, it is the best cover a dragoon can have for his head.

"I mention this, because in all probability you may have something to say to these alterations. All I beg is, that we may be as different as possible from the French in everything. The narrow-topped caps† of our infantry as opposed to their broad-topped caps are a great advantage to those who are to view long lines of posts opposed to each other.

"Yours, very faithfully,

"Col. Sir H. Torrens." "WELLINGTON."

But this, perhaps, is somewhat of a digression from the original purport of our Notes.

It is by no means an easy task to trace the badges and uniforms of our Army during the latter part of the last century, more

* Referring to the old pattern light cavalry helmet, which is figured in the portrait of the late Lord Combermere in the 1st Vol. 'Combermere Correspondence.'

†The high, narrow-topped felt hats with a short straight feather and black cockade, adopted in 1800, from Prussia, and discontinued in 1813.

especially those of corps no longer in existence; seeing that this sort of information was not then considered a necessary adjunct to the *Army List*. Neither are the observations of contemporary writers always very clear, as in an instance which has just come opportunely to our hand in a 'London Review' of 1762, evidently intended to be peculiarly pungent, but of which we must leave the reader to find the points it being beyond our capabilities.

"We do not wish to be thought disloyal," (says this 'Saturday Reviewer' of a hundred years ago), "but when we see the men of the newly raised infantry with the buttons of their hats bluff before, and their white worsted tags flying in the wind, we are invariably reminded of the French dancing figures." (?)

The arms of the peerage (extinct titles included) supply us with a few materials for this portion of the subject, which we believe are not to be found elsewhere; for example, the two Grenadiers with their firelocks 'planted,' (of the Reay Fencible Infantry), the supporters of the Reay arms, are probably the only existing representatives of that corps: so also we might look some time perhaps for another portrait of a Grenadier of the 60th Royal Americans, as in the arms of the Lake family. The Sepoys of the Indian Army, who figure in the arms of Lake and Harris, in the quaint, old-fashioned costume of red short-waisted jackets and heavy cross-belts, the waist-cloth in lieu of inexpressibles, and the strange blue caps, the abolition of which caused so much trouble, may be found in some old Indian views and scenes, as in Sir R. Kerr Porter's 'Seringapatam;' but save perhaps in some family portraits, we question if any representation of the old 18th Irish Hussars exists besides the supporters of the Londonderry arms; and we are pretty certain that there is none of the brave old orange-breasted 20th Light Dragoons, besides the crest of the Combermeres, which, by the way, is curiously provided with the legend 'Salamanca,' an action in which the corps was not present. In the arms of the Vereker family, we find the flag of the Limerick Militia borne in remembrance of the surrender of Hoche's force in 1798, depicted in the form of a cavalry guidon (?) Can any of our readers tell us when colours were first allowed to Militia corps, and if this pattern was ever used? Possibly it is a mistake of the heraldic artist.

Having come to the subject of colours, we will bring our Notes to a close, by noticing the badge established as an order of merit in the old 97th Regiment,* which has hitherto remained undescribed among Military badges and devices.

This badge purported to be a representation of the colours of a French regiment (inscribed Trevisa, Lodi, &c.,) which was captured in the action of March 12, 1801, before Alexandria, by a pri-

* Raised in 1798, as Stuart's, or the Queen's German Regiment; served in Minorca, Egypt, and Ireland; numbered 97th in 1802; served in 1808 and 1809 in the Peninsula in the Light Brigade; renumbered as 96th when the Rifle Brigade was taken out of the Line; and disbanded as 96th at Limerick in 1818.

vate of the 97th. A claim to the capture was made by the 42nd Highlanders, but after a tedious inquiry, the right was allowed to the Queen's Germans (afterwards 97th), the finder being permitted to wear a representation of the colours, within a wreath of laurel, on his right sleeve. The badge was afterwards adopted as a regimental order of merit, and directed to be embroidered on the left breast of the coat, Who the subsequent recipients were we cannot tell, but the flag (which we have been told is now at Kilmainham)? was at one time borne by the regiment as a third colour.*

INDIAN FORESTS AND GARDENS.†

Many of the forests of our Indian Empire are doubtless not wholly unfamiliar localities to a large proportion of the readers of the *United Service Magazine;* but the economic value of these vast tracts, and the judicious measures for their conservation and improvement which have been successfully carried out by the Indian Government chiefly amidst the troubles and turmoil of the last twenty years, are subjects which, we venture to think, may be novel to many.

Besides its deep importance in a maritime and commercial point of view, the supply of timber materially affects the development of means of communication, upon which, it is admitted by writers of all classes, our military future greatly depends: the subject is thus additionally invested with a degree of professional interest which has induced us to lay a few brief details before our readers.

It must be observed that the number of varieties of timber trees in India, available for constructive purposes, is limited; being restricted to such as are comparatively proof against the ravages of insects, and the varying climatic influences of a tropical region, and which alone are suited for engineering purposes.

Foremost in the latter class, is the well-known "teak," so called by Linneus, from its Indian name 'Tekka,' (Tectona grandis): a lofty, straight-stemmed tree, with broad spreading leaves, which have been likened by Hindû poets to the ears of the elephant, and thickly clustering blossoms of white flowers. It is a native of Malabar and the Kingdom of Siam, but may now be met with in most parts of India; it possesses, however, this peculiarity, that whilst in mountainous districts, well-formed, column-like trunks

* A 3rd colour (sea green, the original facings of the regiment), is, we believe, still in possession of the 2nd (Queen's), although it has not been used for parade purposes for more than a century.

A French tri-colour was at one time thus carried by the 5th Fusiliers, and is, we believe, still in their possession.

Third colours are in possession of the 74th and 78th Highlanders; trophies of Assaye. An additional standard was, we believe, carried by the late 19th Lancers, and a third colour by the old 94th Scots Brigade, for the same action.

† Progress Reports of Forest Administration in India, 1863-4-5.

are found often exceeding two yards in girt, and fifty to sixty feet in height at the first branch; in the plains, the growth becomes extremely irregular; the trunk retains its powers of development, but loses its cylindrical contour, and thus presents many difficulties in the processes of 'conversion.'

The teak is said to attain maturity in about eighty years, but it is often found of greater age; specimens have been met with exceeding 150 feet in height.

The wood of the mountain-grown trees is most valuable, being tough, easy to work, and capable of resisting alike the attacks of insects, and variations of temperature. The most durable of all woods, it is difficult to over-estimate its importance to the naval architect and the engineer.

Forests of this tree cover considerable portions of the Neilgherries and the contiguous ranges running parallel to the Coast of Malabar; they also clothe the vallies of the Sittang and Irawaddy in British Burmah, where they cover an area of 2,400 square miles, an extent about equal to that of the county of Lincoln.

The teak flourishes as far north as the 21st degree of north latitude; it is also met with in Ceylon, Java, and some of the other islands of the Indian Archipelago.

Attempts have also been made to naturalize the tree in some parts of Africa; notably in Algeria, where, we have been informed, the Botanic gardens possess some fine specimens.

Next in economic value to the teak, we should, perhaps, place the Sandal-wood tree, (santorium album,) of which, however, as it is not used for constructive purposes, we need not here say more. Among others valuable to the architect and engineer, the 'Saul' or 'Sâl' (Shorea robusta,*) one of the botanic family of diptera. carpa, a tree attaining to a vast size, and producing a wood tougher than teak, which has been greatly used for Artillery carriages, and more recently, in very large quantities, for railway sleepers and telegraph posts. This tree, which, under favourable circumstances, grows with great rapidity, is found from the banks of the Saone, (which flows into the Ganges near Patna,) to those of the Godavery. Fine forests also exist at the foot of the Himalayas, and in the tributary vallies of the Ganges and Bramahpootra.

The 'poon' (callophyllum angustifolium,) and the 'jarrol' (inga xylocarpa,) trees of great size, possess economic values probably well known to most of our readers who may be acquainted with India.

The sacred fir (abies deodera,) and the lofty and long-leaved pines (pinus excelsa and pinus longifolia,) are also valuable trees, often attaining large dimensions, of which there exist very extensive forests, particularly in the basin of the Sutlej.

The black-wood, (dalbergia latifolia,) the rose-wood of Madras,

* So called after Sir J. Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth.

the bois noir of Mauritius, and the old French settlements, the jack or bread-fruit tree, the caoutchouc, the 'ficus elastica,' and several others are also of considerable importance.

Besides the forest trees, there are, however, numerous vegetable growths of lesser magnitude, which form the wide spread and oftentimes impenetrable cover we are accustomed to describe as 'jungle,'* even these tracts, the haunts of the wild elephant and the tiger, the lurking places of the deadliest serpents, the breeding places of pestilence, are not altogether destitute of value; many of the plants furnish materials for the distillation of vegetable oils and dye-stuffs, while the multifarious applications of the never-wanting bamboo, are too well known to need more than passing notice.

In India, as elsewhere, the forests have suffered cruelly from various causes; not alone at the hands of the native tribes who have successively possessed the land in times past, but from Europeans, who, for years, have consumed enormous quantities of timber, without giving a thought to the possible exhaustion of the supply in days to come.

"The preservation of timber forests," remarks a recent continental writer, "is a point which is seldom regarded by newly arrived settlers, who never think of the future, until scarcity makes itself felt, when it is often too late to remedy past neglect."

Even since the conservation of the timber supply has attracted the attention of the Government, the destruction of trees for railway purposes has been incredibly great, and thousands of the most valuable trees have been uselessly and aimlessly wasted.

Another cause of destruction has been the forest fires—whether originating in the neglected camp-fires of wayfarers, or by spontaneous combustion, arising from the friction of the flinty joints of the bamboo, or, which we think more probable, in the native practice of burning off small portions of the forest at certain periods of the year, to save the trouble of clearing the ground for sowing —and which, even where they do not destroy the trees themselves, serve to stunt their growth, by the destruction of the branches and the scorching of the roots.

To these causes we must add the spread of the coffee-plantations, and, above all, the native custom just referred to, which subsists in every part of India and Burmah, of clearing off small portions of wood and jungle yearly, to receive the scanty crop of rice and millett on the first appearance of the rains; a custom so deeply rooted, that it has been found impossible to prevent it; the authorities having to rest contented with measures to prevent injury being thus done to the more valuable trees and shrubs.

Apart from considerations of an economic nature, the presence of a certain amount of timber is of the deepest importance, as af-

* 'Jungle' is, we believe, a corruption of the Hindustani 'djangal,' literally a 'waste place.'

fecting the water supply of the country; and thus in turn influencing the means of irrigation on which cultivation here so greatly depends, and the utility of the canal systems, which have of late been so widely extended, and in many districts have so materially facilitated the movement of troops and the passage of stores.

It has, however, been only within the last few years that a special service has been organized for the purposes of forest superintendence.

The recruiting of the 'personnel' of the department has hitherto presented considerable difficulties.

The subject of arboriculture has been altogether neglected in India, and thus persons combining the requisite amount of knowledge with a due degree of proficiency in the native dialects, are few in number; moreover, the duties are arduous, and often extremely unhealthy.

It has, we believe, been recently determined to meet this difficulty, by opening a certain number of appointments to foreigners, 'élèves' of the scientific schools of France and Germany, who, after passing the requisite preliminary examination, are required to devote themselves to a special course of study before proceeding to India.

A few years since, Dr. Brandis, the Inspector-General of Forests, made a tour of a considerable part of the Continent, visiting the principal European forest countries, and familiarizing himself with the details of forest management pursued in each.

Subsequently, in 1865, a code of regulations was promulgated by the Indian Government, giving certain powers to the local authorities, which, it is hoped, may in time lead to a uniform system of culture and management.*

The following details will give some idea of the method now observed.

It is generally allowed that in about ninety years the teak and the other most valuable trees attain full maturity, and are ready for cutting. To prevent the destruction of trees of a shorter growth; as the depths of the forest are gradually opened out, their trees are divided into four classes:

The 1st,	including trees	6 feet	in girt, and over.
2nd,	"	4 feet	"
3rd,	"	3 feet	"
4th,	"	all of smaller dimensions.	

* A very important point, which will be secured by this supervision of the sources of the supply, appears to us to be the facilities it gives to the engineer to select not only good timber, but timber of UNIFORM QUALITY for any particular work.

The elaborate experiments on the elasticity and transverse strength of Indian timber, carried out by order of the late East India Company, and referred to in the Enc. Britt. Art. Timber, were confessedly very imperfect from the impossibility of ascertaining 'the age, size, time of felling of the trees under comparison, and circumstances under which they had been placed after they were cut down.'

A period of twenty-four years is allowed for the felling of the trees in the 1st class, at the expiration of which period, those of the 2nd class which have attained the requisite dimensions, are turned over to the 1st class for a like period, and so on. Thus in ninety-six years, the whole of the trees in the forest will have been rendered available. According to this arrangement, 1-24th of the trees in the 1st class should be felled annually, but to economize time and trouble, all the trees to be felled during six years, (*i.e.* one-quarter of the trees in the 1st class,) are marked at once At the expiration of this period, another like portion is marked. The marking consists of the double operation of 'branding' and 'girdling,' the latter being the formation of a circular incision near the root, so as to arrest the flow of the sap, and thus to secure the dryness of the timber when it is cut.

Trees which are thus 'seasoned,' while still standing, are said, however, to be much more difficult to fell.

While these operations are in progress, the roads, tramways, &c., required to give access to the timber, and facilitate its conveyance to the nearest water course, are also constructed.

Machine saws have been proposed to save labour in felling, but the difficulty which attends their transport from place to place appears at present an obstacle to their adoption; and the operations are still carried out by natives.

After being roughly squared, the timber is conveyed by bullocks or elephants to the nearest water, whence it is floated in rafts to its destination. As in Ceylon,* the labour of the elephant appears specially valuable in these operations.

Of the local wants which our Indian forests have to supply the most important is the demand for timber for the public works—the railways and lines of telegraph more especially. The railways, as we have already remarked, have caused an enormous consumption of wood, and have contributed greatly to the exhaustion of the supply.

For example, taking the length of the lines in operation in the Madras Presidency at 1,150 miles, and allowing 1,760 sleepers per mile, 2,040,000 sleepers would be required, which, with an average duration of eight years for each sleeper, would necessitate a supply of 250,000 sleepers, or 35,000 trees annually; a demand which the

* "The work in which the display of sagacity renders his labour of the highest value, is that which involves the moving of heavy materials; and hence in dragging and piling timber, or in conveying stores for the construction of retaining walls and the approaches to bridges; his services in an unopened country are of the greatest importance.

"An elephant appears on all occasions to comprehend the purpose and object he is intended to promote, and hence he voluntarily executes a variety of details without any guidance whatever from his keeper. This is one characteristic in which the animal manifests a superiority over the horse; although an elephant's strength in proportion to his weight is not so great as that of the latter."—'Wild Elephant in Ceylon,' by Sir. E. Tennant, Bart., p. 161.

local forests would certainly appear inadequate to meet permanently.

Means of increasing the durability of the timber thus employed, have naturally been much in request. It was at first sought to attain this result, by using none but the best and driest woods, and by avoiding the contact of pieces of timber of different kinds —experience having shewn that in these cases the harder of the two materially affected the deterioration of the other.

These methods have, however, now given place, as in Europe, to the practice of 'kynanizing' or 'burnettizing' the timber, which have the additional advantage of protecting the wood against the ravages of different kinds of insects, of which the white ants, (termites,) and the saw-flies, (xylocarpa,) appear the most formidable.

Very little is really known of the myriads of insects which swarm in the depths of these forests; but when we bear in mind the destruction which has been wrought by accidentally imported colonies elsewhere, we would fain hope that the subject may receive more attention than it has hitherto done from those practically concerned in our public works.*

The supply of wood for the purposes of fuel has also received due consideration.

Strange as the fact may appear, the want of fuel has already made itself felt in certain districts, in many of which the natives have been reduced to the use of cow-dung dried in the sun. While the supply was abundant in the neighbourhood of the towns, it was consumed without let or hindrance, but, little by little, the jungle disappeared before the spread of the coffee and tea plantations, and it was found necessary to take measures to preserve at least those portions, which, from their position, seemed fitted to supply the wants of the great centres of population.†

The collectors of the different districts were enjoined to reserve certain portions of jungle which should appear to them suitable, and to permit a certain portion only to be cut in each year, so as

* In the proceedings of the Entomological Society for last year, (1866,) an account is given of the extraordinary ravages of a small ant, introduced in St. Helena, from the West Coast of Africa, some twenty years back James Town is described as devastated by this insect, all the wood work of the Cathedral, of the library, and of the whole town, has been devoured. In their feast of books it was noticed that the insects first attacked Theological works, probably from their being less often disturbed than others The only wood they do not eat is teak, but they will bore through it to reach other wood behind it, suited to their taste. Even tin cases are no protection if they become spotted with rust, for the ants at once form an entrance at the spots, and destroy the contents. At present the ravages are confined to James Town, but if not checked, they will probably spread throughout the whole island. (Proc. Ent. Society, 1866)

We may also advert to the ravages which are admitted to have been caused in the French Dockyards, by some colonies of termites accidentally introduced some short time since.

† The consumption of fire-wood in the city of Madras. with a population of 700,000 souls, is said to amount to 100,000 tons annually, the whole of which is furnished by the neighbouring jungle.

to allow the shrubs to attain a sufficient size, (eight years has been found enough for this purpose). The other portions of the jungle are left in the hands of the ryots, on condition of their not selling any portion of the wood, and leaving untouched certain trees as the teak, sandal, blackwood, &c., which, from the qualities of their timber or of their other products, are deemed worthy of preservation.

The native forges for smelting iron, the sugar mills, and above all the railways, consume vast quantities of fire-wood. Coal being confined to a few localities, there is a great demand for wood for locomotive purposes. All kinds are found not to be equally fitted for this purpose, for if too light, the ashes escape through the chimneys, and are apt to cause fires in the adjacent jungles.

The quantity burnt per mile, with an average load, is 68 lbs. of dry, or 100 lbs. of green wood. According to this calculation, and allowing one hundred maunds as the annual produce of an acre of forest; about twenty-one acres per mile of permanent way would be apparently needed to ensure the regularity of the supply. For this purpose, grants of portions of jungle have been made, on payment of small royalties to the different railway companies, by whom the cost of management, and of cutting, and collecting the wood is also borne.

Neither have the means of re-stocking the forests now in use been overlooked. As an example of the efforts which have been made in this direction, we may instance the nurseries of teak trees which have been established in Malabar. A space of twenty-five miles square was selected for this purpose, and cleared of undergrowth. The seeds having first been steeped in boiling water, to ensure the splitting of the thick husks which envelop them, were sown in rows, and in three months' time the young trees were large enough to be transplanted into holes a foot in depth, and eight feet apart. The success of the plantation will, of course, depend on the soil. Like the oak, the teak appears to prefer deep clay land, as its growth is arrested when the roots meet with any obstacle to their downward progress. During the first few years the young trees have to be pruned, and kept carefully free of undergrowth. Troublesome as these operations are, the results not only cover tke outlay, but leave a margin of profit, the loppings being serviceable for carpenter's work, yokes, axletrees, &c.

Besides the efforts of which we have spoken above, we must mention those for planting the sides of the roads and canals. These improvements have been carried out to a considerable extent under the direction of the engineers in charge of the different districts. Where the width of the track has permitted, a double row of trees has been placed on each side, to form shaded walks for foot passengers. These trees require a considerable amount of care in watering when first planted—a task which the Ryots have been

induced to undertake by certain concessions and the remission of taxes.

Hedges—hitherto a great want in India,—have also been formed to a considerable extent, of 'inga dulcis,' 'bamboo,' 'Mysore thorn,' (cesalpinia sepiaria,) and other suitable shrubs.

Of the progress of the botanic gardens in different parts of India, and of the successful introduction of many vegetable growths of the highest commercial value, we have not room to speak. The success which has attended the formation of plantations of the quinine-bearing chinchona, has, however, so important a bearing on the hygiene of our Army, that we cannot help transcribing the accounts of it given in Mr. Waterfield's 'Report on the Moral and Material Progress of India,' which has already been referred to in these pages. (*United Service Magazine*, Dec., 1866; Article: 'India.')

"At the end of the year 1864-5, there were growing on the Neilgherry hills alone, more than half a million plants; the state of the plantations was very favourably reported on by Mr. Markham, who went to India to examine them in 1865; and by the last accounts received from Madras, there were not less than 1,086,079 young chinchona trees in a flourishing condition. Other plantations have been formed by the Government, or by private enterprise, on the Wynaad plateau, and the hills of Coorg and Travancore, on the Pulney range, at Darjeeling, in Assam, in the Kangra valley, and on the hills of Mahableshwur.

"Independently of the great saving that will accrue to the Indian Government from the possession of the chinchona, which has been estimated at not less than £50,000 a year for the supply of quinine to the troops alone,* the result of the experiment is very satisfactory, it having opened a vast field for the cultivation of this valuable plant, the best species of which appeared likely to become almost extinct in South America, and in having demonstrated that the medicinal qualities of the bark are capable of considerable improvement under proper culture; whilst it is impossible to calculate the value of the benefit bestowed on the general population, by placing within their reach the fever-repelling prepations of the plant, which, from their high price, have been hitherto inaccessible to all but the wealthy classes."

As military chroniclers, we must also, in conclusion, devote a passing word to the system of gardens for soldiers, for which we are indebted to the sound judgment of Lord Strathnairn, and which appear to be progressing satisfactorily at many stations. These, with good management, will we venture to predict, lead to beneficial results far more general and more widely spread than could at the outset have been in any way anticipated.†

* About equal to the annual cost of an Infantry regiment at home.

† The writer of an interesting article on 'Indian Forest Management,' (founded on Dr. Cleghorn's work, 'the Forests and Gardens of South India,') which appeared

SAILORS IN EMBRYO.

When a stranger goes on board an English man-of-war, the first thing with which he is struck is the smart and respectable appearance of the crew. Exceptions may crop up here and there; a lubberly or idle-looking man may accidentally make his appearance; but the crew, as a body, looks clean, active, and intelligent. In making his tour of inspection, he will come across six or seven hundred men who make up the ship's complement, and out of this large body he must have a searching eye, and be expert in reading character to detect the small and very exclusive class whose parchment certificates will not bear inspection, and who eventually will be discharged from the service as "objectionable," or as "bad." He is in the midst of a little community governed by rigid but hardly severe rules, which is not troubled with heart-burning jealousy for household or lodger suffrage, which knows nothing, and cares, (if possible) less, for Reform leagues and trades' unions, and which cares more for the material comforts in the shape of leave and other benefits attending on good conduct, than for votes for either borough or county. When he comes to classify the individuals in this community, he will find them composed of four elements, namely, petty officers, seamen, marines, and boys.

It is to the boys that he will almost instinctively turn his attention, for they are our "sailors in embryo," and from their character as boys, he knows that he may fairly judge what they will be as sailors a few years hence. He sees standing near him a fine, bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked, healthy-looking boy, and very naturally remarks, "you look as if the Service agreed with you, my boy."

"Yes, Sir, I like it well enough; I am pretty comfortable, and have nothing to complain of."

"How old are you?"

"Just upon eighteen, Sir."

"Well, you are a fine lad for your age; how do you like the sea?"

"I am getting to like it now, Sir! I have been here nearly two years, and my time will soon be up, when I hope to be rated, and sent to sea."

in a recent number of the 'Revue des deux Mondes,' concludes with some curious and characteristic observations on these gardens, which we think deserve translation.

"The Government of India," he writes, "is busy establishing gardens for the soldiers of the different regiments there stationed.

"It is hoped that a salutary moral effect may thus be produced, by giving the men an agreeable place of resort for themselves and their families, and allowing each to cultivate his own plot of land. The walks and paths are common, but each one has his own garden plot to do with as he will.

"In this, we recognize that need of 'individualism' and independence, which is so characteristic of the English, and which has its source in a profound sense of personal dignity."

"And what have you been doing these two years?"

"After I had entered on board the Fisgard, I was put on board a coast-guard ship, until they made me a first-class boy. I ought to like the sea, sir; for my father was in it all his life, and is now in the Coast-guard on board the Frederick William."

Now anybody who takes the most superficial interest in the welfare of the Service must feel interested in the training of the boys. They are the raw material from which our best sailors are manufactured; therefore their education and training are worth strict attention. Out of the Service, few people are aware of the extraordinary pains taken to educate boys for the sea. The general idea is, that they are entered at a certain age, undergo a rough sort of education and drill, and are drafted as opportunities offer into sea-going ships. The fact is that, in the first place, it is no easy thing for a lad to enter the Service; and, in the second place, when he has once got a footing, his training, so far from being rough or superficial, is as carefully attended to as that of a race-horse.

To enter the Service, it is necessary for a boy to be not less than fourteen and a-half, and not more than sixteen years of age. This rigorous limit is necessary on two or three grounds, which are partly medical and partly to prevent too many applications for admission. Each boy, therefore, on presenting himself for admission, must produce a certificate of birth; and, as this is sometimes forged or tampered with, it undergoes a very critical examination. He must be robust, of a certain height, and must produce references to parents or friends for a character. When he comes on board ship, and has passed the preliminary examination as to character and age, he is measured without his stockings; and then weighed before he puts them on again. He is then brought to the captain, who if he approves him, passes him on to the chaplain, who endeavours to find out if his mental qualities are equal to those of his body. His knowledge of reading and writing is tested, and his answers to a few questions determine whether he may be passed to the next stage of his examination. His physical powers having been only superficially tested, he is next taken to the doctor, in order that it may be ascertained that he is as good inside as he appears to be outside. His chest is measured, his lungs tested, and if he has not been vaccinated, he must be willing to submit to the pleasant operation before he can advance a step further in his progress. The doctor having dismissed him, he is introduced to the senior lieutenant, who requires him to produce, in addition to his certificate of birth, the consent of his parents to his entering the Navy on continuous service for ten years from the age of eighteen. If he is able to pass these several steps in his examination, he is taken to the office and his name entered, provisionally as a boy in the Royal Navy.

Individuality is the first thing of which a man is deprived in

entering upon a seaman's life. When it is not actually abolished, it is checked or repressed. But in the Army and Navy the prohibition is stern and compulsory. Uniform is exacted in every way, and equally in manner and education as in dress. A soldier and a sailor, whether he is an officer or a subordinate, walks, dresses, talks, eats, and conducts himself generally in an uniform way. Were even dress restrictions dispensed with, it would be impossible to mistake either one or the other. Dress may, however, have more to do with bearing than appears on the surface, and it would, perhaps, be as great an act of folly as could be well committed, were its regulations dispensed with. Every volunteer knows how important his uniform is in drill, and finds that he can always drill more effectively and easily in uniform than in mufti. And if dress is so important an element in military education as to render it impossible to dispense with strict regularity, it is quite certain that no change of dress in after life can obliterate the tone which it has helped to impress upon the man. The story is well known of the dragoon who, having left the Army for the Church, was so utterly a slave to military style, that his black coat and white tie were unable to conceal his martial predilections and teaching, and in a surplice even he looked more of an officer than a parson, though he strove hard to subdue and soften the apparent inconsistency which no one felt so strongly as himself. One of the rules about the dress of the boys is so strong, and evidently considered so important, that it is underlined. This rule directs that "a uniform pattern of clothes is to be adopted for the boys, who are to be, *in every respect, dressed alike.*"

As soon as possible, after a boy has entered the Navy, the work of destruction, or rather of re-construction, is commenced. He is sent to the barber to have his hair cut, and is then given a warm bath; after which he is provided with his outfit of the value of £3 17s. 2d. In winter, an addition is made to his wardrobe of a blue comforter, two pair of woollen stockings, and an additional pair of cloth trousers, which are substituted for his summer duck trousers. In addition to his clothes, he is supplied with handkerchiefs, towels, needles, &c., to the value of 5s. 7d., which sum is deducted from the advance of 17s. 6d. paid to him on entry. As clothes wear out, or are apt to be injured, each boy is taught to sew on buttons, repair rents, and understand the first principles of tailoring. Under the tailors on board he is to receive his instruction; while the barber not only examines his head daily, but superintends in bathing, and teaches him "those habits of cleanliness which are so essential to health."

His body having thus been provided for, the boy's mind becomes naturally the next consideration. During the first three months of his service, indeed immediately upon his entry, his education commences.

It is not of that partial character which the term is often thought to imply; but is an education in the strictest and truest meaning of the term. As his powers of body are trained and developed by various means, such as regular exercise, food, and bathing; so his mind is strengthened in many ways of which book-learning forms but a small part. He is taught the necessity of good-conduct, neatness, and perseverance; and is encouraged in every way to feel that his duty to God is inseparable from that to man, and that both are necessary to make him a good sailor.

As an encouragement, therefore, badges are conferred upon him if, at the end of three months his conduct has been good, if his habits are clean and neat, and if he has been able to pass a satisfactory examination in the ordinary school subjects, and in seamanship and gunnery. In these latter his instruction is at first very elementary; in gunnery he must have passed out of the awkward squad, and know something of the various parts of the gun; in seamanship more is required, for besides knowing the names of the masts and yards, and other parts of the ship, he must "be able to pull in a boat, have a perfect knowledge of the compass and lead-line, and be able to make all the bends and hitches, knots and splices, named in the instruction board. If he can prove that he can be satisfactorily reported upon in these points, he is entitled to wear a chevron of gold lace in his sleeve.

Three months, therefore, have barely expired before he is taught practically that in the Service, duty is of the first importance, and that its reward is honour and glory. He is taught, that first of all, his individual actions and opinions are not so important as doing what he is ordered submissively and smartly; and that, secondly, distinction, not money is to be his reward. Duty and distinction are to be the guiding stars of his life, and from the first week of his entry he is practically taught their value. Some material advantages, however, are allowed to follow the possession of a badge; for boys with badges are allowed leave to visit their parents, if they reside in the neighbourhood, from Saturday to Monday, and to sleep on shore on Thursdays; they are exempt from all punishment (except for theft,) whilst wearing a badge; they enjoy all the privileges of petty officers, and are never employed as sweepers or bag-stowers; and they are to have noted on their instruction certificates the number of badges awarded to them for proficiency and exemplary conduct.

The casual or weekly holiday on shore is not the only leave of absence which boys enjoy. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is as true of blue jackets as of any other class of the community. To prevent them therefore from becoming rusty, they can, if they please, or have anywhere to go to, have a holiday four times a year at the ordinary school seasons, namely, Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. At the last season, in the winter, they have three weeks, and at each of the other times

two weeks. But their holidays are contingent on proficiency, and do not depend entirely on the possession of homes by the boys. Before the holidays come the examinations take place, and every lad who has failed to come up to the mark is kept for at least three or four days behind his comrades, in order that he may contemplate upon and appreciate the advantage of idleness.

Every quarter, there is a full examination, and a record is kept of the progress which is made by the lads. The examination is threefold. There is first the school, then the seamanship, and lastly the gunnery examination. The schoolmaster and chaplain is directly and personally responsible for the religious training, and is to see himself that half-an-hour a week is given to instruction in the Bible in the upper class, and an hour a week in the lower, in addition to the instruction on Sunday.

The difficulties of the school tests are not very great, but they are useful and very important. Before a boy can be passed out of school, he must be able to do sums in the compound rules of arithmetic, and also in "proportion" and "practice." Many a boy may say, no doubt, that "the rule of three doth puzzle me, and practice drives me mad;" but he is not allowed to become a sailor until he is able, with a cool head, and in a sane mind, to master those horrors. The next requirement is of a decidedly practical character, as it enjoins that every boy "shall be able to read a book of general information." The last is of a more sentimental though of a decidedly useful character. He must compose a decent letter, or write from dictation a passage of moderate difficulty of not less than two lines of print. At first, writing a letter may not seem very important, but as every Jack is supposed in the regular order of things to have his Jill, the necessary consequence is, that he should be able to write to her, otherwise she would be obliged to adopt a strict attitude of faith, and like Katey say, that "my love can neither rade nor write, but he loves me faithfully;" or, when he arrives to the age of mature manhood, and the exalted, if not head-turning rank of leading seaman, we can hardly imagine a more secret, never-failing source of joy than is to be found in the power of employing one's leisure moments in finding errors in pay, and then worrying "their lordships," and their all-patient Secretary on the subject. The man who can do this stands manifestly in a superior position to the man who cannot; and the ignorant old quarter-master, or boatswain's mate, stands in an inferior position to, if not in awe of, the young "ordinary," who, fresh from the clutches of the chaplain and schoolmaster, can appeal to the Board surreptitiously on the subject of his pay, or can tell his mother or sweetheart what a good set of fellows he has got amongst.

Education is not, however, limited to these formal, cut-and-dried accomplishments. The Admiralty seem to have a higher notion of education than to confine it to the mechanical acquirement of

a few elementary branches of knowledge, within certain limits, and at certain hours. They provide that the minds and bodies of their lads shall be properly amused, and that many of their lessons which are important, if not absolutely necessary, shall be learnt as easily, and be taught as attractively as possible. The magic-lantern, which is associated more with amusement than with study, assists both master and pupil. Boxes of magic-lantern slides are therefore supplied from the Impregnable guard-ship, and help to beguile the winter evenings, and give a great deal of instruction in a very pleasant manner.

More important though than this direct and indirect teaching, with the aid of master and magic-lantern, is the encouragement given to boys to self-culture. All the education in the world, and the highest devotion of masters to their scholars' interests would be futile, if the scholars themselves looked upon learning as a nuisance, and cared nothing about their own progress. As a means of leading boys to interest themselves in book-learning, they are encouraged in each ship to establish a reading-room, "with their own pocket money," and where, during the dinner hour, and in the evening, newspapers, periodicals and books may be read. Each boy is allowed to subscribe a sum of not more than threepence a month for this purpose. This really is the centre point of the whole system of instruction in the Navy. Of very little use would their knowledge of arithmetic, or reading, or writing, &c., if the lessons and formal instruction in school were not supplemented by some inducement to continue them voluntarily out of school hours. The mere fact that the dry lessons are found to be the best way of gaining permanent amusement, must act as a spur to many a boy to be diligent. The ground may be low, but it is serviceable. It may not give boys the nobler inducement of learning for learning's sake; but as this inducement would apply to a limited number of of lads, its loss is, perhaps, not very injurious.

About two hours at a time is considered sufficient for learning. In the summer it is made longer than in the winter; but at no time is it too long so as ever to become wearisome or fatiguing. As we have already said, there are two divisions in school, the upper and lower. In the upper division, which is divided into two classes, the requirements are that, in the first class, boys should be able to read and write well from dictation; to do in arithmetic simple and compound rule of three, practice, and vulgar and decimal fractions. In the second class, arithmetic is only required as far as reduction and compound division. The lower division is also divided into two classes: arithmetic as far as reduction being required in the first, and as far as multiplication only in the second. The upper division is also taught a little geography and history; but in the lower, nothing is attempted beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, except religious instruction and the use of the compass. Nothing could be more admirable than the

educational system. Too much is not attempted, and if the regulations are only carried out, the little that is taught ought to be taught well, and is, besides, the best and most useful foundation which a boy can possibly have for his work in after life.

From the schools we will now turn to the professional instruction which is provided. Seamanship is the first branch of training, as it underlies the work of every rating a boy may afterwards fill on board ship. We all know that, in the days of Nelson, the grand difference between the French and English crews was the manner in which they respectively worked. The noise with which our enemies went to work contrasted strangely with the silence of our crews. Still does this difference exist, and French officers who visited us in 1865 were astonished at the silent way in which everything was done in our vessels. Silence, therefore, is the first element of instruction in seamanship; to teach which, boys are required, when the weather is fine enough, to cross top gallant and royal yards, loose, make, and shorten all plain sail at 8 a.m.; in every week, one forenoon is given to general exercise, when they are taught to reef, furl, make, shorten, and shift sails; twice a week the yards are to be braced round, as in tacking and wearing, and the top gallant masts are to be sent on deck; and occasionally they are to be exercised at stations, and at manning the ropes. But in all their exercises silence is strictly enjoined.

When a boy enters, he is placed in one of four divisions, which are to corrrespond with the sub-divisions of the watch-bill. Several classes are formed, in which he is taught all the mechanical and practical parts of seamanship, and through which he passes progressively, according to his aptitude.

Gunnery is the next branch of instruction. To learn this, boys are all taught strictly on the system adopted in the Excellent, and go through a course of four instructions, which correspond and alternate with the seamanship divisions. In the first of them they learn handspike drill, manning both sides, and the detail; in the second, pointing, sponging, loading, and detail, with the rifle drill; in the third, pointing, extreme training, dismounting, mounting, detail, with the sword exercise; and lastly, in the fourth, independent firing, quick and broadside firing, ship breechings, trucks, trigger lines, bow and quarter firing, and securing a lower deck gun. In all these exercises the boys are to accustom themselves to the use of powder, and are to learn to fire at a moveable target, which is a boat pulled backwards and forwards abreast of the ship. In addition to these exercises, they are to be taught to march with the aid of a fife and drum band, where it is possible to get up one.

Education, both mental and professional, seems to be carried out in as perfect a manner as can be desired in the training ships. There is only one point which remains to be noticed. Punishments are as necessary a branch of education as rewards; and we refer to

them last as being the least agreeable if they are not the least important parts of a sailor boy's life. Punishments vary considerably with the commanding officer. To quote the opening paragraph to the regulations on punishments, we may say that "it has been found by experience that, when a good system has been established, and when the boys have felt that the commanding officer has a real interest in their well-being, very little punishment has been needed; and, indeed, that there has been an almost entire absence of it. Except in cases of daring disobedience, a boy should not be punished for a first or second offence; if he is judiciously reasoned with, he will usually acknowledge his fault, and promise to avoid a recurrence of the offence; this promise he will usually strive to keep. Much judgment will be required in dealing with boys, and it will be highly necessary to study individual disposition and temper, without which little can be done." Nothing can be more admirable than such a system properly carried out. This, of course, is the great difficulty, and is the source of all success. It is useless for a man who cannot control himself, and keep a check upon his own faults, to attempt to guide others: or to use moral influence with boys, or appeal to their honour, when morality and honour are not his own chief guide. These are the men who ridicule the idea of appealing to a boy's honour, and insist that the "good old custom" of flogging is the only sure way to correct all faults.

Flogging, however, is not to be resorted to except in flagrant breaches of honour; caning is to be sparingly used, and only in presence of other boys. Confinement, in the opinion of "their lordships," is the best punishment, when accompanied with bread and water food for one day, and is generally fit for most ordinary offences. Stoppage of leave, fines, and caning constitute the principal forms of punishment, being combined and varied to meet different forms of misconduct.

The training system of boys in the Royal Navy seems then to be most carefully conducted. It is impossible to look carefully at the regulations without feeling that every care has been bestowed on the education of boys; and that the system adopted is of a very high class. Considering how important it is in the present day to have well-trained seamen, if we have any at all, and that the boys under training will be our future sailors, we know of no means to procure them which could be suggested as an improvement upon the regulations in force now in the training ships of the Royal Navy.

THE CADIZ EXPEDITION, AND THE MARTIAL LAWS OF CHARLES I.

During the reign of James I. there was a great difference of opinion between the Court and the nation in general as to the light in which the King of Spain should be viewed. By the tarry-at-home and vehemently Protestant people, he was regarded as a foe even more to be dreaded than the Pope, whilst the mariners longed for a war with a Power that had so many rich and defenceless towns on its sea-coasts, and such tempting "plate fleets" afloat, which had already made the fortune of many a bold navigator in the days of Elizabeth, and, it was to be hoped, would do so again. The King, on the other hand, beside his innate dislike to war in itself, was particularly anxious not to offend so potent a monarch as the King of Spain and the Two Indies was reported to be, and so well did he play his cards, that a marriage between "Baby Charles" and a Spanish princess would in all probability have been brought about, but for the romantic journey of the Prince, which threw everything into confusion, and at last caused the very war that it was meant to prevent.

The Prince and his favourite, Buckingham, left England in disguise on the 18th of February, 1623, travelling under the names of James and Thomas Smith, and reached Madrid on the 7th of March. The English ambassador, Lord Bristol, had then all but concluded the marriage treaty, but he was interfered with by Buckingham, and in the end the Prince and the Spaniards parted, each considering that they had good cause to complain of the other. As the natural result, war was declared against Spain early in the year 1624, and an abortive attempt was made to succour the Palatinate, the ill success of which was believed to have broken the heart of the peace-loving King. However that might be, he died in March, 1625, and it devolved on his successor, Charles I, to attempt to make the national hatred deeply felt by Philip IV. of Spain.

In accordance with the then universal system, a large number of merchant ships were taken into the service, and warrants were issued to the seaports, ordering the impressment of seamen; the officers were especially directed to seek for the "ablest mariners, and not loose and unskilful men," they being wanted for "a service of great consequence." At the same time, 10,000 men were pressed for the land service, and they were directed to rendezvous at Plymouth on the 25th of May; but orders were given on the 10th of that month, in consequence of which the levies of the northern counties were sent to Hull, and there embarked for Holland, when the four English regiments in the pay of the States were relieved by them, and sailed for Plymouth. This was a wise step, as these 2,000 men wereveteran soldiers,

well calculated to infuse something of discipline into the raw musters already assembling there, and the colonel of one regiment was Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, afterwards so well known as the Parliamentary General in the Civil war; another colonel was Edward Cecil, a grandson of Queen Elizabeth's great minister. It had been intended that the expedition should set sail in May, but this was soon found to be impossible; indeed, that month had nearly expired before a single company had arrived at Plymouth, and when they did come, there was little money to pay or feed them. Although the war had been clamoured for by the Parliament under King James, now that it was being set on foot, the new assembly declined to grant any supplies until various "grievances" had been redressed, the list of which was so long, that this was equivalent to a positive refusal. The King understood it so, and after in vain promising them a winter session for the full discussion of their griefs if they would only vote the supplies out of hand, he dissolved them, and proceeded to raise money by loans on letters of privy seal. This was very slow work, the dismissed Parliament men throwing many obstacles in the way, beside declining to contribute themselves. But at last a fleet was got together of about 100 vessels, great and small, of which only thirteen were the King's ships. Lord Wimbledon, as Admiral of the Fleet and Lord Marshal, embarked in the Anne Royal, with Sir Thomas Love as his captain; the Earl of Essex, Vice Admiral, in the Swiftsure, commanded by Sir Samuel Argoll; the Earl of Denbigh, Rear Admiral, in the St. Andrew, Captain Sir John Watts; Lord Delaware in the St. George, Captain Sir Michael Geere; and Lord Cromwell in the Bonaventure, Captain Collins. The land forces formed ten regiments of about 1,000 men each, the strongest being 1,016, and the weakest 986; the Earl of Essex was their Colonel-General, and if he had been in supreme command instead of second, it seems likely from what Sir Michael Geere says, that something effectual would have been done. But the greatest evil was the want of money, through the ill-judged obstinacy of the Parliament, which did not allow the expedition to be ready for sea until the beginning of October. This unfortunate circumstance gave the Spaniards time to strengthen Cadiz, and to secure the West India Fleet, so that the enterprise utterly failed in its object.

This failure, indeed, had been predicted by perhaps the ablest seaman of his time, Sir Robert Mansell, who spoke strongly in Parliament on the mismanagement at Plymouth, and we see from letters in the Public Record Office but too good grounds for his opinion. The summer happened to be particularly cold and wet: the troops were billetted on people who were very unwilling to receive them, were badly clothed, and so irregularly paid, that they were often fain to plunder for their subsistence. The plague, too, broke out among them, and the only shelter for the sick was

under some old sails charitably supplied by the fleet. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that mutinies occurred, the Londoners and the Essex men being noted as the most "seditious." To curb them, a code of Martial Laws, very similar to that which we print hereafter, was issued, and several executions took place. It had been originally announced that the Duke of Buckingham, who held the office of Lord High Admiral, should command the expedition, and he several times repaired to Plymouth to hasten matters forward. But at last the business was committed to Cecil, and to give him weight among his people he was created a peer, by the titles of Lord Cecil and Viscount Wimbledon. He had not acquired any particular reputation in his service in Holland, and he seems to have been quite unfit for any responsible command. The hearty old sailor, Sir Michael Geere, captain of the St. George, shows us how he let slip every opportunity of doing anything, and another letter-writer of the time informs us that he received the name of General "Sit still" on his return: a fair sample of the wit of the period.

As Cecil owed his ill-judged preferment to Buckingham, he no doubt felt in duty bound to glorify the Lord High Admiral on all occasions. We have a fine specimen of this in the following letter written by him to Lord Conway, the Secretary of State.

"My very good Lord,

"I received a command expressly from His Majesty to send him word when the army should be embarked, which I here do, by the inclosed; as also my best affection and service (as I did assure your Lordship) to you, at the time it pleased your Lordship to do me more honour than I can describe.

"I cannot but advertise your Lordship how his Excellency the Duke hath bestirred himself, and how industriously and judiciously he hath played the General, to the admonition of us that profess the occupation, both in action and in council. In council he hath settled all men's places without discontentment, for it hath been agreed by vote, and not authority. He that disputed most, is come a degree lower than he was. My Lord hath done all in a week, that we doubted to have done in three, which time was allowed us. And were it not that it is our obedience, it is somewhat too quick, for we are to go a long journey, and shall find no hosts, but enemies. But obedience is more than sacrifice, and I hope we shall not prosper the worse. And so in all haste on board, I rest, living or dying,

"Your Lordship's unfeigned and humble servant,

"ED. CECILL."

"Plymouth, the 4th of October, 1625."

The following two letters will give a sufficiently full account of this inglorious page in English history. The first is from Sir Thomas Love, the captain of the Admiral's ship, who writes thus:

"To the Right Honourable my Lord Conway, Secretary to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"Right Honourable,

"It may please your Honour hereby to receive a brief relation of our proceedings in this hard and tedious winter journey.

"Fourteen days after we came from Plymouth, we arrived in the bay of Cadiz, where we found twelve or thirteen men-of-war from Naples and Brazils, five or six merchant ships, and fifteen sail of gallies. Upon our approach, the ships, having discharged their ordnance, cut their cables, and went up with ten of the gallies above the fort of Puntal, and so up to Port Royal, and then hauled themselves into a creek, and at the entrance thereof sunk three or four ships, whereby the passage was stopped, that our ships could not come near to attempt anything against them.

"The next morning after we were come in, being Sunday, betimes we sent up ships, who in six or seven hours forced the fort, landed our men, and took it, with some 200 men in it, and eight pieces of brass ordnance. We stayed there six or seven days, all which time it was continual rain and foul weather, and we had no covert or shelter for our men; and we found the town to be so strongly fortified as not to be attempted but by siege, for which we were not provided. Therefore, a resolution was taken to come back again to the South Cape, to look for the West India fleet, as by my letter to your Honour from thence I have more particularly and largely related.

"We plied off the South Cape some 20 days, but could have no news of the West India fleet, during which time of stay our men fell sick so fast, our victuals proved bad and drink scarce, and our ships so weak and leaky, especially the King's ships, as we were forced to sink one of the ketches, to put the men in the Convertive, and to supply the St. George and Swiftsure with men out of other ships. In regard of which defects it was held the best course to ply homeward. In our way we met with more contrary winds, storms, and foul weather, so as all the fleet was separated and scattered. For our own particular, we broke our foreyard in four pieces, and cracked our foremast in two places; we spent most of our sails, and our ropes were so bad as they would hardly stay the masts. And coming within sight of Scilly, the wind was so contrary and forcible against us, as we could not recover it. And many of our men being dead, and most of the rest sick and unable to do service, so as we could not (if occasion were) defend ourselves from a lee shore, and the ship being very leaky, we were forced to bear up for Ireland, and arrived in this harbour the 11th of this month, having five foot water in hold, and by the assistance of Captain Harris and others, we got our ship safe into the harbour, and have landed our sick men, and taken the best order we can for their recovery.

"My Lord President of Munster hath been with us here, and

dealt very nobly and worthily for the good of His Majesty's service; his Lordship hath promised us a supply of men, without which we shall not be able to bring this ship from hence.

"Here is in this country to the westward, put in by like distress as we were, the Bonaventure, the Rainbow, and the Dreadnought, and, as we hear, the St. Andrew and some twenty more of the fleet. We use all the diligence and haste we can to provide and fit ourselves to come for England.

"Your son, Sir Edward Conway, hath been well all the voyage, and he was when we left him, and is now in the west parts, with the Dreadnought. I hope your Honour will excuse me for not enlarging more particularly, for I am not, nor have not been well. So, wishing your Honour much happiness to you and yours, I humbly take my leave, and remain,

"Your Honour's servant,

"THOS. LOVE.

"Kinsale, this 11th December, 1625."

The second letter is from Sir Michael Geere, captain of the St. George, and is addressed to his son William. It is a plain, outspoken tale, and probably was not allowed to reach its destination, or it would not now be found among the State Papers. Yet its statements are substantially confirmed by the more cautiously worded letter of Sir Thomas, who, as captain of the Admiral's ship, and as writing to my Lord Conway, is not to be too severely blamed if he hesitated to pour out

". . . . . his mind as plain
As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne."

Dispatch writers in more modern times have been noted to be quite as careful. The two letters read together are decidedly "suggestive" of the fact, that the art of "making things pleasant" was one that was studied in the 17th century as well as now.

"From the Ventry, the 11th of December, 1625.

"Loving son,

"These are to certify thee and all my friends of the proceedings of our voyage hitherto.

"The 8th of October, we put out of Falmouth with a fair wind, and thirty ships more of our fleet, to proceed on our voyage, and the next day we met all our fleet together which came out of Plymouth, to the number of ninety-six ships. The 12th a great storm of foul weather took us; the wind fair to carry us on our journey, but did blow so vehemently, that we were all separated, with the loss of some of our ships, which sunk and perished, men and all, I having but four ships left in my company, two of the King's and two others. The 17th day I had sight of the Rock, which is the land going into Lisbon. The 18th, I had sight of the South Cape, which was our rendezvous, where it pleased God to send us the best intelligence for the good of our voyage, so marvellously as ever was; for a Spanish boat

that was carrying of certain passengers from the island of Graciosa to the island Terceira, which is but twenty miles asunder, was driven by foul wind and weather to us, off the Cape, which is near 800 miles asunder, who told us that four carracks was departed lately by those islands home to Lisbon, and that there was at those islands thirty or forty sail of the King of Spain's men-of-war, which attended for the West India plate fleet to guard them into Spain, which there was no doubt to be made but we might a-taken them every ship, but it would not be apprehended by those which I hope can hardly answer it.

"The 19th day we met all our fleet together near the Cape. The 20th, the Admiral called a council of war, and then concluded to go for the Bay of Cadiz. The 22nd, we went, all our fleet, into the Bay of Cadiz, unexpected or thought of by the Spaniards, until we came so near the town that they knew us by our flags, but took us to be their West India plate fleet. The Earl of Essex with his squadron was appointed to lead the way, and so did very nobly, but not one of his squadron came near him at his going in, and out of Port St. Mary came nine galleys, which he alone encounted; six of them escaped and ran away up to Port Royal, and three of them he made return again from whence they came; eighteen or twenty ships likewise of the King of Spain's great ships, his men-of-war, lying at anchor against the town of Cadiz, did set sail and run up to Port Royal, doubting the strength of Cadiz could not secure them from us; and no order given for the surprising of them, but all our fleet came to an anchor. And then the Admiral called a council what to do (and so too late) which was by him only ordered, that certain ships should go that night and batter the Castle of Puntal with their great ordnance, which they did all night. The next morning, most of the fleet was commanded likewise to go and batter the castle, and spent above 2,000 shot upon it, and about 4 o'clock order was given for the landing of our soldiers to assault the castle. We did land with loss of men, but did not attempt it, but marched by it a little towards the town of Cadiz, and there made a stand. The Spaniards in the castle summoned a party, yet many of them running away over the walls, leave was given to the rest to depart with their arms and colours.

"After so many days ill spent to no purpose, and our soldiers landed, which was a joyful sight to me to see, with so many brave, valiant, and forward leaders and commanders, and nothing attempted, nor no resistance—no, not, I dare maintain, a hundred 'peld'* Spaniards, which have shot at the farthest lengths—yet the 28th were all embarked aboard our ships again. We set sail

* We have not been able to meet with any explanation of the meaning of this word, and can only conjecture that it is some old term of contempt. Perhaps Admiral W. H. Smyth's forthcoming "Sailor's Word-book," may solve the mystery.

from thence, and came away, and anchored that night without the Bay of Cadiz, and at midnight like runaways went to sea and left all.

"The 31st, being about twenty leagues from Cadiz at sea, we had sight of four ships of the King of Spain's West India fleet, which passed fair by all our fleet into Cadiz or San Lucar very peaceably. The 4th of November we had sight of the South Cape again. Then a council was held aboard the Admiral, whose only will and command was we should, all the fleet, lie-to and again in the latitude of 36 and 37 degrees, to look for those which were peaceably gone home already, and so spend time, which was his own words, notwithstanding there were many complaints of the captains of ships of war's wants, which, some of them, had not eight days' drink in their ships, and so to keep so many ships full of wants, and a number of weak soldiers, he intending, I dare swear, not to do any service with them, but to spend time, as he himself said; which time so ill spent hath been the cause of the death of many a man, beside the great hazard, I doubt not, of many of our ships, for we might a-been all in England long since.

"Since which time, with a great deal of mortality and sickness in our ships, and many wants, and great extremity of contrary winds and foul weather, it hath pleased God, with much ado we have recovered a place in Ireland called the Ventry, a reasonable safe road. I was, with six ships more of our fleet, within ten leagues of our own coast of England on the 8th of this instant month, but after with most extreme storms and easterly winds were beaten upon this coast, most of all our sails blown away, all rotten ropes, no candles in the ship, little drink, and that stinking water. With a hundred sick men, fifty-nine dead, two masters' mates, three of my men, [his own serving men], and not ten men able to do any service, if we had not got in here we should have perished in the sea, which, I fear me, many of our fleet will. What will become of us yet, God knows; I have little hope but the mercy of God. This country is not able, I doubt me, to furnish us with men.

"My comfort is, I thank God, I have as good a ship under me as any in Christendom, which sails wondrous well, the best of all the fleet, well qualified every way, very staunch. His Majesty hath not a more serviceable ship in all his navy, but much wronged by reason of rotten ropes and sails, and in all kinds of stores; viz., one suit of our sails was the old Triumph's, in the year '88, and the other suit of sails, which we had for our best, was the Anne Royal's cast sails; our fore shrouds were the old Garland's, which it seems served her many years; all, both sails and ropes, stark rotten. Our store of new ropes, when we came to make use of them and to open the coils, were of divers pieces, and the best of them stark rotten, but fairly tarred over. This ship had never

new sails made for her since she was built. Let all honest men judge how His Majesty's service hath been abused.

"I grieve to write of many other abuses, as in our victuals. Our flesh cut at half the King's allowance, and that so stinks, that I presume hath been the cause of the deaths and sickness which is amongst us; no dog of Paris Garden, I think, will eat it. At our coming in here, we had but sixty-four single candles in the ship, which was to us as great a want as anything. Thus, praying to the Almighty God I may be here supplied with men to bring His Majesty's ship home into England in safety, or else look not for me, I have taken the best course I can. I have written to Sir Thomas Button, who I think is at Cork or Kinsale, in one of His Majesty's ships, to take and work the best means he may to send me a hundred men from thence.

"Commend my love to thy mother, wife and children; I pray God to bless thee and them. Commend me to all. So, with an over-tired body and a troubled mind, with a grieved heart, I cease, with my hope of God's mercy. Amen.

"Your distressed father,

"MICHAEL GEERE."

Little comment is required on such a straightforward, manly letter as this. It is pleasant to see the pious old mariner's affection for, and pride in his ship, and we wish it was in our power to say when he got it safe to England, if he ever did; but our authority is silent on the subject. We only know that in the course of December, 1625, many other vessels straggled back to Plymouth, truly in evil case, some of them, as the Rainbow, the Dreadnought, and the Anne Royal, being utterly unserviceable. The survivors of the land forces were put on shore, principally at Plymouth, and a body of commissioners was sent to provide for them, but as the Royal Treasury was absolutely empty, little could be done beyond dispersing them in the other towns of Devonshire and Cornwall, an attack on those parts by the Spaniards being either feared, or pretended. The pay of the private men was 8d. a day, of which 2s. 6d. a week ought to have been issued to them for their food, the remainder being intended to supply them with two suits of clothes yearly. But they seem to have got neither, and being now more hardened and desperate than before they went to Spain, their outrages were fearful, and martial law was the only resort. It will be seen that this law, which we print from an official copy among the Public Records, did not, at any rate, err on the side of lenity; but it will be remarked that it provides special prisons for military offenders, a matter that is usually considered a notable improvement, the credit of which is due to the present age. So true it is, that "nothing is so new as what has been forgotten;" in proof of which we may just remark, that breech-loaders and revolvers were known in the 15th and 16th centuries, but sunk out of sight, to be "re-invented" in the 19th.

When an expedition fails, there is usually plenty of recrimination among the commanders, and so it was in this case. Soon after the return of the fleet a new House of Commons assembled, and it instituted what would be now called a Parliamentary inquiry on the subject, but the King forbade the Council of War or the Secretary of State to give any reply to its questions. To be revenged for this slight, the House imitated its predecessor in dwelling on past grievances rather than in attending to, and remedying the present one, by voting a sum of money to pay and discharge the troops. At last, in the spring of the year 1627, the various companies and garrisons were broken up and sent to their homes, with such small sums as the King could collect independently of the Parliament. Of course this went but a little way towards discharging the just claims of either officers or men, and we meet with pitiful applications for their arrears for many years after. The increasing difficulty that the King experienced in attempting to raise taxes on his own authority, made him less and less able to pay these demands, and there can be little doubt that the great bulk of them were never paid at all.

"MARTIAL LAWS *ordained and instituted by* HIS MAJESTY, *with the advice of the Council of War, for the government and good ordering of the Troops in this Kingdom, either in an Army, or in Regiments, or in single Companies, to punish the malicious and wicked, and to defend the innocent, according to the custom of all well-governed Kingdoms.*

"1. He that blasphemeth, or is known to be a common swearer, to have his tongue bored through with a hot iron.

"2. He that is known to be a drunkard is first to be admonished, and for the next to be put in prison, and to be kept there at bread and water seven days, and his means that while that are overplus, to be bestowed on some sick or poor soldier.

"3. That if any soldier be drunk on his guard, or on the day he should exercise, if he be an officer, he is to be cashiered; if a soldier, he is to be seven days at bread and water, as is before said; and if that do no good, he is to have the strappado either more or less.

"4. That if any soldier absent himself from the church, to have the same punishment of bread and water.

"5. That if any soldier or officer do abuse any man or woman, the party injured shall go to the officer that commands there in chief, let him be captain or more than a captain, or lieutenant, or ensign; if none of these, then to the next officer of the peace, if the cause require, and desire to have him forthcoming, and to write to the officer of the offender, to let him know of the offence; then that chief officer must crave justice of a council of war, according to the offence, either to let the party ask forgiveness, or to punish him with imprisonment or the strappado, or with more or less, as the fault require"

"6. If any soldier do shed blood, or maim any of his fellows, or any other that is no soldier, he must be more or less punished, till the party offended be satisfied, according to the punishment before named, and at the discretion of the officer; if there be no Marshal court in that place, he must be brought where there is one.

"7. If any soldier do force any woman or maid he is to suffer death.

"8. If he steal anything that is of note, he is to suffer death; if of small value, he must be more or less punished, and imprisoned till he make satisfaction, and to stand with a paper on his breast, where there shall be written the offence, and if it be done in a market town, or nigh, then to have it on a market day.

"9. That if any soldier do give any hindrance to market folks' passage to be severely punished; but if they take anything from them, to be punished with death without mercy.

"10. That no soldier be seen without his sword, and if he will take no warning, then to be put in prison.

"11. That no soldier be found a mile from his garrison or lodging without leave from his officer in writing, upon pain of imprisonment.

"12. If a soldier have leave and do not return within the time limited, without some sufficient cause, and then to bring some sufficient testimony of it, he must be punished as before.

"13. That if any soldier do sell any part of his arms or clothes to another, or to any other, he shall have the aforesaid punishment, and the party that doth receive it shall lose his money, for they are not his, but His Majesty's.

"14. That if any officer of a town shall see a soldier pass without asking him where his pass and furlough is, and if the soldier have no pass, then is he to send him from constable to constable, till he come to his officer. If he do not his duty herein to His Majesty, he must be presented to the Lords [of the Council of War.]

"15. That any soldier that doth strike his officer, or any other officer, or doth but make shew of it, as by laying his hand upon his sword, or give him ill language, shall suffer death without mercy.

"16. That if any soldier do use any uncivil speech, either against His Majesty or any other person in authority, or any other ways, he is to be punished without mercy.

"17. That no man shall go off his guard without leave of his chief officer that there commandeth, without due punishment, such as have been forenamed.

"18. That no sentinel be found sleeping upon his guard, upon pain of death.

"19. All other disorders whatever are to be punished as those formerly mentioned, though not formerly nominated.

"20. That all soldiers and officers do take an oath, as the custom is in all countries, to be faithful to His Majesty's service, both in thought, word, and deed, and not to conceal anything that they shall hear or see that is not for His Majesty's service and honour, and to obey all his commandments.

"21. That there be authority given to any three or more of the commissioners to call a Marshal court, and sit in commission, to hear, judge, and determine any fact done by soldiers, but to have no power to put to death till they have advertized the General that shall have authority of life and death for such troops as he shall command.

"22. To have in every market place a gibbet and strappado, for the sight of such a remembrance will do good in a wicked mind.

"23. That there be a Provost appointed in every Regiment where the Regiments shall be full, and a prison ordained for soldiers apart from any other.

"24. The Provost must have a horse allowed him and some soldiers to attend him, and all the rest commanded to obey him and assist him, otherwise the Service will suffer; for he is but one man, and must correct many, and therefore cannot be beloved. And he must be riding from one garrison to another, to see that the soldiers do no outrage nor scath [*i.e.* damage] about in the country.

"25. And these orders are held in all countries where true discipline is observed."

Though these laws were manifestly intended to protect the people from the violence of ill paid, hungry troops, and though they notoriously answered that purpose, they were, when the Parliament re-assembled, in 1628, misrepresented as if designed to place the whole kingdom under martial law, and the charge has been adopted without examination by many historians, whose preconceived opinions have caused them to believe any statement to the prejudice of the fallen House of Stuart. In no way can the falsehood of the charge be better shown than by the publication of the Code without note or comment.

PORTABLE ARMS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The department in which guns are exhibited is that in which the fewest visitors enter, and in which the majority of those who do so remain the shortest time; yet of the whole Exhibition there is not, perhaps, any in which there is a greater expenditure of thought and comparison. Every variety and size of shot gun is to be seen here by those who seek them, from the matchlock to the breechloader, and it is regarded as not a little remarkable that one of the first

percussion muskets used in France was a breechloader in which a cartridge was used carrying its own fulminating compound which was exploded by perforation.

The French are not very quick now, and were much less so formerly in adopting inventions in weapons which came to them from abroad. Thus though the use of a fulminating compound had been long practised, the proposal to introduce a weapon in imitation of the English percussion gun into the French army was rejected, and, singularly enough, not summarily on theoretical grounds but after being tried by the military authorities. This was in 1823, and it was not until 1826 that a commission was appointed to go into the matter a second time; which after spending three years in examining the improvement expressed its approval; but it was not before 1840 that it was finally decided that French soldiers should be armed with the percussion musket; and even then there were many old officers who were opposed to the abandonment of the flint gun. After the adoption of the smoothbore percussion musket a long period of rest followed, which was disturbed by the considerations involved in the substitution of rifled muskets for smoothbores. Almost before the system of rifling had been decided on, there arose another and graver question, which but for the sudden and unexpected victories of the Prussians would have been dealt with in the slow and cautious manner which characterises all the changes in the material of the French army. The employment of breechloaders in lieu of muzzleloaders was a subject of ridicule to many military men of high standing even so recently as 1863; one of these in speaking of a pamphlet which predicted that the time would shortly come when every army in Europe would be equipped with it is reported to have said disdainfully. "Every military man knows what the consequence would be of arming troops with weapons capable of continuous discharge." What he implied in this condemnation was that we have so often heard repeated; namely, that men so armed would fire away their ammunition so rapidly that they would soon be reduced to the bayonet as the sole weapon left them of offence or defence. This view was a hasty one; a little more knowledge of human nature would have recognised its futility. It would be too much to say that any government was entirely ignorant that the Prussian War Office had armed the greater part of the male population with the breechloading needle-gun, but the governments had suffered themselves to be lulled into despising the change by the opinions of men whose knowledge of military matters was undeniable. That these could have suffered their judgment to be so blinded by preconceived ideas was what they do not appear to have imagined. The war between Germany and Denmark had however atracted the attention of the Emperor of France to the value of breechloaders, and, in spite of the contrary opinion expressed by some of his advisers, he had followed his own judgment so far as to have several thousand breechloaders made before the out-

break of the war between Austria and Prussia, and if more had not been manufactured previous to the dispute with respect to Luxemburg, it was from the difficulty of deciding to which weapon to give the preference; a difficulty which is hardly yet overcome.

Motives of economy as well as of policy rendered it necessary that it should transform the weapons already in the hands of its soldiers into breechloaders with all the speed possible and with as little expenditure of its funds. Having between fonr and five hundred thousand men habitually under arms, this number of rifles was required forthwith, and though the government had recourse to manufacturers in different conntries to make new weapons and new breech-pieces, the process of conversion was, we believe, actually completed at home. This half a million of rifles was the mininum number required for immediate use; the actual number of fire-arms in the French arsenals and in use being about seven times that number.

Every government in choosing its peculiar form of breechloader had two things to consider: the relative superiority of the weapons and the capability of the pattern preferred of being adapted to the muzzleloader. In the Exhibition we may see specimens of all these weapons, old, new, and converted; so numerous, that if we were to arrange them in order for the purpose and then to examine them in succession, we should be almost puzzled to define the difference, it is so very trifling.

But taking only those which appear most efficient, there is a sufficiently broad distinction between them to render a description of them interesting if not essential to a due comprehension of the relative merits of the different systems which can be alone considered practicable. The needle-gun for which many military men still consider themselves bound by respect for the judgment of their superior officers, or for the opinion of men who have gradually acquired authority as critics, to affect a contempt for, is that to which one first turns, with the respect due to a weapon which has given proofs of its efficiency in actual conflict, and which has placed what was regarded as among the weakest of the nation, included in the rank of first class powers, into the very front. As we gave some time since a full description of this arm, we need not say more about it at present than that all things considered the Prussian government are wise in retaining a weapon to the manipulation of which its soldiers are accustomed, aud the objections to which when thoroughly examined are found to be more apparent than real.

In the case of those States which have still to make their choice, the matter is different, but it is doubtful if any single weapon will combine all the advantages which are considered desirable; to get the greatest simplicity of construction, rapidity of discharge, long range, and directness of fire in one rifle is to expect more than is quite reasonable. We begin with that which many think will be the first matched against the needle gun; the Chassepot rifle.

The Chassepot rifle if it is not adopted for the whole of the French Army will probably be that most extensively used. Several regiments are already supplied with it, and their report is favourable; but that is very much a matter of course, inasmuch as any breech-loader has an advantage over a muzzleloader, which the soldier is sure to appreciate. Fired for rapidity, the result in the hands of inexperienced men is stated to have been twelve shots a minute. The same men limited to nine shots a minute placed forty-eight out of sixty-three balls in the target at a distance of three hundred and twenty yards. More experienced men excercised with the arm at Satory, lodged ninety-two per cent. of the balls fired in the target at four hundred and ten yards, and thirty-one per cent. at one thousand and thirty yards. It is said that the particular kind of cartridge used cleanses the barrel.

The results of some experimental firing made by a battalion of the foot guards in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Oscar of Sweden will give a better idea of what the rifle is capable of doing in the hands of a body of men than isolated experiments on a small scale. The firing was at six hundred yards from the target, and was kept up for exactly two minutes. It was ascertained that during that time the battalion had fired eight thousand balls; two thousand of which were in line with the target, or had actually struck it. The ground was so cut up by the balls, that the inference drawn was that a regiment stationed on the spot would have been annihilated. Another trial made on the 17th in the presence of the Emperor is considered by most French officers as conclusive. A target was erected equal in height to a man on horseback and of about the same width as a squadron of cavalry. At six hundred paces from this target was stationed a detachment of infantry, sixty in number. To each of these men were given thirteen cartridges, nine with ball and four without, the latter being fired with as much rapidity as possible for the purpose of seeing how far the smoke would be likely to obscure the view of the object aimed at. A squadron of cavalry was drawn up at a distance of eight hundred metres behind the men and at a given signal the men began firing and the cavalry commenced to charge. The first five hundred metres were traversed at a trot according to the regulation, and the next three hundred at a gallop; the charge from first to last occupying two minutes ten seconds. The infantry were able in this time to discharge the whole of their cartridgee without hurry, and the effect on the target was such that in the opinion of all who witnessed the experiment, it was hardly possible for one of the cavalry to have escaped death or wounds if the fire had been directed against them. The experiments as far as they go prove that the Chassepot is equal to any other in the qualities considered essential to a good weapon; it is easy of manipulation, light and yet strong. It is no slight drawback however that the needle is thin, and that in order to prevent the escape of gas it is fitted with an india rubber

wad, which is attended by disadvantages hardly compensated by the avoidance of the evils it is intended to remedy. The cartridge also is said to be expensive, to require much time and peculiar care in making, and to be deficient in some of the qualities of the cartridge having a metallic base, a deficiency which is far from being compensated by the saving of two or three centimes on each.

Devisme had invented or improved a breechloader which bears a strong resemblance to the Chassepot; but so far as can be judged by a comparison, for we have not seen the Devisme subjected to a trial, it is so far superior to the Chassepot that there is no needle, and that the cartridge being similar in make to the Boxer renders the use of the india rubber buffer, to prevent spitting, unnecessary. The cost of the cartridge is, of course, greater.

One of the arms which gave the jury the opportunity of making a little excursion in order to witness experiments with it is exhibited by the same celebrated gunsmith. It is not a new invention; some years since it was tried on living horses in Algeria, and the effect so far as we remember it was satisfactory as regarded the performance of the weapon and the explosive ball, whatever it may have been to the horses. The jury had not the opportunity of seeing it tested in this manner. Instead of living animals, an imitation whale of small size was made up and floated in the Seine; and against this the exploding ball was fired, and also a projectile of a similar kind to which a line was attached, which on the explosion taking place opened into the form of a harpoon, and the mimic monster of the deep was dragged ashore by it. Both of these inventions possess real practical utility, and it is hardly possible to suppose that our whalers will fail to avail themselves of them.

Gastinne Rennette, who is one of the gunsmiths employed by the Emperor, exhibits a carbine which if it does not labour under drawbacks not perceptible to the eye as it rests in its case, deserves more notice than we are in a position to give it. By pressing a bolt placed on the left-hand side and in front of the chamber the latter is set at liberty and revolves on a bolt parrallel to its axis. The cartridge has merely to be inserted and an equally simple movement restores it to its place. The cartridge has a metallic base and is fired by percussion. The remains of the exploded cartridge are withdrawn by a method which strikes one as being awkward; but it is said that this could be remedied.

A certain number were manufactured for the Cavalry, but for reasons with which we are not acquainted, the arming of the cavalry with them was not proceeded with.

The Werndl rifle resembles the Peabody rifle, and does not appear open to the objection that has been made against some of the rifles on the score of weakness. The barrel and back-piece is made of cast steel and is of one piece; the lock is a wedge with a groove over which the cartridge is pushed into the barrel, and which opens and shuts between the barrel and the back-piece. On

the left side there is a flat knob, and by pressing this with the thumb the lock is thrown open and the cartridge case drawn out. The operation of loading and discharging are very simple, and it is said that it can be fired twenty times in one minute. The inventor says it will penetrate a deal plank to the depth of four inches, when fired from a distance of 1200 yards. The gun is not heavy, and it is said that it can be made for forty-five shillings.

The Albini rifle is well balanced for the bayonet exercise, but it is objected to on the ground that the remnant of the cartridge is not dislodged by a single movement. The Belgian government has, it is said, given a preference to this arm, and if in doing so it has been guided by the opinion of its manufacturers, it says much for the qualities of the weapon seeing that these have been working at all systems indifferently and must therefore be good judges of their relative merits.

In cases where a particular kind of cartridge is adapted to the rifle, the construction of the cartridge must of necessity affect the choice of the rifle. The objections that have been made to the Remington rifle, are, that it requires the cartridges to be made with mathematical precision and nicety that adds materially to their cost, and is moreover difficult of attainment; that it is weak at the stock, and that it is not balanced in such a way as to allow of its being used to the best advantage in bayonet practice. The mechanism is strong and simple in design, and it is fairly entitled to compete with any other breechloader.

The Swiss Government is said to have decided on the Winchester rifle as the weapon to be ultimately adopted for their army, but at present they are halting between a variety of breechloaders, content for the present with altering their old weapons. This rifle is constructed on a principle which, if for no other, entitles it to the most attentive examination; it is a repeating breech-loader. The cartridges it is proposed to use have a metallic case with the fulminating compound in the base, but the formation of the cartridge is of minor importance as that might be varied, according to the disposition of the Government adopting it to incur the expense. In theory the arm is all perfection. Beneath the barrel it has a reservoir capable of holding from fifteen to twenty cartridges, according to their length; when this is stocked the arm is ready for use. The cocking of the gun throws out the remains of the exploded cartridge and introduces a new one. That the whole of these cartridges might be discharged in a minute nobody will have any difficulty in believing, and when we add to this that it is claimed for it that up to six hundred yards it is equal in accuracy to any other, the wonder to those who are not acquainted with the objections to which it is open, will naturally be how any other form of breechloader came to be adopted in preference. The objection made, is that a single cartridge badly made or crushed out of shape, or which from any other cause is altered from its proper standard will throw

out of order and render the weapon useless. How far these objections are valid can only be ascertained by a prolonegd series of experiments made with a considerable number of the weapons taken at random. If the mechanism will bear the wear and tear, we have no fear on the score of the cartridge; the guarantee for their shape might be in their passage along the tube and care might be taken to make them with all necessary accuracy. The Spencer breech-loader we have seen only in the form of a carbine for cavalry, but the system is the same; there is a reservoir for cartridges; and as cavalry would generally require the weapon only for firing at short ranges, rapidity of fire is the primary consideration. In the specimen shown to us, the spiral spring was not sufficiently protected from the effects of damp, but we do not attach much importance to objections which admit of such an easy remedy as this, and the same remark applies to all objections.

As we have already said, the resemblance between different breech-loaders is so great that they pass almost imperceptibly from one into the other; therefore we need not describe or even enumerate them all. The Snider we have not described, because it must be too familiar to all to need a description. As it is made at present, it is one of the best methods of converting the muzzle-loader that could be employed; much of which is due to Colonel Boxer, who, by adapting the weapon to the cartridge, and the cartridge to the weapon, has produced a breech-loader which is at least equal to any other. There is, however, one system we have not mentioned, which is entirely different from the others, and has little chance of adoption, unless it should issue triumphantly from more rigid tests than would be considered sufficient for any other form of breech-loader; this is the invention of a Frenchman, named Le Baron, and consists of a galvanic battery fixed in the stock, the cartridge has two wires projecting from it, and it will readily be conceived how this would be exploded.

Miniature models of most of the breechloaders may be had, and some tiny weapons which exist only in that form, and not too large to be used in a duel between fairies. So exceedingly small are they, indeed, that a southern lady might carry a whole armoury round her garters instead of the traditional dagger only. In concluding our notice of breechloaders, we have only to observe that if the authorities could decide on what they desire in a breech-loader, there would be no difficulty in carrying out their conception; for our own part, we certainly think that no breechloader can be considered perfect which cannot be used as a single shooter when time permits, and a repeater when rapidity of fire is essential to give our men a superiority over other armies. For this purpose we conceive Colt's principle to be the best; but instead of trusting to machinery to cause the chambers to revolve, we would prefer that it should be performed by manipulation.

There are some other firearms that are not exhibited here, or which seem to have attracted less attention than they deserve, but which may with some modifications, or by suggesting new kinds in a few years, render the model Snider as effete and useless for the battle-field as the old flint musket is considered now. One of these is the invention of Devisme for firing small grenades. Imagine for a moment the consternation that would seize the most highly-trained and steadiest regiment in the world if it suddenly found itself in the midst of a shower of shells, striking them about the heads and faces, tearing and rending the flesh, and adding to the screams and cries of agony which such wounds would give rise to, the noise of the explosions, which of itself would add greatly to the terror which such a fire would occasion. Yet even at this moment such a special corps might be sent into the field; the weapon for discharging such shells would certainly be heavy to carry on a march, but it is not too heavy to be discharged from the shoulder. To arm cavalry for firing these shells with a wide-monthed carbine that would shoot accurately at a moderately long range would be easy, and this would restore the efficiency of this arm of the service which has been so much impaired since the invention of long-range arms of precision. Another weapon of this kind is the invention of von Dreyse, the inventor of the needle-gun. Mysteriously hidden from the gaze of the public in the inmost sanctuary of the factory of which he is the head, our only knowledge of it is from one of his friends, who has but a very imperfect idea of what the weapon is to effect. So far as we can gather, it is a double-barrelled breech-loading needle-gun constantly revolving, with a store of cartridges which replace those used at each discharge; self-acting, in fact, and endowed with the power of continuous discharge to the extent of the number of cartridges contained in the magazine. To a man so ingenious as Von Dreyse, and who to great scientific knowledge adds the experience of forty years, and who has the resources of a great government department at his command, there does not appear anything extraordinary in the construction of such an arm, and even of one possessing greater advantages than those we have mentioned.

The Gatling gun is another ingenious arm, and as a wall or field-piece, or for the defence of earthworks or any temporary fortification, capable of rendering most valuable services. The arrangement of the revolving cylinder containing the cartridges is in principle the same as Colt's, and the arrangement for supplying a continuous flow of cartridges is, of course, easy to be devised. The discharge is effected as fast as the handle can be turned, according to the rate fixed by the inventor. Great mystery is observed in the case of a gun now being tried by the French Government, which it is said pours forth a continual stream of bullets: it seems, in fact, to be a similar gun to the Gatling, if it is not that identical weapon; but, as we have already said, there is no kind of shooting weapon which may not be devised, provided ex-

pense is not considered an objection. With the mention of the Gatling gun, which but just comes within the limits of the heading of this article, we end our notice of the Small Arms at the Paris Exhibition.

NAVAL REVIEWS.

Spithead has truly been the scene of many great displays of England's Naval Power. From the time of the Great Harry, built in the third year of the reign of Henry VII, to that of the Royal Sovereign, built during the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Spithead has always been selected as the spot on which to exhibit before the English people and foreign guests, the strength of the nation on the seas. Sometimes these Naval Reviews have been held while the country was "at peace with all the world," at other times when her fleets were about to sail in search of an enemy; at others again when returning from doing battle with her foes. Amongst the latter occasions none gave greater satisfaction than that which took place in June 1794, on the return of Lord Howe from the first decisive victory gained over the republican fleet of France; when the King accompanied by the other members of the royal family went down to Portsmouth and proceeded on board the flag-ship at Spithead. His Majesty, we are told, "there held a naval levee, and presented the Admiral with a diamond hilted sword, and a chain of great value, after which the royal party dined with Lord Howe on board the Queen Charlotte." Those were the days when England was buckling on her armour and preparing to become the mistress of the seas; a position which she assumed at St. Vincent and the Nile, which she confirmed at Trafalgar, and which she has ever since maintained. They were the days also of sails and wood, low between-decks, and beautiful figure-heads. How changed is the Navy now! sails are virtually discarded in favour of steam, iron is gradually taking the place of wood; the tallest men can walk upright on the lower decks of all our ships, and the beautiful figurehead has been superseded by the ugly prow. Our seamen, are, however, made of the same stuff as ever, and will most assuredly maintain the honour of the flag, when called upon to do so, as well as their forefathers did.

Another great difference between the Naval Reviews of former days and that which recently took place is the size of the ships. The largest vessel of Nelson's day was of less tonnage than the smallest frigate which was anchored at Spithead in July last; corvettes are now as long as line-of-battle ships used to be; and noble as the old Victory looked at her moorings in Portsmouth harbour, she was a mere baby in comparison with the modern liners near to her, or to the iron-clads at Spithead. It is curious

to notice the great changes which every sixty or seventy years have made in this respect. At the time of Elizabeth, the Royal Navy consisted of 42 ships, including hulks and other iron sea-going vessels, amounting to about 17,000 tons. Charles the First could boast of the same number of ships, of the aggregate tonnage of 22,000 tons. In the reign of William the Third, we had upwards of 270 men-of-war, and they measured about 160,000 tons. At the commencement of the French revolutionary war England's Navy consisted of 450 ships, of 413,000 tons. There are now on the List of the Royal Navy in commission, 325 ships amounting to 343,700 tons and, of these, sixty-seven ships of the burden of about 117,000 tons were at Spithead on the recent visit of Her Majesty and the Sultan.

But the changes of the last fifteen years are greater even than those of the half-century, we might almost say of the whole century, which preceded them. Going back only to the commencement of the Russian War, in 1854, and taking the Baltic Fleet as the test of what England could do on an emergency, it will be found that Sir Charles Napier had under his orders several sailing ships; the Neptune, St. George, St. Vincent, Prince Regent, Monarch and Boscawen—and that the steam ships were principally frigates. By dint of great exertions, the Admiralty were enabled to collect at Spithead five steam line-of-battle ships, the Duke of Wellington, Princess Royal, Cressy, St. Jean d'Acre, and Royal George, four block ships, the Edinburgh, Blenheim, Ajax, and Hogue, with eight screw and paddle frigates, the Arrogant, Amphion, Euryalus, Imperieuse, Leopard, Dauntlese, Dragon, and Valorons, and with these he proceeded on his first expedition to the coast of Russia. The largest of these was the Duke of Wellington, of 3760 tons, 780 horse power; the other liners varied from 400 to 600 horse power, and the frigates from 200 to 530 horse power, and from 900 to 2,360 tons.

At the review which was held by the Queen at the termination of the contest with Russia—two years after the departure of the first fleet for the Baltic—not only were the number and power of the ships considerably increased, but the ships of the line and the frigates were supplemented by several floating batteries, and a flotilla of gun boats. There were never more pendants flying at Spithead than on this occasion, and the spectacle was so magnificent that could the great Cleopatra have risen from her sarcophagus and been witness to it, she would have envied our Island Queen her rule of a nation which could boast of the greatest and most splendid armament that had ever floated. For the information of those of our readers who may not have the means of turning to the records of that period, we have prepared the following list of the ships which took part in the review of April 1856, with their tonnage and horse power.

Name.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Duke of Wellington	3759	700
Orion	3281	600
James Watt	3083	600
Exmouth	3108	400
Conqueror	3283	800
Cæsar	3100	400
Algiers	3340	450
Royal George	2616	400
Nile	2598	500
Cressy	2573	400
Sanspareil	2334	400
Centurion	2590	400
Majestic	2566	400
Colossus	2589	400
Brunswick	2484	400
Ajax	1761	450
Hawke	1763	200
Hastings	1763	200
Edinburgh	1772	454
Hogue	1750	450
Blenheim	1741	450
Russell	1751	200
Imperieuse	2357	360
Euryalus	2371	400
Arrogant	1872	360
Amphion	1474	300
Pylades	1267	350
Cossack	1383	250
Esk	1153	250
Pearl	1462	400
Tartar	1322	250
Retribution	1641	400
Centaur	1269	540
Dragon	1270	560
Bull-dog	1123	500
Geyser	1054	280
Forth	1228	200
Horatio	1090	250
Eurotas	1168	200
Seahorse	1168	200
Vulture	1190	470
Magicienne	1255	400
Samson	1297	467
Gorgon	1111	320
Archer	973	200
Conflict	1013	400
Desperate	1100	400

Name.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Falcon . . .	747	100
Harrier . . .	747	100
Vesuvius . . .	976	280
Basilisk . . .	980	400
Cruiser	750	60
Rattler	900	200
Merlin	889	310
Hecla	817	240
Hydra	813	220

These line-of-battle ships, frigates and corvettes were supplemented by the floating batteries Meteor, Glatton, Thunder, and Trusty, and by 109 gnn-boats and 40 mortar-boats. The only sailing ships which appeared on the scene were used as pivot ships; it may, therefore, be said that as far back as 1856 England's fleet consisted of steam ships, and that the old means of propulsion, by sails alone, had disappeared. The most remarkable feature, however, in this review, as compared with that which was held in 1854, was the appearance of the flotilla of gun-boats which had been constructed expressly for use in the Baltic. What those little vessels might have done had they taken up a position in front of some of the Russian strongholds, remains a matter of opinion; what has been done with them remains a matter of history: they have been, or rather the principal number of them have been, hauled up at Haslar, and few of them remain fit for service afloat. The four floating batteries have long since disappeared as part of the strength of the Navy, and have been converted into powder depôts or something of the kind.

The purpose for which this review was held was, however, fully realized. Foreign nations had come to the conclusion that the Naval power of Great Britain had fallen below that of our continental neighbours, and that on an emergency we could not equip and send to sea a fleet capable of striking terror into the hearts of our foes; that although we might produce several fine specimens of Naval architecture, we could not more than half man them, and then only with sailors who had not been to sea for a quarter of a century. The display which took place at Spithead in April, 1856, must have dispelled all such ideas. It must have convinced the most sceptical that when necessary we could put out our strength, and produce results which no other Naval power could approach. And yet a few years afterwards many of the leading members of the profession considered that we were virtually without a fleet. As steam had superseded sails, so within a short time had iron taken the place of wood, and a writer of some experience told us that: "the great resources of the country are practically unavailable for naval war, and the danger is that before they become available during war, the honour of our flag would be temporarily destroyed. For naval war,

the country was never more unprepared than it is at present, and experienced naval officers tremble at the prospect."

There was some truth and much exaggeration in this statement. We were, no doubt, unprepared in one sense of the word: we were fully prepared in many others. The Emperor Napoleon had introduced armour-plating for men-of-war, and as we had only just learnt of this great alteration, we were, of course, not prepared to produce *instantly* ships of the same description. We had, in fact, been devoting our attention to the *personnel* rather than to the *matériel* of the Navy, and we had succeeded in establishing reserves of well-trained seamen, which would have been invaluable to us when the Baltic Fleet set sail for the Downs and the North Sea. But when the necessity arose for protecting our ships with metal, we found our Naval architects fully equal to the occasion, and instead of merely imitating our friends across the Channel, we produced the Warrior, a ship as far superior to the Gloire as the Gloire was to the old-fashioned wooden liners.

The history of the construction of iron-clads is one with which all who have taken an interest in the Navy during the last seven or eight years must be familiar. Soon after the Warrior was begun, the Black Prince was ordered to be built. Just as these were making a show on the stocks, it was discovered that there were no docks at the Royal Yards capable of receiving them; so the next two iron-clads ordered to be built were of smaller dimensions, viz., the Defence and Resistance. The pressure for more ships, the sides of which could not be penetrated by shot, was great; so it was determined to plate and strengthen five of the wooden line-of-battle ships then in frame; and shortly afterwards three more iron ships were ordered to be built. But the question now arose, what description of iron-clads was the best—long ones, short ones, high ones, or low ones? The Warrior represented the first, the Defence was a type of the second, the Minotaur was a specimen of the third; might we not also have one of the last mentioned? Captain Coles was of opinion that we might, and he accordingly introduced his cupolas, which afterwards were exchanged for turrets. Thus we have the Royal Sovereign, and we shall soon have the Captain. By the time the latter is finished, she will probably be superseded by some better design, so rapid is the progress of improvement in the construction of ships for the Royal Navy.

There were specimens of all these classes of ships at Spithead at the last Royal visit to the Fleet; but none of those which were thought so much of in 1856 put in an appearance. The Duke of Wellington was not far off, and looked as handsome at her moorings in Portsmouth Harbour, as any of those which were anchored in the Solent; but she was classed as a part of the fleet of the past instead of the "fleet of the future." The beauty of the Navy is fast departing, and whilst most of the visitors at Spithead on the 17th of last July may have admitted that the long line of iron-clads was superior in

utility to the equally long line of wooden ships, the most callous of them must have felt regret at the substitution of the ugly monsters covered with metal for the graceful ships of the wooden school.

Before proceeding further, it may be well to have before us a list of the ships reviewed by the Queen and the Sultan. The wooden fleet consisted of the following:

Name.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Victoria	4127	1000
Donegal.	3245	800
Duncan.	3727	800
Revenge	3322	800
Irresistible	2642	400
Lion	2611	400
St. George	2864	500
Royal George	2616	400
Liffey	2654	600
Liverpool	2656	600
Mersey	3733	1000
Phœbe	2896	500
Sutlej	3066	500
Dauntless	1575	580
Nymphe	1084	300
Daphne	1081	300
Terrible	1850	800
Gladiator	1210	430

The armour-clad fleet was not quite so numerous, and consisted of the undermentioned, viz:

Name.	Tons.	Horse-power.
Royal Sovereign	3765	800
Prince Albert	2537	500
Wivern	1899	350
Minotaur	6621	1350
Achilles	6121	1250
Warrior	6109	1250
Black Prince	6109	1250
Lord Clyde	4067	1000
Pallas	2372	600
Bellerophon	4270	1000
Valiant	4063	800
Research	1253	200
Viper	754	160
Waterwitch	777	167

A comparison of this list with that of the fleet of 1856 shows that while the wooden ships were all of them superior in their class to those which had been considered the finest specimens of men-of-war at the last review, these very ships belonged to a school of naval architecture which has for some years been antique, and although the latter were the admiration of every one, the ugly hulls

moored opposite to them were looked upon as representing the real strength of the Navy. Whether the days of wooden vessels as fighting ships have passed, and our reliance is to be placed entirely on iron-clads, is a question into which it is not our purpose to enter at present: we will merely again record our often expressed opinion that until our Naval architects can succeed in constructing men-of-war which are really invulnerable, and can resist the most powerful artillery, we cannot relinquish our affection for the timber built ships,and we do not believe that in this race of ships and guns the inventors of the latter will ever rest until they have succeeded in producing cannon which can contain powder sufficient to propel shot, whether of steel or of chilled iron, through the thickest sides of the strongest ship.

At the same time, we are not of opinion that this mania for building shot-proof ships can be checked. Men have made up their minds that iron plates must be produced and placed on the sides of our ships, sufficiently thick to resist shot of all kinds; and therefore our leading engineers will naturally devote their thoughts towards the manufacture of such plates. On the other hand, our principal artillerists are determined to penetrate everything which can be put on to any vessel which can float, and therefore the experiments requisite to test the resisting powers of iron and the penetrating powers of iron must be continued. It is, in fact, a neck and neck race between iron on shore and iron afloat. That iron on shore will eventually hold the prize is, in our opinion, most certain.

In deference, however, to public opinion, we shall have to go on building iron ships at a cost of about £300,000 a-piece, and continue to wonder that the Navy Estimates cannot be reduced. Such being the case, we cannot regret that successive Governments have done their utmost to increase the list of armour-plated ships, and to keep pace with foreign powers in this respect. A few years ago we were compelled to confess with shame, that England was far behind France in the number and power of iron-clads, and in the means for docking and repairing them. This feeling of disgrace no longer exists; for we know that we possess better, stronger, larger, and more seaworthy iron-clad ships than our ambitious allies. Including all classes built or in course of building, we have now thirty-five iron-clads, of which at least twenty are sea-going ships, and may be classed as ships of the line. The French iron-clad fleet consists of the following, viz:

Armour-plated Vessels Afloat.

Names.	Rate.	Horse-power.
Magenta	—	900
Solferino	—	900
Armour-plated Frigates Afloat.		
Flandre	First-rate	900
Gauloise	,,	900

Names.		Horse-power.
Guyenne	First-rate .	900
Magnanime	„ .	900
Provence	„ .	900
Revanche	„ .	900
Savoie	„ .	900
Surveillante	„ .	900
Valeureuse	„ .	900
Héroine	„ .	900
Invincible	„ .	800
Normandie	„ .	800
Couronne	„ .	800
Gloire	„ .	800
Armour-plated Frigates Building.		
Friedland	First-rate .	950
Marengo	„ .	950
Océan	„ .	950
Suffren	„ .	950
Armour-plated Corvettes Afloat.		
Belliqueuse	„ .	450
Armour-plated Corvettes Building.		
Alma	„ .	450
Armide	„ .	450
Atalanta	„ .	450
Indienne	„ .	450
Jeanne d'Arc	„ .	450
Reine Blanche	„ .	450
Thetis	„ .	450

Many of these are less powerful ships than those of the same size belonging to the English fleet, and the workmanship in most of them is far inferior. The great difficulty of the present day is, however, not whether our men-of-war are to be of iron or of wood, or of both combined, but in what form are they to be constructed. According to some authorities, the Achilles class is the best; others affirm that ships like the Minotaur are the most serviceable; others again declare in favour of the Royal Sovereign and her consorts. The battle between the supporters of the broadside and the turret principle is as strong as was that between the advocates for wood and iron. If Captain Coles can succeed in building a turret ship of strength sufficient to resist ordinary shot or shell, capable of keeping the sea in all weathers, and having proper accommodation below for her officers and crew, there can be no doubt but that he will be a dangerous rival to any constructor of broadside vessels. At present his turret ships are not considered as part of the fleet for sea-going purposes, and, therefore, they are not viewed with that favour which they in many respects deserve. No one could pass between the two lines at the recent review without noticing the smallness of the object which the Royal Sovereign and the Prince

Albert, with the Wivern, presented to an enemy's shot; but no one spoke of them as anything more than coast defences. Another feature in the style of iron ship-building is the ram, a mode of construction which has been more generally adopted by the French and the Americans than by ourselves. A specimen of this class has recently arrived at Cherbourg from the United States, having been purchased by the French Government from the builder, Mr. Webb, of New York. She is represented as being a sea-going wrought-iron fort with 18 guns, and her dimensions, &c., are as follows: extreme length, 380 feet; extreme beam, 73 feet; tonnage, 5,000; weight of iron armour, 1,000 lb.; she is of 1,000 horse power; is built of the best timber; her bottom is flat; her sides angular, and surmounted by the casemate for her battery; her hull is built of square logs securely bolted together; and her entire structure is strongly trussed with diagonal braces of iron fastened outside the solid frame. The ram, which is 50 feet in length, is the bow fashioned into a powerful battering ram. To form it, the ship is filled in for 50 feet with a solid mass of timber, and it is armoured with a wrought-iron jacket to protect it. The armour-plates are manufactured in slabs of hammered iron, 3½ inches in thickness, and are placed vertically. Such is the Dunderberg, the latest American production brought over to excite the wonder and interest of the Naval architects and officers of England and France.

There are other novelties in shipbuilding which require notice, especially as they were represented at the Naval Review. We allude to the mode of propulsion by the double screw and by hydraulic power. The Viper was the type of the first, the Waterwitch the type of the other plan. The first battle between the screw and the hydraulic wheel has already taken place, so we are enabled to judge a little as to their relative merits. The propelling power of the hydraulic wheel is obtained from the force and volume of the column of water ejected by the wheel from the nozzles of the discharge pipes; on the same principle that a gun recoils on being discharged, the hydraulic wheel's discharge is continuous and thus maintains the recoil of the vessel, while the discharge and recoil of the gun is intermittent.

If the column of water is thus discharged towards the stern of the vessel the latter moves ahead; if towards the vessel's head she moves astern; and if the water is allowed to run from both the forward and after ends of the discharge pipe at the same time the vessel remains stationary. If the water is discharged from the fore end of the pipe on one side of the ship, and from its after end on the other side, the ship turns round on her centre. There is no reversing the engines and the hydraulic wheel under any circumstances. A valve in each discharge pipe, worked by levers on deck by the officer of the watch, and altogether independent of the engineer of the ship, directs the water from the wheel as may be

required in propelling the ship ahead or astern, in turning her round, or in keeping her bow or stern on to an enemy's battery or ship.

The Viper, and the other ship built on the same principle, the Vixen, are each of about 740 tons; while the Waterwitch is about 20 tons larger. At the recent trial of the three vessels at the measured mile, the mean speed of the Viper was 9.475 knots at full boiler power, and 7.333 knots at half power. That of the Vixen was 9.060, and 7.347 knots respectively; while the Waterwitch went 9.233 knots at full and at half boiler power 6.141 knots. It will be seen that the speed of the double screw vessels was about the same, and that while the Waterwitch nearly equalled them at full boiler power, she was far behind them at half power. This arose from the form of the nozzle. The water with half power is pumped through the same aperture as it is at full power, and the water cannot then give to the ship half its former propelling power. This will no doubt be remedied, as it easily can be, by giving a power of contracting the nozzles according to the revolutions being made by the turbine, and thus securing the greatest possible power from the water discharge.

There were also two of the new troop ships present at Spithead on the 17th July, the Serapis and Malabar, the former intended to be employed on this, and the latter on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez, in conveying, with the Crocodile, Jumna, and Euphrates, the Indian reliefs, viâ Egypt instead of, as has hitherto been the practice, round the Cape of Good Hope. There were several Naval and Military officers on board them, as visitors at the Naval Review, and both branches of the service had an excellent opportunity of examining them and forming an opinion as to their suitableness for performing the important service for which they have been specially constructed. We understand that all expressed the utmost admiration at the internal arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the troops, especially for the invalids, of whom large numbers will be brought home in them. The first embarkation will take place at Portsmouth on about the 12th of this month; on which day the Crocodile will receive on board some drafts, and on the 15th she will embark the 2nd battalion of the 60th Rifles for conveyance to Calcutta.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING OF 1867, AND THE NEW BREECH-LOADERS.

For the seventh time the National Rifle Association has held its annual meeting on Wimbledon Common; and whilst there can be no doubt that it has become a permanent institution of the country, it may be interesting to "take stock" of its effects,

in order to estimate the real service it has done to the military efficiency of the kingdom. Its vigour and vitality are manifested by its developments, as will be apparent from the following statistics of the association, from its commencement.

	1860	1866
No. of Members,	1,387	2,946
Income,	£8,452	£17,273
No. of Prizes,	67	835
Value of Prizes,	£2,238	£8,884
No. of Entries for Queen's Prize,	291	2,190
All Entries,	1,314	17,213

We have been unable to obtain the details of the present year's account; but are assured that it will most decidedly show the usual progressive improvement, and that the Association is in a flourishing condition.

And, with regard to its aid to the military efficiency of the nation, it is beyond doubt that the annual meetings at Wimbledon have improved the character of rifle shooting generally, by presenting a standard for men to strive after, and by encouraging ingenuity and skill in the construction of rifles. It inspires an interest which exerts a cohesive force upon the riflemen, sportsmen as well as volunteers of England. But more important still, and perhaps above all, is the encouragement afforded by these meetings to good military shooting, and the manner in which they raise the average shooting of the country: this, it is evident, from the annual programme of the Association, is steadily and honestly kept in view on all occasions, and constitutes its exalted claim upon the acknowledgment and support of the nation.

This *Campus Martius* of England is of some historic, or at any rate, antiquarian interest; and it is remarkable as being naturally adapted for a military position, by its altitude, (some 200 feet above the sea-level), its undulations, and its river, a stream bounding it on the west and connecting it with the Thames at Barnes. In the south of the common, "Cæsar's Camp" is pointed out—a decided entrenchmeut or encampment; but which puzzles, the antiquary, because in spite of its Roman name, it is not square like the entrenchments of those ancient warriors, but partly circular, after the fashion current among the Danes; and it is therefore presumed that the latter nation found the old Roman Camp fit for use, and by rounding it off, adapted it to their ideas of military engineering.

But, however curious and interesting may be this ancient connexion of the spot with its modern application, the way in which "history repeats itself" in this matter is the wonderful transformation of the thousand acres every year, from a mere heath of frogs, cattle, and sheep, into a great military town of canvas, its avenues filled with animated groups in every variety of uniform, looking round upon well-known faces, and joining in the old

familiar pursuits; official tents of council, secretary, statistics, entries, programmes, prize payments, dining and refreshment rooms, exhibition tent, club, theatre, soldiers, police, post office and telegraph, a meteorological office set up by Pastorelli and efficiently administered, innumerable tents as camp accommodation for some seventeen regiments (as there were this year, against eight last year) and, finally, a bristling array of butts and targets to receive and collect the annual shower of lead from a thousand rifles.

Apropos of this matter we suspect that the annual meetings at Wimbledon must be rapidly converting the heath into a mine of lead. After the first meeting, we made a calculation of the probable weight of lead thus scattered on the heath, from the known quantity of ammunition supplied by the Association, and found it to amount to a notable figure, which, however, we have forgotten; and as the expenditure of lead has gone on increasing, there is a probability that the Association might even now collect a quantity of the metal sufficient to found a Wimbledon Lead Prize for competition.

How do they rule and regulate this mighty Olympian Game of England, at which the winner of the Queen's prize might give his name to the year, as an epoch, after the fashion of the ancient Greeks? It must be admitted that Captain Drake, R.E., the engineer officer in charge, Captain Costin, the executive officer of the Association, Captain M'Kay, General Hay's right hand at Hythe, Captain Mildmay, the time-honoured secretary, and all the other officials, display no small amount of aptitude for military organization by the complete success of all their arrangements. Although many of the arragements for shooting, which seem this year to have been made with more than ordinary forethought, were, for a time, quite thrown out by the inclemency of the sky (firing having in some cases to be entirely stopped, from the impossibility of marking), the whole of the competitions were got through within the allotted time, and on the eve of the day of distribution every prize had its winner declared.

It was impossible not to be struck with this admirable organization and order, combined with that gushing and overflowing hospitality with which the Volunteers of England have ever identified themselves, and which they have raised to a glorious climax in the present year of Grace.

It must be regretfully recorded, however, that the meeting this year was deprived of much of its wonted character by the bad weather. It never presented the same gay scene of former years, when all thoughts of rain being dismissed, there was always an abundance of silk and muslin in the camp. It may be asked, why should the ladies go to Wimbledon Camp? Why, indeed! so we not remember the pretty lay of the Austrian maiden Dinging gaily—*Das Pferd ist des Kaisers, der Ritter ist mein*

"The horse is the Kaiser's, the rider is mine!"

So, in like manner, we doubt not, many a gentle heart (in muslin or silk) at Wimbledon Camp beats proudly as the thought comes home—

"The shot is Old England's, the shooter is mine."

And nothing could be more graceful and appropriate than that the prizes should be presented by Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide, representing Her Majesty the Queen.

Possibly the presence of a detachment of the regular army at the review was a compliment to the Sultan; but the precedent will be followed, we doubt not, in future, not only as an exalted recognition of the Institution, but also as a means of stimulating the efforts of the Volunteers by the bearing and movement of their great model.

The meeting together annually of so large a body of Volunteers from all parts of the kingdom is of inestimable benefit to the force and we may even add, to the country generally. There is no occasion or occupation which is so calculated to foster a friendly intercourse between all classes as the Wimbledon Meeting and its rifle competitions. Well, did Lord Elcho say, in his farewell speech to the council chair, that if he desired to show a foreigner of what stuff Englishmen of all classes are made, he would invite him to Wimbledon. "One thing there was," he said, "above all others which had enabled the council to succeed in their undertaking, and that was the conduct of the men with whom they had to deal, the readiness, the good-humour, the discipline,—in a word, the character, which was shown by the Volunteers at Wimbledon. There you might, indeed, hear the ring of the rifle, but you also heard the ring of the true metal of which Englishmen are made." In like manner, Colonel Colville observed:—"By day and by night, and notwithstanding the trying weather, the utmost regularity has prevailed, and every order that has been issued has been most cheerfully and punctually complied with."

With men so well constituted, it is no wonder that their active and intelligent mind should fructify every opportunity presenting itself to add to the interest of the meeting.

Accordingly, the Wimbledon Camp has its annals of literature—three several magazines, containing effusions both of pen and pencil, and each produced by a single corps in the Regimental Camp. First, there is the Earwig, a publication connected with the Earwig prize competition. This ingenious scheme of making the two attractions of mutual benefit by confining the prize to purchasers of the paper, answered extremely well last year, and we doubt not that when the present list of entries is made up it will be found as numerous as before. The final prize in addition to the bull's eye pools in the first stage, was this year a handsome claret jug, mounted in silver, with a gilt effigy of the friendly insect perched on the lid. The Earwig of Wimbledon is the produce and publication of the Victoria Rifles—one of the oldest, if not

the oldest of the Volunteer Corps in the Kingdom; having been, we believe, among the most energetic at the commencement of the Volunteer movement, under the prudent guidance of its Lieutenant-Colonel, the Duke of Wellington.

To the 1st Middlesex Artillery the Camp is indebted for a more ambitious publication, called the "Handspike." It is exceedingly well got up, in the style of the most tasteful of the monthly magzines, and profusely illustrated with woodcuts, some of which, especially the most grotesque, exhibit no small artistic talent. The letter press comprises prose and verse of a light and humourous character, together with one or two articles of more serious interest. There are short dramas of a thrilling nature, and more than one ballad of a sentimental character. As a specimen of the latter class, we give the *denouement* of a love tale, of which the previous incidents are fully recorded. The ultimate fate of the hero and heroine was that—

He entered the far-famed 1st Middlesex Corps,
And devoted his leisure to gunnery,
And the proud Isabel, most distressing to tell,
Lived single and died in a nunnery.

Finally, we should call attention to the result of the excellent sanitary arrangements of Wimbledon Camp, disclosing the remarkable fact, connected with the late meeting, that, with an average of 2,057 men of all classes who slept under canvas every night, not more than twenty slight attacks of disease supposed to be incidental to camp life, occurred during the whole period, thereby demonstrating not only the adequacy of the arrangements but also the wisdom of the council in selecting this particular locality for the annual meeting of the Association, which besides furnishing all the necessary requirements for target practice, may also prove of material service to many of the members of the Volunteer Force as a health resort, particularly to those whose daily avocations confine them to crowded towns. To such this annual fortnight of camp life must be an invaluable benefit. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the Medical Report of Wimbledon Camp, presented by Mr John Wyatt, Surgeon Major and Surgeon to the National Rifle Association.

Such are the leading points of interest centred in the annual meeting at Wimbledon; and they are, we submit, amply sufficient to commend the institution to the fostering aid and support of all classes and professions of men—the entire nation which there finds attested every year the power of its men to defend their Queen and country against all-comers—the guarantee of the material of which our soldiers consist—and the proof that Old England still holds the foremost rank in the use of the rifle as she did of old in that of the long bow, concerning which it was written in one of the oldest books on Archery—"If you would know more of archery, go to England, for that is their

business there." Most assuredly the Rifle is England's business now, and from Wimbledon she announces the fact to the nations. As Lord Elcho observed, "upon the permanence of this institution will depend the inviolability of English soil from foreign foes."

And here a tribute of respect and recognition must be paid to him who, if not the founder of the institution, was its most energetic promoter by word and deed—Lord Elcho.

While everyone admits that no more admirable, more business-like successor in the office of chairman of the council could be found than Lord Spencer, the first sensation excited by Lord Elcho's withdrawal from his accustomed position—a step taken, as will be seen, in the interests of the Association itself— was one universally of regret and some surprise. It is said, and the argument perhaps is irresistable, that in everything connected with the Volunteer movement new blood is indispensable, and hence Lord Elcho was strenuous in urging that the office of President of the Council should not be held by permanent tenure. Be that as it may, certain it is, as Lord Spencer declared, that Lord Elcho's name has become a "household word" among the Volunteers, and that the Volunteers of a future generation will learn to regard it as that of one to whom the early success of the movement is mainly due.

We now come to the consideration of the results of the Wimbledon meeting.

All the shooting this year showed an advance towards the perfection which is rapidly making England the model of all nations in the use of the rifle, whilst her workmen bid fair to surpass all others in its design and construction.

It was but natural that the grand interest of Wimbledon at the last meeting, should be the contest of the military breech-loader, originally founded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The establishment of this prize seven years ago, long before the events which have given such importance to the weapon, does great credit to the prescience of the Duke of Cambridge, and is another instance of the many which demonstrate his thorough fitness for the exalted and responsible position which he occupies.

The breech-loading trials have been by far the most important competitions of the meeting, as tending to furnish some measure of the progress which has been made in the production of that class of weapon which has now practically superseded every other, and, perhaps, still more important, of the proficiency of Englishmen in its use. The success of the Government arm and ammunition was complete. To be first in three out of six competitions, and second and third in the remaining three, is about as signal a triumph as any arm could expect to achieve. This

was the result of the Snider rifle at Wimbledon. It took the first prize at 500 yards in the Duke of Cambridge's prize, the first prize in the "sixth series" for "any breech-loaders or repeaters," at 200 yards—and the first in one of the two "any rifle" sweepstakes. In the 200 yards, "Duke of Cambridge" it was second, in the extra prize ("any rifles") it was second—and in the second sweepstakes it was third. It is very satisfactory to have such conclusive proof of the superiority of the arm with which the rank and file of our Army will be equipped, whilst every nation is rapidly converting her muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders, and casting about to find an improved model for the small arm of the future.

Two rounds a minute, with good aim, was about the average of fairly-trained men with the Enfield muzzle-loader, firing as rapidly as possible. To judge from the results of the practice at Wimbledon, eight or nine rounds per minute ought in the future, to be about the average rate of the fire of British Infantry when dealing with an enemy at sufficiently close quarters to make rapid firing effective; and the scores at Wimbledon have shown that, in the hands of *experts*, much more rapid firing and admirable shooting can be got out of the weapons.

Well, has it been observed that when we consider that the arms and ammunition with which these results were achieved, were the ordinary supply arms of the service, *bonâ-fide* rack rifles taken from the Tower, that one of these rifles had already fired no less than 30,000 rounds, when we reflect also that the men who take the majority of the prizes, although good Enfield shots, had never handled a Snider rifle until a fortnight previous to the meeting, and that there were pitted against them many first rate shots and some of the first breech-loaders of the day—such as the Henry, Joslyn, Fosberry, Rennington, Peabody, five of the arms selected by the sub-committee on breech-loaders to compete for £1,000 prize—and, finally, that although many private Snider rifles and much private ammunition competed, the plain Government arm and Government cartridge, such as our troops use, carried the day—nay, that the very excellence of this ammution led to a compliment on the part of those who could not use it—when we compare these results with the noisy apprehensions as to the *failure* of the system, and when we set them beside the fact that not six months ago one of the most influential of our weekly contemporaries was crying out for the suspension of the conversion of our rifles, it seems to us desirable that the utmost publicity should be given to the success which the Snider system has achieved, and which it is now, we think, impossible to gainsay.

It may be interesting, however, to consider the peculiarities and capabilities of the various breech-loaders brought forth by the Wimbledon meeting. The Snider rifle, being now pretty generally in the hands of the infantry, does not require any very

lengthened description. The breech-block which carries the piston for exploding the cartridge being inserted in the rear end of the barrel, the breech-block is turned over to the left, where it is caught and locked by a spring stud. After being fired the stud is released, the chamber turned over to the right and drawn backwards along the bar. The latter mode is that usually adopted in rapid firing, but as the breech-block is on the way of the case when it falls out of the shoe, in the hands of an untrained or an awkward man, a considerable amount of shaking and twisting, especially with inferior ammunition, takes place before this operation is effected. The splendid score of 133 marks in five minutes at 500 yards, and several excellent scores at 200 yards, were made by two excellent shots carefully trained to show the capabilities of the arm.

The obvious defect just mentioned in what is otherwise an unquestionably sound, safe, good gun, has led to two modifications of the system, both of which possess great merit. The first is by Colonel Bouchier, a gentleman who has paid much attention to rifles and projectiles. In this the breech-block is hinged on the opposite side, and the extractor is worked separately by the fingere. The extractor prevents the breech-block from falling over while the gun is being slightly tilted to get rid of the empty case. In the hands of Sergeant Bolt, of the Royal Marines, this Bouchier rifle proved itself a highly efficient weapon. In 26 rounds at 200 yards, in three minutes, this rifle made 71 points; and in 35 rounds, at 500 yards, in five minutes, it made 28 points.

Armourer-Sergeant Warry, of Chatham, shewed another exceedingly ingenious modification of the Snider principle. His breech-block is also hinged on the left side. The act of opening perfectly extracts the case, and fixes the breech-block till the empty case is tilted clear of the shoe. This rifle was tried by one of the Hythe staff-sergeants, and found to work perfectly, after having been examined and approved by such excellent judges as General Hay, Earl Spencer, and Captain Fairtclough.

The Joslyn breech-loader attracted much notice for its simplicity, strength, and apparent adaptability for military purposes. It is an American invention, firing the copper-case rim-fire cartridge. This system consists of a breech-cap hinged on the left side of the barrel, the fore part or recess of which fits over a metal ring formed on the end of the barrel, and a projection on the lower part of the breech-cap fits a corresponding recess cut in the shoe, into which the barrel is screwed. The cap is held, when closed, by a knob on the right hand side, and is still further secured by the locking of the hammer after the piece is fired. The extractor, which is a simple slide without springs of any kind, is worked by a wedge-cam, attached to the hinge in such a manner that, upon opening the breech, motion is given to the slide, and the cartridge is completely ejected. This rifle won the second and

third prizes at 500 yards, and the third prize at 200, and is one of the nine now under trial at Woolwich. In 31 rounds, at 200 yards, in three minutes, it made 80 points; and in 41 rounds, at 500 yards, in five minutes, it made 99 points; but on another occasion, 104 points in 40 rounds.

The Witney rifle is on a new system of breech-loading, as far as we are aware. Its first appearance was at Wimbledon, where it practically demonstrated its efficiency. The breech arrangements consist of a bolt or plunger, moved to and fro by means of a powerful lever and fulcrum. The act of loading is performed by grasping a thumb-piece attached on either side of the lever, and by raising the lever perpendicularly to the barrel. Two very powerful flanges are lifted from either side of the bolt, which, at the same time, is withdrawn from its recess at the rear end of the barrel; the cartridge is then dropped into a slot, from which the lever has been lifted, in front of the bolt; the palm of the hand is now used to press upon the upper part of the lever, which has the effect of forcing the bolt back into its recess, driving the cartridge up into the barrel. At the same time the gun is cocked by means of a detent beneath the bolt, which catches a piston as the bolt is drawn forward. The flanges before mentioned entering into the side of the bolt, take the recoil and securely lock the breech by one motion. By pulling the trigger the detent is released, and the piston is driven forward by a spiral spring to fire the cartridge; by repeating the motion the empty cartridge-case is withdrawn by means of extractors placed on either side of the bolt, and is thrown out by means of a small lever attached on the side of the stock. Daw's central fire cartridges were used with this rifle, the merit of which is proved from its having carried off five of the prizes at Wimbledon, although in the hands of men quite inexperienced in its manipulation.

The Soper, single action breech-loading rifle, also gave favourable results at Wimbledon. The breech-piece of this rifle is formed of a block of steel, having the striking-pin mounted inside the block, so as to work freely without any spring. The breech-piece works up and down in a vertical slot in the breech of the rifle; it is secured to a lever fixed at the bottom of the lock, which is placed in the ceutre of the stock. The cock is also secured to the lever—in such a manner that both are worked together—by a swivel. This is furnished with a projection and a recess suitable for working the ejecting lever; so that by one motion of the lever the breech is lowered, the lock cocked, and the old cartridge thrown out of the rifle. The trigger is mounted on the lever, and has no connexion with the seer until the breech is placed home, when, upon the pressure of the safety-trigger with the middle finger of the right hand, the rifle is ready to be dis-

charged by the pressure of the forefinger on the trigger in the ordinary manner.

It will thus be seen that this rifle can in no case be fired by accident, yet, when loaded, it is always at full cock, and ready for immediate use. For cleaning purposes the lock and breech-piece can be taken out by withdrawing two screws in a few moments, although the rifle may be fired several hundred times without this being required.

Unfortunately this rifle is by no means sightly, but its practice was very satisfactory. It fired 32 rounds in three minutes, at 200 yards, and made 75 points; it fired 48 rounds in five minutes, at 500 yards, making 90 points. Moreover, it can be loaded and fired with great rapidity without being removed from the shoulder.

Several of the rifles exhibited at Wimbledon borrow largely in principle from the Mont Storm, which is acknowledged to be the best capping-breechloader that has been under trial of the Ordnance Select Committee. In the Mont Storm the chamber is hinged on to the barrel at the fore-end, and is secured in its place for firing by a bolt worked with the hammer. This safe principle has been followed in three of the rifles exhibited at Wimbledon, namely, the Albini and Braendlin, the Fosberry, and the Selwyn. The latter claims only the invention of an ingenious form of copper-case central fire-cartridge, and the best modification of the Mont Storm to use his cartridge. In the Albini and Braendlin rifle, the Mont Storm chamber is replaced by a solid plunger or breech-block, which carries the piston. The piston is a small pin working in a communication between the bolt-hole and the inside of the chamber, as in Captain Selwyn's rifle; but as the central fire-cartridge is inserted into the rear end of the barrel, an extractor is necessary: and this is supplied by an ingenious and effective manner, so that the empty case is completely drawn out of the barrel, and by a little knack in working the breech-block, is thrown clear of the gun. This arm is one of the nine now undergoing a competitive trial at Woolwich. It was not fired at Wimbledon, its merits being sufficiently established already.

Major Fosberry's rifle also resembles the Mont Storm in the form of the plunger or breech-block, and in the effective mode in which it is secured, by means of a bolt worked by hammers; but it has several features of novelty and merit. The lock is novel and simple, and as the bolt securing the plunger is worked by the hammer, it is impossible for the gun to be fired until it is safely fastened. In this system the rifle has to be cocked by hand. Seventeen rounds per minute have been fired from the gun, by the inventor, in a trial for mere rapidity without taking aim. In 24 rounds, at 200 yards, in three minutes, it made 50 points, but also made 61 points in 22 rounds. At 500 yards, in five minutes, it fired 41 rounds, making 61 points, and 64 points in 33 rounds.

In the Remington rifle, which took several prizes, the barrel is above the small of the butt; the breech block is hinged immediately behind it, and is locked immovably at the moment of firing by a sort of exaggerated tumbler to the hammer. The Remington fired 30 rounds in three minutes, at 200 yards, making 61 points, and 65 points in 23 rounds; at 500 yards it fired 37 rounds in five minutes, making 58 points.

In the Russ, the Soper, the Witney, and the Carter and Edwards, there is a principle in common borrowed from the famous Prussian needle gun, but carried out in each case in a different manner, namely, doing away with the separate act of cocking, which in all these is performed by the manipulation of the breech-block. The Carter and Edwards has externally very much the appearance of the needle-gun. As many as 37 rounds were fired in three minutes at Wimbledon, by a man who had never before handled the arm. The Russ fired 22 rounds in three minutes, at 200 yards, making 45 points; the Carter and Edwards 33 rounds in three minutes, at 200 yards, making 65 points, and 74 points in 31 rounds.

The greatest novelty at the meeting was a new American rifle called the Hammond. In this rifle the breech is hinged on the small of the butt itself, and has a *cam* motion, by which it advances and recedes. The extractor is worked by a strong spring. There is a stud on the top of the breech-block which, on being pressed, allows the block to turn to the left, and thereby recede. In skilled hands this system appears capable of the highest possible amount of rapidity, with absolute safety and efficiency, although the recorded performance at Wimbledon is not very brilliant, namely, 31 points in 22 rounds, and three minutes, at 200 yards.

The Westley Richards' principle consists of self-consuming cartridges, so that there is no necessity for extracting. This rifle was withdrawn early in the competition, but it made 70 points in 28 rounds, at 200 yards, fired in three minutes. If this system can be made compatible with durability of the arms and good shooting, its simplicity makes it superior to all others.

First in order of merit, for combined rapidity and accuracy is undoubtedly the "Henry" breech-loader. The barrel of this rifle is above the small of the butt, with a strong iron open-ended chamber in the rear. The stout iron breech-block works vertically through the body of the gun by means of a movable trigger guard, on the plan first generally seen in this country in the American Sharp's rifle. The lock is of the ordinary description, and capped in the usual way; but the hammer acts directly on a piston working in the breech-blocks, by which the central fire cap of the cartridge is exploded. This rifle is eminently strong and safe, for it cannot be discharged until the breech-block is securely locked in its place. On pulling down the trigger-guard, the breech is opened, ejecting the empty cartridge case. Some excellent shoot-

ing was made with this rifle, which was the only one using the heavy charge of 85 grains of powder. Mr. Oswald, of Perth, with the ·577-gauge Henry, twice in succession got off 40 rounds, in three minutes, and on one occasion scored 106 points, taking the first prize in the extra series for rapid firing. With the ·451 Henry, Mr. Farquharson won the first prize in the first stage of the Duke of Cambridge's Prize, at 200 yards; and Mr. Ray won the Duke's prize (£50,) itself with the same rifle, 7 shots at 800 yards, making 20 points, in a gale of wind, with military sights. According to the returns, the Henry, small bore, fired 32 rounds in three minutes, making 92 points, at 200 yards; and 39 rounds in five minutes, at 500 yards, making 81 points; the Henry, large bore, fired 38 rounds in three minutes, at 200 yards, making 106 points; and in 38 rounds in five minutes, at 500 yards, making 92 points.

It is proper to state, however, that this arm was protested against by Messrs. Westley Richards and other competitors, on the ground that it was substantially a match rifle, with which strictly military arms were unfit to compete; but the committee decided that the Henry rifle does not infringe the spirit of the rules. Time will show whether, as is confidently stated by some, that "it fulfils all the conditions of the best military rifle yet out." In this controversy we are by no means disposed to join, but, as remarked in a leading contemporary, while fully admitting the value which these competitions may have as exponents of the merits of different systems of breech-loading, it is well to recognize the fact that their importance will depend entirely upon the conditions of the trial. It is quite possible to make the breech-loading competitions—those for military breech-loaders especially—as mischievous as, under proper management, they may be made useful. Clearly, if the trial be so arranged as to afford an indication only of certain qualities of an arm, while other qualities not less essential, are subjected to no test whatever, and if the arm which, under these circumstances, acquits itself best at Wimbledon becomes, in consequence, established in the eyes of the public as the best military arm out, a dangerous, although involuntary deception may have been practised. Of course, the successful arm may be capable of fulfilling all the conditions imposed by military service; but, on the other hand, while performing brilliantly in one or two directions, it may be altogether wanting in some fundamental requirement; and such an arm would obviously be an inferior arm for military use to a weapon classed below it in the competition, which would be capable of giving moderately good results "all round." In short, if the competition be not made complete in every respect, it must produce one of two results. Either, while professing to afford a test of the capabilities of different arms for a particular service, it will in reality afford a test only in one direction; or, in the eyes of well-informed men, the competition will come to possess no practical value what-

ever, which, as it seems to us, would be the lesser evil of the two. There is a third disadvantage which must belong to these competitions, unless they are very carefully watched and conducted, namely, the openings which they afford for unscrupulous puffing. The recent competitions were very far from being free from this, and indeed they were surrounded probably with more unpleasantness and acrimony than all the rest of the Wimbledon matches put together.

The conditions of the contest must be framed so as to obtain something like a crucial test of the merits of the various systems. Now, such a test was very far from being afforded by the competitions of this year, which were directed professedly to establishing only the rapidity and accuracy of the arms. Rapidity and accuracy are, no doubt essentials of first-rate importance in a breech-loading arm, and to this extent the test was very fair and good, especially as it brought out many of the finer qualities of the arms and ammunition,—their safety, certainty of action, ease of working, shooting capabilities, &c. But for military service, arms and ammunition are required to possess other qualifications. They must be capable of enduring exposure to damp, to different climates, and to rough usage; they must be durable under continued wear. The practical accuracy of the arm will depend upon the non-fouling qualities of the ammunition, which latter also must be capable of being loaded and withdrawn, even if the cartridge should have been disfigured by the effects of transport, or subjected to the action of damp.

With respect to these conditions, the recent Wimbledon competitions afforded no test whatever. There were arms and cartridges competing at Wimbledon as military breech-loaders, which would have broken down in a week's campaign in hot or wet weather.

In conclusion, after the performance of the Government Snider this year, it seems desirable that in future, in the competion for the Queen's and other more important large-bore prizes, the Enfield should be superseded by the Snider, which has taken the second place this year in spite of the manifest disadvantage of being a converted weapon. And we further submit that there should be a prize for *volley and file-firing*, and skirmishing among the corps, which would still more enhance the military import and value of the Wimbledon meetings.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Paris, Aug. 23.

The most important event that has occurred of late is the visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to Austria. What has passed between the emperors, and the emperors and their ministers, only themselves and the telegraph know. If anything were wanting to

show people how little reliance can be placed on the telegraph, they need only read the accounts it gives of what passed at these interviews. The emperors were alone at some of them, and when they were not, only their ministers for foreign affairs were present, and it is hardly likely that any of these would reveal what had passed; therefore, the telegraphic agents, or one might in most cases limit it to agent, must have drawn on their imaginations for the news, which is what they do probably in most cases. Supposing it to be true that Prince Metternich was publicly thanked for his services in bringing about a thorough good understanding between the two emperors, we may infer that the two emperors are themselves satisfied that a thoroughly good understanding has been established between them. There is no reason to doubt that the chief desire of the Emperor of France is the maintenance of peace; and an alliance with Austria is the best that France can make, provided, that is, that England continues its policy of non-intervention, which everybody on the continent expects it will. An alliance with Austria might in the event of a war between France and Prussia draw to the side of the allies Bavaria and other of the South German States, as well as Denmark, which has just shown its sympathies with France by giving the deputation of French journalists and others a most enthusiastic reception. If the contest between France and Prussia, which so many who affect to be particularly well-informed continue to say will come off in the spring, should really take place, it is not likely to be from the fault of Prussia. The Prussian rulers know quite well that nations do not allow themselves to be surprised twice in a short time, and that in a war with France it would not find an army unprepared to encounter the formidable fire of breech-loaders, nor likely to have its *morale* depressed by the sight of a little more slaughter than usual. At the same time, Prussia is aware of its strength, and that if it is elbowed by France it will be because the latter Power is determined to provoke a contest, and that no concession it could make would be likely to prevent it; Prussia, therefore, it may be presumed, would obstinately refuse to make the slightest concession. The belief is general throughout the latter country that France is drawing her resources together, purchasing horses wherever they are to be had, and otherwise putting herself in a condition to beard Prussia. Returning to the meeting of the emperors, we shall be safe in believing that personally they have a great desire to remain on friendly terms. Francis Joseph seems to have been a man who has been humbled by adversity, and the uncomplaining manner in which he has borne his misfortunes has generated the belief that he has been hitherto the victim of circumstances; it has certainly obtained for him a great deal of public sympathy. The Emperor of France is a man of a generous mind; he cannot, therefore, but remember that it was his own hand which struck the first blow at Austria, and showed its adversaries its weak points, and also weakened it in a very

material degree. To him, therefore, may be in a great measure attributed the success of Prussia. That he would like to atone for this if he knew how there is little doubt, and if he could gratify the Emperor of Austria at the same time that he humiliated Prussia, the two results combined would have much to do with the course he would take if an opportunity of effecting them should arise. There is, however, a great difference in the position of the two emperors; the Emperor of France really does possess the power of entering on a war if he sees fit; and though no war would be popular in France at the beginning, a war with Prussia would be the least unpopular of any. The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, has little real power; he is surrounded by checks on every side—real practical checks, involving the continuance of the empire as it exists at present; which is all the better for mankind, at least, on the continent, for if it did in reality possess the power it was supposed to have ten years ago, the chances of the maintenance of peace would be considerably less than they are now.

That the Emperor and Empress of Austria shall return the visit of their present guests two or three months hence appears to be a positive engagement, but the report that the Queen of England will meet them in Paris, though asserted just as positively, is a good deal more doubtful.

If the value of the recent purchases of iron-clads by France of the United States Government is to be estimated by the performance of those vessels since the transfer of the ownership, the former country will not have much cause to congratulate itself on its acquisition, both of them having broken down immediately after leaving New York, and being, therefore, forced to put back again. The following description of her build and performance is evidently written by an American.

The Dunderberg is a clipper, sea-going, wrought-iron fort, mounting 18 guns—4 15-inch and 14 11-inch. She was launched on the 22nd of July, 1865. Her dimensions are as follows:—extreme length, 380.04 ft.; extreme beam, 72.10 ft.; depth of main hold, 21.07 ft.; height of casemate, 7.09 ft.; length of ram, 50.00; draught when ready for sea, 21.00; displacement, 7,000.00; tonnage, 5,090.00; weight of iron armour, 1,000 lb. She has six main boilers and two donkey boilers. Her actual horse-power is 5,000; her nominal horse-power is 1,500. She is built of the best of choice timber. Her bottom is flat, her sides angular, and surmounted by the casemate for her battery. Her hull is built of square logs, securely bolted together, and the seams calked inside and out. The entire structure is strongly trussed with diagonal braces of iron fastened outside the solid frame. Hence it seems almost impossible that she could be damaged by any ordinary disaster—at least to any great extent. The armour-plates weigh 1,000 tons. They are manufactured in slabs of hammered iron, 3½ inches

in thickness, and 12 to 15 feet in length, and 3 feet in width. They are placed vertically, therein differing from other iron-clads on which the plates are placed horizontally. The pilot-house is on the forward upper deck of the casemate. It is 8 feet in height and 11 feet in diameter. The engines are able to work the screw at the rate of 45 revolutions per minute at an ordinary and regular rate of speed, although in case of need they can be worked at the rate of 80 turns per minute. The speed of the ship at maximum is 15 knots per hour. The "dependencies" which project from the stern of the ship, and are a continuation of the after main deck, protecting the screw and rudders, have been discussed unfavourably. Doubtless, they do retard the speed of the ship to some extent, but experience has fully approved the wisdom of their design. They do not affect unfavourably the steering of the ship, and they will not only protect the screw and rudders when in action, but promote the buoyancy of the vessel while in motion.

The desertions from the Antibes Legion have caused Marshal Niel to address a letter to the colonel commanding, in which he seems to hint that in default of any other cause, it is in some way to be attributed to the colonel himself. The Legion, he says, has no reason to envy the soldiers that form the French army. Its officers hold a suitable grade in the army of the mother country, they serve a cause which they volunteered to defend, and yet they abandon it at the instigation of foreign agents, well knowing that they cannot show themselves in France, for if they did they would be sent to serve among the Zephyrs in Algeria without the hope of release until their term of service had expired. He grieves over the stain these desertions have cast on the army generally, and hopes they will redeem the character of the French soldier by their future conduct. He expresses his confidence in the colonel, and his belief that the whole body of officers will encourage and animate the privates to do their duty by their example. He stimulates them to do this by the assurance that the Emperor and his Government have their eyes on the Legion, and watch its conduct with a peculiar interest; and, by way of encouragement, he will reward certain non-commissioned officers in the manner proposed. The Italian Government is not quite satisfied with the Marshal's letter, and has addressed a communication to the French Government on the subject.

The doings of the so-called Liberal Committee, or rather the talking of the crack-brained individuals who find their little gratification in imagining they direct the conduct of Rome, but who in reality have probably as little real influence as the Hull Foreign Affairs Committee had on the policy of the British Government, have been silenced of late by the presence of that awful spectre the cholera, or as some say the Black Death, the traditions connected with which have come down to us from the middle ages. The suddenness with which people are attacked and die, and the

appearance they present, agree with what has been related of the last-named epidemic. The deaths of the ex-Queen Dowager of Naples, Cardinal Altieri, and other persons well-known throughout Italy, though little known elsewhere outside court circles, have caused a panic that of itself pre-disposes every person to the disease. The poisoning of the wells and fountains is believed in almost if not quite as extensively as it was in the fourteenth century, and several persons have been wounded or killed on suspicion of being the guilty parties. The unfortunate tendency of this belief is to instigate half or wholly mad persons to do the very thing they hear so mysteriously hinted at by persons who ought to know better, and so loudly proclaimed by the ignorant, who have no better guide than their vicious and ill-guided imaginations. In the hour of their trouble they have recourse to their priests, so that the raging of the pestilence is the opportunity of the clergy. If the adoption of a more enlightened creed were a consequence of their abandonment of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, it would reconcile many to the fall of the Papacy, but this is not the case; the repudiation of the doctrines of that church is only another way of announcing the adoption of infidelity. So long as the cholera continues in the city, it is said the Pope will remain in Rome; indeed, there is no place he could resort to where he would be safer than in the Vatican.

Garibaldi is said to be conducting himself in a manner highly gratifying to those who hate him for the injuries he has caused to those they love with that insane devotion which characterised many of the followers of that Stuart whom they considered the rightful heir to the throne of England. His best and truest friends, and at one time he had many, especially in England, are now falling away from him, ashamed to acknowledge him; while others who only fell in with the fashion of the day, do not care a farthing about him; and those who still adhere to him do so because they are blind to his errors of judgment; the greater part, however, seek only to use him as a tool for the furtherance of their own plans, which it is hardly possible to dispute are his also, for he has openly thrown in his lot with the most advanced of the revolutionary party. The delusion which prompts many persons to write letters on all kinds of things under the impression that they know how to write has laid hold of him, and if some of the letters published that have been attributed to him were really written by him, it is pitiful to see a man who has occupied so great a place in the creation of a kingdom gradually frittering away the glory he acquired, and which it is permitted to so few men to achieve. That he is acting in opposition to the avowed wishes of the Italian Government does not prove that he is not secretly encouraged by it, but in this instance the interest of the Italian Government is entirely opposed to the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope at present. The passage of the Church Property Bill and the means

of taking the greatest advantage of it is quite enough to engage the whole of its attention.

The Spanish throne, which has so long been tottering, is supposed to be at last near its fall. The opinion is not derived from one source, or one section of politicians, but is looked for with hope by some, and dreaded by those who desire to see a better state of things, but cannot discover what or whom to put in its place. The King of Portugal has many supporters in Spain, but his own subjects have an especial objection to his becoming King of that country, because they fear that they may be absorbed in that nation; that Portugal will, in fact, be to Spain what Naples is to the rest of Italy. Such a fear is supported by examples. If it is difficult for a man to serve two masters, so it is for one king to rule two countries, unless their interests and language are precisely the same, and they desire to attain a common object, a combination of circumstances which cannot be expected. The arrests in Spain are more numerous than ever, but less is said of brutalities attending them, a strong proof that those who effect them are beginning to doubt the stability of the system they support, and are thinking of the desirableness of making for themselves friends in the days of their approaching adversity.

The newspapers dare not publish anything about the movements of the insurgents except what is given them by the Government, and though they devote a considerable part of their space to describing how the elephant Pizarro had fought three nameless but particularly savage bulls, and broken the back of one of them, all very interesting to Spanish readers, no doubt, they tell us next to nothing of what may be the beginning of the end of the existing state of things in Spain.

The Prussian army is just now distributed in 273 garrisons, 229 of which are in the old Prussian provinces. There are seventeen in Hanover, sixteen in Schleswig-Holstein, seven in the Electorate of Hesse, three in Nassau, one in Frankfort. The total number of troops in the newly-acquired territories is 44,840, thus constituted: fifty-five battalions of infantry, forty-eight squadrons of cavalry, thirty-eight batteries of artillery, three battalions of chasseurs, three of pioneers, and three waggon train.

A little anecdote like the following tells more of the internal condition of Russia than a host of enlightened government enactments; it is published in the organ of the old Russian party, and may be very briefly told, though the end is not yet. A certain judge wanted a merchant to lend him money, which the merchant refused to do. The judge next invited him to meet some friends at his house; he accepted the invitation, but when asked to play he refused, and took particular care not to take any part in a mock dispute that was got up by them. On attempting to leave, he was set upon by the company, cuffed by them, and his clothes nearly torn from his back. As he still persisted in his refusal, he was

treated with still greater indignities. Meanwhile a messenger was sent to the merchant's wife to tell her that her husband would not be set at liberty until she handed to the messenger ten thousand silver roubles. Instead of doing this she went herself to the judge's house to see what it all meant. Her husband having given a positive refusal, they tied his hands and feet, and removed as much of his clothing as it was the custom to remove when flogging was in use in our public schools, and in this shameful condition he was flogged in the presence of his wife. When this was over, the judge said to him, "We have differed in principles, but I hope after this you will see fit to change your opinions." On the merchant making a formal complaint to the Governor of the province, he was offered three thousand silver roubles to hush the matter up. Eventually he carried his complaint to the Minister of the Interior, who ordered an inquiry; the final result was that the justice who had committed the flagrant outrage was condemned to pay a small fine. It remains to be seen what course the Emperor will pursue when the matter comes to his knowledge.

The *Nord* has the following from St. Petersburg:—

"While a dead calm continues to prevail here a certain amount of animation is to be remarked at Cronstadt, where we have successively received the visits of the Swedish and American navies. Admiral Farragut arrived at Cronstadt on Saturday, the 10th, on board the frigate Franklin, accompanied by a corvette. On entering the roadstead the American frigate hoisted the Russian flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which was returned shot for shot by the fortress, which displayed the American ensign. Another salute of seventeen guns was exchanged between the Franklin and the ships moored in the roadstead. Rear-Admiral Lesovsky, commander of the port, immediately visited the American Admiral, and at his departure was saluted by a salvo from the Franklin, to which the ironclad Petropolovsk replied. On Monday Admiral Farragut returned the visit, and also paid his respects to Admiral Stchoulepnikof, commander of the fortress. In the afternoon the Russian authorities went on board the Franklin, and Admiral Farragut and Rear-Admiral Lesovsky mutually presented the American and Russian officers, who afterwards lunched together on board the frigate. On Tuesday Admiral Farragut and his staff dined with Rear-Admiral Lesovsky, who has long been acquainted with his guests, having in 1864 visited with his squadron the American ports on the Atlantic, where the Russian navy was most warmly received. In the evening the Grand Duke Constantine returned to Pavlovsk, his summer residence, from Copenhagen and Paris. The next day Admiral Farragut dined with his Imperial Highness."

Clearly we shall never have reason to cease from speculating on the strange sympathy between the members of a nation, which styles itself the freeest upon earth, with the subjects of an empire which makes no such profession and is commonly supposed to have the least right to do so.

The promoters of the Cretan insurrection know well that their only chance of getting the European powers to interpose in their favour is to persevere in their contest with the Turks is to keep it up. Who pays for all this is a mystery; Greeks who live in foreign countries are not noted for their liberality, and the whole island is not worth to the Turks the powder expended in a paltry skirmish. The Greeks, like the Italians, have an insane greed for territory, notwithstanding that they do not derive any benefit from it. They longed for Corfu, and inspired the Ionians with the desire for annexation; but they do not seem to have done anything since but quarrel with each other, and the Cretans who do not seem to have improved since the days of St. Paul are not likely to get on any better with them. The supposition that their anxiety and determination to throw in their lot with the Greeks is proved by their perseverance in the struggle, is not borne out by what takes place among the mountains; where a few persons may withstand a host of opponents for a considerable time, and even for years, witness the prolonged contest between the Russians and Circassians, in which the latter successfully resisted a whole army of Russians, until a Russian general persuaded his government to adopt the slow but certain process of securing every step made by the erection of forts. What understanding, if any, may have been come to with the Sultan during his stay at the French Court matters very little to us, except that it forms a link in the Eastern question. If all the telegrams that have been published relative to the number of women and children who have been brought away from the island were true, there must either have been more inhabitants in the island than any body suspected, or the proportion of women and children must be unusually large. As to the so-called battles and the number of killed and wounded Turks, nobody believes a twentieth part of what is said on this score. Since the preceding was written, an official telegram has been received in Paris from Constantinople, stating in substance that the Cretans had refused to receive any more assistance from Greek Volunteers, who ate and stole more than they were worth, and that the latter had, in consequence, gone away to Syra. So far this telegram probably speaks only the truth, but it adds what is somewhat doubtful if construed literally, that the Cretan women denied that there had been any massacres whatever. With the recollection of what took place in the Lebanon a few years ago, I cannot help thinking that the Cretan women may have more cause to complain of the Christians than the Turks.

Whether it is true or not that the insurrection is at end, there is no doubt that Greece would have been much better off if the insurrection had not taken place. The Greeks are now, with respect to the fugitives, in a similar position to Turkey, when it was being invaded by thousands upon thousands of Circassians and Tartars, driven by their choice, or by circumstances, from their mountain homes; they have got the fugitives, and have not the means of feeding them.

The account given by M. Lago, the Austrian Minister in Mexico, contains further imformation concerning the last days of the empire. He describes how he found the Emperor in the prison of Las Capuchinos, suffering from dysentery, but calm and resigned to the fate awaiting him. The cell in which he was confined was about ten paces long, and three wide, it contained nothing but a camp bed, a chest of drawers, and four wooden chairs. The stairs leading to this room were literally covered with soldiers, so that it was absolutely necessary to walk over them; a sentinel marched up and down before the door, and an officer lay on a rug beneath the window. At night a general and three colonels kept watch and ward over the Royal prisoner, revolver in hand. The two imperialist generals, Miramon and Mejia, were imprisoned in separate but adjoining cells, and could converse freely with each other and the Emperor. Dr. Basch, the emperor's private physician, was permitted to hold free communication with him; and M. Lago himself was allowed to remain with him several hours every day. Two advocates who were selected to plead the cause of the emperor, were directed to remain at San Luis, but in a very short time after they arrived there, they sent a telegram announcing that their efforts to get the tribunal declared incompetent, which had been appointed to try the emperor had completely failed.

This tribunal was composed of six captains, presided over by a lieutenant-colonel and that proposed by the advocates as a substitute for this was a council of war composed of generals, or the national congress. As soon as the news of the failure reached Queretaro, the Prussian minister set out for San Luis to see what he could do, which, as the event proved, and as the Emperor expected, was nothing at all.

The trial of the Emperor was opened in the theatre, but his Majesty, partly on account of his sickly condition, but chiefly from a feeling that it would degrade him to appear before such a tribunal, refused to appear, but the two imperialist generals were compelled to appear in person.

The indictment, in addition to the usurpation of the government, charged the Emperor and his ministers with promulgating a law, that of the 3rd October, 1864, in consequence of which, according to the Liberals, 40,000 persons had been executed in the country.

Immediately after the opening of the proceedings, General Escobedo sent an aide-de-camp with an order to the Austrian minister, the former French Consul, and two others to quit the town immediately, and not to return again before six days had passed, under pain of death.

After a fatiguing journey they arrived at Tacubaya, where they were told that Marquez had not the least intention of surrendering the town, but that he continued to plunder and torture the inhabitants in a most shameful manner; pretending that the Emperor had gained some great victories, and that he might be expected daily.

Famine had made frightful progress in the capital, a third of the population had fled to places occupied by the Liberals, where the misery was intense, and the most horrible epidemics had commenced their ravages. In the camp of the Liberals the exasperation against Marquez and the other Imperialist generals had reached its highest point, seeing that they knew that the chances of the Emperor were hopeless, and that the prolongation of the struggle could only cause a useless waste of blood.

The Emperor had repeatedly told M. Lago, and also his colleagues, that Marquez was a great traitor, and had acted in direct opposition to the instructions he had given him. That he had ordered him to come with the garrison of Mexico and the public money to Queretaro, when he would have offered battle to the principal army of the Liberals, in which he would certainly have been victorious. For several weeks they looked for his arrival in vain, and after numerous successful encounters with the besieging army, it was resolved to abandon Queretaro, and to march on Mexico.

The morning of the 15th had been fixed for the commencement of the undertaking, but at three o'clock the traitor Lopez, who, until then, had been a great favourite with the Emperor, and who held a post which commanded the whole of Queretaro, let in the enemy. The Emperor himself told M. Lago that he had gone to a fortified hill to the west of the town, whither he was about to draw the rest of the troops. There he intended to await the arrival of General Miramon, but in the interval that General had been severely wounded in the face, and made prisoner.

Thus precious time was lost, the Imperialist troops had been imprisoned and made prisoners, and the opportunity for flight passed away. Even General Mejia advised the Emperor to surrender, seeing that the troops of the enemy were pouring in at all points under a tremendous fire of grape. The Emperor then took the white flag and surrendered himself to General Riva Palacio. Four days before, the traitor Lopez had gone to the head-quarters of General Escobedo, and had offered to sell the place for 12,000 ounces of gold, of which he received only about 7,000 piastres.

The Emperor said himself that Lopez had sold him and his troops for about 11 reals a head.

Directly M. Lago arrived at Tacubaya, he sent an official communication to the officers of the Austrian staff, to inform them of the capture of Queretaro and His Majesty, and also that an autograph letter of the Emperor requesting them to put an end to a useless effusion of blood, had probably been suppressed by General Marquez, and that under these circumstances he must hold them responsible to his Apostolic Majesty for the life of every Austrian soldier sacrificed uselessly. He offered to meet Colonel Khevenhuller to give him every proof of the authenticity of the announcement of the end of the Emperor; and at the same time he opened a communication with General Diaz, in order to obtain from him the most favourable co[illegible] the Austrians.

A proposition made by the Austrian officers that the Austrian troops should march with their arms and baggage to Vera Cruz, was rejected by Diaz, because the foreign troops had for two months supported the violent and barbarous domination of General Marquez. Ultimately General Diaz and M. Lago agreed that the troops commanded by the Austrian officers should quit the city of Mexico, leaving their arms and horses, with the exception of the swords and horses of the officers. General Diaz guaranteed that the lives of the whole of them should be safe, and that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their leaving Mexico. Meanwhile I had received information that a telegraph had been sent by General Escobedo to Diaz that the Emperor and Generals Mejia and Miramon had been shot on the morning of the 19th. Directly this news reached M. Lago, he sent a telegram to Juarez, requesting that the body of the Emperor should be given up to him for the purpose of being sent to Europe; and at the same time he sent a message to the Imperialist General commanding at Vera Cruz, directing him to forward the news to New Orleans by a ship of war, to be transmitted from thence by telegraph to Europe. The remainder of his despatch describes matters already known.

The discussion between Count Keratry and the 'Indépendance Belge,' with respect to the conduct of Marshal Bazaine in Mexico, is only the public discussion of what has long been the talk of society. That the Marshal and the Emperor Maximilian did not agree was mentioned more than once in the Summary, but as the charges made against the Marshal referred more to private than to public matters, we did not think it right to repeat them. These charges have now been made public, and it is well for the Marshal that they have been, as he will now have the opportunity of replying to them. The latest charges made by the 'Indépendance' are contained in a letter said to have been written, by the Porfirio Diaz, referred to above. It refers to offers made by Mexicans holding offices under the Emperor to betray their trusts to Juarez, and with respect to the marshal it says:—

"Marshal Bazaine, by the instrumentality of a third person, made me the offer to place in my hands the towns occupied by the French, and even to surrender to me Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, &c., if I accepted a proposition he made me and which I rejected because I did not consider it honourable. Another proposal, proceeding also from Marshal Bazaine, related to the acquisition of 6,000 muskets and 4,000,000 of percussion caps; if I had wished it, he would also have sold me cannon and powder, but I declined his offers. The intervention has opened our eyes, and, for the future, we shall be more prudent in our intercourse with the European Powers, and especially with the French Government."

If these assertions had been published in a newspaper less respectable than the 'Indépendance,' they are of so infamous a nature that they might have been disregarded; but though that paper is hostile

to the clerical party in Belgium, it has relations in Paris with members of the past or present government, and its information from foreign countries is usually so good that it gives great weight to statements made by it.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of the 23rd ult. says:—

"Official confirmation has been received of the occupation by Brazilian forces of Matto Grosso of the Paraguayan fort upon the Apa, and of their being in Paraguayan territory. A considerable force under the command of the President of Matto Grosso had left Cuyuba to attempt the expulsion of the Paraguayans from the fort of Corumba, the only post now held by these within that province. The news from the seat of war in Southern Paraguay tells of no hostilities beyond the usual interchange of picket firing and cannonading. However, important changes of the Brazilian forces have been made, indicating that the campaign is on the point of commencement, and in consequence thereof the correspondence and the River Plate journals teem with such a diversity of 'reliable' plans of the coming operations as to prove at once that the Marquis de Caxias has succeeded in keeping his a secret from them. He has incorporated in his ranks at Tuyuty all the convalescents in the hospitals, all the supernumeraries, and all stragglers with or without leave of absence. Besides these the troops at the Passo da Patria have joined the main body, to which he has added all that remained in garrison at Curuzú, that fort being stripped of its thirteen guns, and abandoned to the protection of the cannon of the fleet. The suttlers' town has been dismantled and removed to Cordientes, and large supplies of ammunition and rations brought over for the troops. It is believed that the attack was fixed for the 5th of July, but a heavy fall of rain rendered the river so impassable as to disconcert the movement and delay it for a week, perhaps a fortnight longer. The balloon ascensions had already rendered important information. The Brazilian-built ironclad gunboat Para had left Rio Janeiro for the river Paraguay to take part in the operations there, and the steam transport Marquis de Caxias had also left with a cargo of munitions of war for the forces in campaign."

It will be seen that this, which is the latest information from Paraguay, does not hold out a very encouraging prospect for Brazil.

THE MORAL AND TEACHINGS OF THE SPITHEAD REVIEW.

It has been observed "that there are two things in which this Old England of ours still preserves an easy superiority over all imitators and rivals—in our races and our Naval reviews. No other country can show such a spectacle as Epsom Downs on a

Derby Day, or as Spithead on the 17th of July, 1867. 'Famous for ships, famous for horses,' is as true of England as of the ancient Attica. On the turf and on the water we exercise a sovereignty of character and habit with that large and familiar assurance, far above vanity or self-love, which has the force of instinct and the calmness of law. On the 17th of last July our Oriental visitors discovered on the waters of the Isle of Wight the very vital source and secret of the greatness of this little island—the mainspring of her power, the reason of her authority among the nations, the sum and substance of her national idiosyncrasy. To explain England to a foreigner, her history, her traditions, her place and duty in the world, show him the Navy that guards her shores, that protects her commerce on every sea, that ministers to science by its explorers, vindicates the independence of Europe by its heroes, and spreads over the seas so many moving citadels of liberty and justice. There is nothing in the spectacle of a British fleet more noble than the fact that it presents one of the most formidable fighting forces in the world, at the service of a liberal and enlightened Government and a free and peaceful people."

Here, then, was a fleet of men-of-war such as has never hitherto been brought together; here were fleets of yachts, fleets of pleasure boats, royal and illustrious visitors in numbers. Nothing was wanted to insure success but fair winds and clear skies. It was another exemplification of the time-worn adage that "man proposes, Providence disposes," as occurred to Spain of old and her gigantic Armada, and as occurred to Napoleon when for months he asked for only thirty-six hours' fair weather in order to fling his tremendous flotilla upon the shores of England.

This fact is not without its cheering moral. It may be absurd to count upon the winds and waves as aids to the immunity of England against invasion; but these curious coincidences tend not a little to augment that confidence which we all feel in this proud belief, and may serve to diminish the regret which we felt at the failure of the spectacle at Spithead in its more important features.

Still this regret was heightened by the fact that it was intended for the first time on that occasion to have a real Naval review, and to put the fleet through complicated manœuvres under steam and sail. The fleet, too, was one worthy of the occasion. Though less numerous and less imposing in appearance than the fleets of three deckers and frigates which formed the naval displays of past years, it was in strength and armament the strongest fleet that has ever been brought together since ironclads were first designed. It is literally not saying too much that one of the long, low, black hulls which formed part of the starboard line on this occasion, would have been a heavy overmatch for all the huge wooden line-of-battle ships, whose tiers of guns seemed almost to look down upon the decks of their invulnerable consorts beside them. "One felt," says an eye-witness, "in looking to the right and then to the

as one would do who saw a race of beings beautiful, graceful, and glorious, yielding to the brute force of a new generation of ugly yet tremendous monsters. Impossible to deny the massive strength and rock-like force of these beaked monsters; impossible to refuse the praise due to the combination of strength and speed exhibited in such models as the Warrior, Achilles, or Valiant. But to turn to such a floating grandeur as the Victoria, or such a combination of gracefulness and power as even the Duncan, and we must admit that it needs much love of the sea for the sea's sake to make our people flock on board the 'fleet of the future.'

"As to the turret-ships, even the satisfaction of looking like men of-war at all, and manning yards accordingly, was denied to them, for they had no yards to be manned; but they exhibited formidable rows of sailors and marine artillerymen on their bulwarks, who looked like men sinking with all the honours at the end of a fight on board ships which had lost everything that could be shot away."

From what the weather permitted to be done some opinion can be formed of what would have been displayed on a more auspicious occasion. Soon after the Queen's yacht rounded the Serapis and stood in towards the Isle of Wight, a signal flew from the Admiral —"Prepare to engage the enemy." Scarcely had the answering pennant been cleared before all along the line a fire which gave the most vivid impression of the tremendous force of our new armaments, was opened, and continued for nearly twenty minutes. With the back-ground of a dense, dark cloud, which seemed to stretch like a wall from the Isle of Wight to the mainland, and against which the hulls and rigging of the ships were sharply defined, there was, at the commencement of the mock-engagement, a striking resemblance in the general effect to one of those grand pictures of a sea-fight which Vandervelde has spread upon his canvasses. But as the grey hues were warmed up with the incessant flashes of fire, and the sound of the many cannons forcing itself against the wind made the air heavy with its weight and grandeur, there came upon one almost the influence which is produced by the very aspect of battle, and people forgot for a time rain and spray and drizzling mist in contemplating the scene before them. As the men were "at quarters" firing at discretion, and as fast as they could, it so happened that now and then there was such an outbreak that men peered through the smoke half apprehensive that some ship had blown up bodily. Then, again, came a long rattling roll, as though of some giant musketry in life, broken by a salvo, or melting into a slow, dropping fire, and again from all the line, as if gathering itself up to deliver an exterminating broadside, there came a rush of fire and smoke which made even the iron sides of the cuirassed vessels tremble at the sound themselves had made.

And when the Royal yacht signalled—"Is it possible for the gunboats to attack the forts?" the answer was "Yes," and the attack was ordered by the signal "weigh, and attack forts," and this

was done at once, with a noisy good will which left nothing to be desired on the part of those who had come down to hear a cannonade. The gunboats, under the command of Captain Hood, of the Excellent, began moving about like so many mosquitoes, and at once proceeded in two divisions to attack the Portsmouth defences, and to represent as far as could be done by such small fry, an attempt to force the harbour. They were formed in two lines or divisions, port and starboard, eight gun-boats in each.

Long before these pigmy assailants had made a hostile movement, Forts Monckton, Block House, King's Bastion, Portsmouth, Southsea Castle, the Lumps Fort, and Eastney had made everything ready to give them a warm reception. All the guns in all the batteries were cast loose, and small detachments of infantry were distributed in most of them. In all previous Naval Reviews where this attack and defence has been represented, it has generally formed one of the prettiest features of the day's proceedings. But on this occasion nothing was pretty, because nothing could be seen without physical annoyance and discomfort. One division of the gunboats attacked Monckton, while the second attacked Southsea, the Lumps Fort, Eastney, &c. According to programme, it was arranged that the Southsea works should be silenced, and that the Blockhouse and Monckton, with the main defences of Portsmouth, should come to the relief and drive off the flotilla; and it was well that it was so, for the gunboats in the rough sea and heavy wind would have stood no chance against Southsea Castle alone. The fire from the gunboats was even better than could have been expected under the circumstances, while from the steady forts it was replied to with thunders of artillery. There were, of course, showers of rain, and always heavy wind during the whole time of this sham battle, which in truth, never raged very fiercely, and at last dwindled down to a mere dropping fire, and the gunboats steamed back to their anchorage, leaving victory to the forts.

There are those who think that in spite of the weather, the fleet should have been manœuvred—indeed, that it was just such an occasion that was required to test and to shew the training and efficiency of our sailors, and the qualities of our ships. We cannot, however, but applaud the discretion of the authorities in not risking a mishap which might have marred the remembrance of the day even more than the untoward weather, and added to the cost of the pageant, which was sufficiently considerable—it is said, about £50,000. Nothing but the extreme necessity of actual battle could sanction the manœuvring in such a gale and swell of the sea, of a fleet of no less than 300 craft of various kinds and sizes, including 26 screw line of battle-ships, and 90 first-class frigates.

Such is the description of the Spithead Review, which, in spite of the effect of the weather, must be considered a great event for England, graced as it was not only by the presence of England's Queen, but also by that of a royal visitor, whom the nation wished

to honour; and before the gunboats had ceased their attack, the Royal Yacht was slowly dropping down to her berth—the Queen being visible on deck conversing with the Sultan, when it was seen with earnest satisfaction that His Majesty had received the Garter at the hands of our gracious Sovereign, and wore the blue riband over his shoulder. The greatest honour the Sovereign has to bestow could not have been more gracefully conferred, and the Sultan must have felt, with all the keenness of perception which Orientals possess, the full value of the solemnity no less than the opportuneness of the occasion, which invests it with additional force and meaning.

The last time we acted the part of champion, it was for the brother of the present Sultan. We cannot say that we will never act that part again, but we may almost say so. The scene at Spithead must have produced a powerful impression on the mind of the Sultan. However exalted his ideas of our naval resources may previously have been, the sight he saw in the Solent must have greatly enlarged his conceptions of the power which Britannia exercises on "the waves." Altogether, he must have returned to his empire with very different notions from those which he entertained before he landed on our shores.

On the other hand, this Naval Review is not without its teaching for ourselves. A naval review in these days is something more than a review in the happy days when a satisfied nation rested in its labours, saw its perfect work, and pronounced all to be good. A review is now a comparison between one system of ships and another. It is a practical anachronism, bringing together two really incompatible systems. Wooden walls and iron walls can no more work together than the earthenware and brass vessels which in the fable found themselves floating together down the stream. A surer judgment than that of human opinion—the irreversible judgment of facts—has already decided the respective fate of the two Divisions anchored at Spithead on the 17th of July, 1867. Those grand and symmetrical wooden castles, that only ten years ago were a comparative novelty by the side of the sailing ships with which they were reviewed, are in their turn condemned, and their place taken by the huge iron monsters that are not so much unsightly as not seen at all. War at sea, as on shore, is continually robbed of its beautiful or picturesque features, and we seem to have got into a vein of positive ugliness, or to the conviction expressed by Victor Hugo in the words—*le beau c'est le laid.* The ironclad is the child of promise that has now ousted the fairer and more fantastic brother. With the results before us, and exercising that wisdom which is so much easier in its retrospective than its prospective functions, we now see that we went too rashly into steam three-deckers, and that we too long resisted the convincing arguments and facts in favour of iron. We persisted in a hobby, and we found our hobby running away with us. So we are encumbered with a forest of wooden ships that stand in our

way as much as the forest itself stands in the way of the settler. It is heart-rending to think of the sums they have cost; but it is vain to dispute that the sixteen ships of the passing age, which showed themselves possibly for the last time at the last Review, together with the Terrible—once so worthy of her name—might be sent to the bottom by one of the sister division. In fact, the two columns at Spithead, on this occasion, were the one for ornament and the other for use; and use must prevail in the end.

Four or five vessels, which were apparently dwarfed by the lofty and imposing three-deckers around them, were in themselves sufficient to sweep the ocean of nearly all the wooden ships that ever floated. The least noticed of these terrible pigmies, but perhaps the most formidable, was the Royal Sovereign turret-ship, which scarcely presented a mark the size of a target above the water. She lay full in front of our most beautiful screw liner the Revenge, and, of course, the contrast only heightened the beauty of the latter. So, also, with the Minotaur, which faced the Victoria, where the advantage in stately majesty was all on the side of the wooden vessel. Yet, it was only in appearance, for the two iron ships we have mentioned could have cleared the roadstead of all the wooden fleet from Spithead to Cowes.

Nevertheless, the wooden vessels had it not all their own way on the side of beauty; for the Bellerophon, the Warrior, the Black Prince were there, and there, too, was the Achilles—all sitting the water as lightly as so many mail-boats, and with bows as fine as so many Cunarders.

But, if ten years has been sufficient to antiquate one division of the Spithead Fleet, may not ten years do the same for the other? If so, then our regrets will be still more poignant, for these ironclads are even more costly, running away with half a million apiece, including everything.

Whether our wooden ships can be effectively converted into ironclads suitable for future warfare, is a serious question at the present time; at any rate we are still entitled to ask, why ironclads may not be cheapened to something less ruinous than the present figure. Perhaps the only way we can safely utilize our wooden ships is by arming the swiftest of them with heavy guns that could penetrate the sides of ironclads at a longer range than that effective in the latter, availing ourselves of skilful manœuvring, as did the Americans of old, when they kept their swifter ships at a distance, and disabled ours which were armed with guns of shorter range and smaller calibre.

In the next place, we lost, in consequence of the weather, the opportunity of comparing, on an adequate scale, the fleet which is to preserve us from conquest in future, with those which have served us so well in the past. The former are certainly not so capable of bringing out the quality which achieved our victories of old—seamanship—the seamanship which is shown not in fighting

a vessel only, but in sailing her—a mastery of all the knowledge of them that go down to the sea in ships, and the adroitness and the daring such knowledge secures.

Thirdly, the adverse weather of the Review deprived us of the lesson which the spectacle of so large and powerful a fleet, handled by the smartest and hardiest body of seamen in Europe, would have given not only to the Sultan but to the crowd of European ministers present to observe. "For our own part," says a thoughtful writer, "we are not so very sorry for the failure, on this particular account. The confidence of the Great Briton in the security of his country, the serenity he enjoys in believing that no foreigner ever seriously dreamt of attempting to abase a nation which at various times has whipped all the world, are deep enough already; it would not be good to make them deeper. But what if the 17th of July had been very favourable to the exhibition—if the sun had shone with fair mild ray—that is, with light enough to show all the vast fleet, and not so much as to dazzle the vision; and if therewith wind and water had been favourable to the display of quick and steady seamanship, and the seamanship had been quick and steady, and the manning of yards, and the roar of artillery, and the hurrahing, and the fireworks had been well seen and well heard —what a jubilation we should have had in every quarter! How we should have crowed! How happy we should have been, not only in our own conceit, but in a conceit of another kind, namely, that the foreigner, even the Prussian and French foreigner, would go home impressed once more with the conviction that England is hopelessly invincible; it would have been a very comfortable feeling, but it might have been unwarranted. At any rate, it would have been liable to disturbance if the foreigner had taken the liberty of suggesting that large armies and vast navies do not alone secure a nation's greatness, nor even keep it safe. The strength of a country begins with the honour and the spirit of its rulers, the readiness of its administrators, the patriotism of its people, and the determination of all to play a bold, active, unselfish part in the community of nations. When these qualities decay, great armies and navies are only things to make a great ruin of."

If we quote the above, it is merely to show what strange inferences and conceits can be ascribed to John Bull, not only by foreigners, but by those of his own kith and kin. The eloquent writer by no means wishes to insinuate that the decay spoken of has actually set in amongst us, but still he "suspects the stagnation which precedes decay" in very many of our positions in regard to our foregn policy. How such a conclusion can be coupled with the review of our magnificent fleet (in spite of its anomalies, the best, by far, in existence), we are totally at a loss to understand. The immense majority of the nation cares nothing for the un-English bravado of giving a "lesson," being satisfied with the conviction of security. Our position with reference to other nations

is one of friendship or defence. So long as they will allow us to do so with honour, we shall only be too happy to live with them on terms of amity. It really matters, therefore, nothing to us whether our Royal and Imperial, French or Prussian visitors are weak or powerful. We are as ready for the one as the other should our shores be invaded, and this happy position enables us to extend the same support—whether moral or material, as occasion may require—to every nation, provided we see sufficient reason to sacrifice the material and social interests of peace to the requirements of national honour and its consequent security.

EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO;

OR,

NAVAL AND MILITARY REGISTER.

Modern history, with our "best public instructors," appears to commence with the Crimean War, as English history does with the battle of Hastings in our school-books; anything going further back than these grand periods is quite beyond the research of the writers of the present day. The recent visit of the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt has afforded a conclusive proof of this; or how else are we to account for the fact that the name of Napier has never been mentioned in all the historical reminiscences that the visit has called up in the newspapers? Those who do not think events and men unworthy of notice because they occupied the attention of the world more than a quarter of a century ago, know that it was the courageous taking upon himself of a heavy responsibility by the then Commodore Napier, that brought the war of 1840 to a sudden close; and, in all probability, it is mainly owing to the stout heart and clear head of that gallant seaman, that in this present year of grace, there exists a Sultan to pay a visit to our shores, or an Egyptian ruler, "in all but name, a king," to bow down before him. We question if this fact occurred to one person in ten thousand of the crowds that gathered to gaze on the Eastern Potentates; and certainly our newspaper writers did not remind them of it. We purposely observed silence on the subject, whilst there could be any hope that the omission would be rectified; but as that hope has now passed away with the lapse of time, we think it well to put the omission on record, as we did some time

ago the similar case of the suppression of the very name of Admiral Sir Charles Napier in professed histories of the overthrow of Dom Miguel and the establishment of Liberal institutions in Portugal. The ignorance which does not know of comparatively recent events that once filled every newspaper, and the jealousy that pursues a brave, and honest, and warm-hearted man beyond the grave, which are the only reasons that we can even surmise for this silence, are alike mean and pitiable.

A proposal is before us which has a deep interest for all "who go down to the sea in ships," in the first place; and in the second, for the nation at large, as it appears well calculated to lessen the dangers of navigation, and thus to save many lives and much property now annually offered up as a sacrifice to a supine neglect that is a disgrace to a maritime people. We allude to a "Code of Uniformity in the Colour of Buoys, proposed for the adoption of all Nations, by Capt. E. J. Bedford, R.N." Among the many matters that have of late received the name of "International," we find no one so truly deserving the appellation as this. Colour, it hardly need be remarked, can be appreciated by every nation alike, and therefore a system of buoyage which has colour for its basis must, in the very nature of things, be more widely useful than any other.

Captain Bedford proposes to employ Red buoys to bound the main channel in entering a port, the simple sailing direction being, "Keep on starboard hand;" and to place Black buoys on the opposite side, the sailing direction as to these being, "Keep on port hand." This is the key to the whole system, and it is so simple, that a mistake as to it would be altogether inexcusable. To indicate shoals and other dangers, and on which hand to pass, the system is of necessity somewhat more complicated, but still so cleverly constructed, that it tells its own tale. Thus, Black *and* Red buoys indicate a passage on either hand, and as the colours are vertically arranged or chequered, information is given as to the nature of the danger. Red and White buoys say, "Keep on starboard hand;" Black and White say, "Keep on port hand." The union of the three colours, Black, White and Red, allows a passage on either hand, the horizontal arrangement showing the upper end, and the vertical the lower end of the danger. Green buoys with the word "wreck," and buoys in letters of colour, with the word

"fairway," may be passed on either hand. The same modes of colouring are of course applicable to, and recommended for beacons and perches.

"This arrangement," says Captain Bedford, "is founded upon the plan introduced by the present Rear-Admiral Denham, for buoying the port of Liverpool in 1833. Its primary characteristics have been adopted by the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses in Scotland in 1857, and over several localities of the British coast, also along the shores of the United States since 1851, and other Continental sea-boards." The inventor very naturally desires that his system should also be adopted by the English Trinity House and the Irish Ballast Board; there establishments have, it seems, taken some steps in that direction, but much more is wanted. It is only by a close adherence to the principle, and not by a partial or capricious adoption, that its value can be shown, and therefore it is unsatisfactory to learn that "both these Boards have reversed the arrangement in many cases to that for many years in use in Liverpool, Scotland, &c., so that in Ireland a vessel may go from port to port changing the colours to be passed on the same side in each; and in England, even in the same channel, she will be exposed to the like perplexing arrangement." It would be a pity to let another winter come on with such "disarrangement" as this still existing; and more especially so, as the change can, generally speaking, be effected at little more than the cost of a few coats of paint. We hope that the Trinity House may see the matter in its true light, alike of importance and inexpensiveness, and set an example which other maritime countries will be sure to follow. But whether the Hon. Elder Brethren, &c., do act thus promptly, or wait for further inquiry before making the change, Captain Bedford, by proposing it, has entitled himself to the thanks of the civilized world, and we feel assured that his countrymen will not let other nations anticipate them in their bestowal.

We are sorry to see that the Parliament has been allowed to disperse without the Ministry giving the assurance that that atrociously ill-used man, Mr. Ex-Governor Eyre, will be protected by them from further persecution, for having dared to save Jamaica from becoming a second Hayti. After the utter collapse of the malignant design against his life, avowed by the "*Suspend-him-by-the-neck*" philanthropist, and not disavowed by the only less outspoken

Jamaica Committee, it is altogether monstrous that the opportunity should be still allowed to any of them to attempt to ruin by law costs, the man they cannot have the pleasure of hanging. Just before the Parliament broke up, the Earl of Shrewsbury brought the matter before the House of Lords, and pointedly asked if the Government would not at least undertake the cost of defending Mr. Eyre in some, so-called, civil suits for damages, now that the criminal proceedings had failed? The noble Colonial Secretary, whilst allowing that these criminal proceedings had "signally failed," declined to furnish the required assistance; and Mr. Eyre is, in consequence, left to his own resources to repel attacks on his purse, that are meant to be ruinous, now that his person is safe from the tender mercies of Exeter Hall. But there is a remedy for this, which we doubt not will be applied, and that promptly. It is only necessary for a tithe of those have a just feeling for a persecuted man each to contribute something to the Eyre Defence Fund. Whether the amount is large or small, it will have not only a pecuniary, but a moral value, and will be a solace to the brave spirit that has been hounded almost to death for venturing to protect white men, women and children from the fury of coloured agitators, rebels, and murderers.

Everything in the present year betokens the utmost activity in the War Department and the Horse Guards. We know not whether we should have described with greater alacrity even the great review that was proposed in Hyde Park than the performance of the Flying Column which left Aldershot Camp on the 20th of August for Sandhurst, where it arrived and encamped, speedily pitching tents, picketing horses, and commencing the various duties of field-life in much the same manner as in actual campaigning. In a very short time a canvas city arose on a spot which but a few hours before was a sort of solitude, and the usual measures of order and camp-security were taken, as in actual warfare. In the afternoon everything wore a settled aspect, and at five o'clock each regiment paraded and was inspected by its commanding officer. Pickets had been thrown out and were recalled at the hour of retreat. At tattoo all was quiet in the encampment, save here and there the tread of a sentry on his unvarying round of duty. On the following day, the column, suddenly attacked by a supposed enemy, turned out with alacrity to repel the invader

and went through all the movements incident to a field-day. On the third day, as early as 5.30 A.M., the tents were struck, and the men, having breakfasted, fell in at seven o'clock, and marched towards Bourley-bottom, the next halting-place. Their march, however, was not devoid of incident; for on the way, they were intercepted by the cavalry of the division, under Maj.-Gen. Hodge, C.B., and an interesting sham fight took place. Ultimately, the column formed squares, the front ranks kneeling with fixed bayonets, and fire being opened from the right and left of faces. The cavalry were compelled to retreat, the column leaving a few prisoners and some baggage in their hands.

The incidents of the four days' campaign terminated with an unexpected attack on the top of a hill by a battery of the Royal Horse Artillery, which disputed the progress of the column, opening a heavy fire. This was speedily replied to by the C battery of the Royal Artillery attached to the column, covered by the 54th and 70th Regiments. After a brisk fire on both sides, Gen. Renny made skilful dispositions for a retreat, which was successfully accomplished, and the force reached camp shortly before eleven o'clock on Friday, August 23. The column had the advantage of beautiful weather during the whole of its sojourn in the open, and not a single casualty occurred either during the marches or field operations. Other flying columns are intended, and we doubt not the advantages of the system will secure its continuance.

We desire to call attention to a paper in the present Number, which will be found to give, in a brief compass, some much needed information as to the "little war" that raged last year in Western Africa, and was only brought to a successful close by heroic efforts and heavy losses, of which far too little notice has as yet been taken. The paper will have a peculiar interest for many readers as coming from the pen of a Kentish incumbent whose parish (Lyminge) is in the vicinity of the Camp of Shorncliff. Mr. Jenkins is the father of one of the sufferers, who was as fine and estimable a young man as ever went to lay his bones in African soil, and also of a younger son, who lost his life in the service in New Zealand less than two years ago.

This West African warfare has not, as yet, brought even barren thanks to more than one man who took part in it. One

gallant black soldier, named Hodge, has been justly awarded the Victoria Cross for his conduct at the storming of the stockade of Tubaba-Kullong, and long may he live to be proud of it. But of the four European officers under whom he acted, Lieut. Jenkins and Ensign Kelly fill African graves, with no other official notice than "killed in action," in the Gazette, naming their successors in the 4th West India Regiment. Colonel D'Arcy and Lieut. Marshall, however, survive, and survive, we trust, speedily to receive some signal mark of Royal approbation, which shall make it manifest to all that the way in which they have borne the heat and burden of the day has not escaped the Sovereign and her advisers.

If we were to believe the statements of many of our contemporaries, the Medical branch of the United Services is the worst-used body of men in the world; and this impression is said to be so strong among hospital pupils, that not one man of them can be found to enter on the career of an Army or Navy Surgeon. We hardly know how to believe that such statements are put forth in good faith, but that the asserted reluctance of the young men is not a fact, is proved by the list of 44 gentlemen who have just joined the Army Medical Department, recently issued by its energetic head, Dr. Logan. When the proper time comes, we doubt not that we shall be able to give quite as satisfactory an account for the Navy. The two, taken together, ought to silence the malcontents; and would do so, if they were not, unhappily, of the class that are grumblers by nature, and as soon as one pet "grievance" is disposed of, set themselves to work to find out another.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[With a view of promoting the interests of the United Services, this department of the MAGAZINE is open to all authenticated communications, and therefore the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed.]

THE TOWN OF ZEYLAH.

Sir,—I was much interested in General Napier's paper, "Notes on Abyssinia," and therefore wish to correct a slight inaccuracy therein.

In page 555 of the August Number of your Magazine the General infers that the island of Zeylah is "probably the small island known as Perim." Zeylah, or Zeila, is a *town* of considerable importance situated

in Abyssinia, in Lat. 11° 25′ N., Long 43° 25′ E., and there are some small islands in its neighbourhood.

I have frequently been to this town of Zeylah and some years before my last visit in 1858, a frigate, the "Cayman" of the French Navy, was wrecked on one of the numerous shoals in the Bay.

The ancient name of the island of Perim, situated some thirteen miles to the northward of Zeylah, was *Mayun*.

I remain Sir, yours faithfully,
C. R. Low.
(Lieutenant, late I.N.)

CRITICAL NOTICES.

THE HUGUENOT FAMILY. By Sarah Tytler, Author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline," &c. 3 vols.

Readers of "Citoyenne Jacqueline" will readily conceive how our author will treat so congenial a theme as a Huguenot family. But this is a family living in exile in England, and of which the head, M. Dupuy, is a Huguenot but in name. The other members are, his mother, his wife and his daughter, all differing widely from him, and indeed from each other, but forming together a gallery of portraits that may be contemplated again and again, for their truth to nature. The English portraits we think will please less, as, except Squire Gage, a Methodist, all are drawn in colours darker than is needed to set forth the merits of the others. The old Huguenot lady and her grand-daughter do all in their power to render services to their jealous neighbours in a country village, and the result is that they are regarded as witches, and ducked in a pond, which proves the death of one of them. The great people of the Castle, and the parson's family, are all odious, whilst the clergyman's daughters are made more foolish and vulgar than it is now the fashion to depict housemaids. Yet the scene is only laid so far back as the days of George III.; and Grandmère and Yolande really do not need such foils as my Lady, and Dolly and Milly Rolle, her cousins, to set them off. Young Caleb Gage, the non-Methodist son of the Methodist Squire, is the hero of the book, and poor Grandmère labours assiduously to bring about a union between him and Yolande, but whether she succeeds or fails, and what becomes of the young ladies at the Parsonage, it is not our business to tell.

A WOMAN'S TRIALS. By Grace Ramsay. 3 vols.

This is a novel full of interest from beginning to end. The heroine, Mabel Stanhope, the daughter of a baronet, is an exquisite creature, as good as she is beautiful, and as beautiful as she is good. She becomes a Catholic whilst receiving the finish to her education in France; is in consequence driven from her father's home, and her "trials" arise in the course of her endeavours to earn a living in Paris as an artist. These are most affectingly told, and in a way that no one could have done who had not an intimate acquaintance with life in France under many different aspects. The picture of life in a French school is really inimitable, and it is by no means a flattering one. The hard-hearted hypocritical Madame St. Simon, the school-mistress, is finely contrasted by the noble-minded and truthful Miss Jones, the starving English teacher, between whom and Mabel a friendship springs up that is full of benefit to both, and endures as long as life lasts. The good Abbé de Rossignol, is a large-hearted Catholic Priest, who plays no unimportant part in the tale, and his character is so drawn, that it alone would suffice to render the tale one of the best that we have ever read. But

even more diligence is shown in depicting M. Grosjean, and "Madame mon épouse," the vile lodging-house keepers into whose hands poor Mabel falls, and who fleece her unmercifully; her petty troubles and distresses with them are told in a way that can hardly be all imagination. An ill-ending piece of love-making brings our poor heroine almost to death's door, but a kindly English physician settled in Paris stands her friend, and preserves her for a happy restoration to her now repentant father. Unlike most novels, this does not end with a marriage, but a prospect is held out of one to come off at a future day. Taken altogether, we like the book very much, and feel assured that it will be a popular favourite.

THE SISTERS OF SAINTHILL. By Lady Blake, Author of "The Hammonds of Holy Cross," "My Stepfather's Home," &c.

This is a pleasant, home-like story, told by Lady Blake in her most agreeable manner, and therefore sure to be popular- although it presents no very startling incidents, neither are its heroes and heroines (for there are several of each, to give variety) so impossibly good or unbelievably bad as to furnish food for unhealthy "sensational" excitement. The sisters are, Agatha and Muriel Somers, who present as great a contrast in their minds as in their persons, one being plain in appearance and humble in her thoughts, and the other a giddy, headstrong beauty, the special favourite of her father, and prety well spoiled by him. The story of their lives is told by Mrs. Milward, a distant relative of their deceased mother's family, who acts as their chaperon until their father, Sir Ralph, marries again. Then, of course, a new scene opens; everybody is for awhile at cross purposes; various atempts of the stepmother to get the sisters "married and done with" fail, for the simple reason that the young ladies prefer to choose for themselves, and do not fix their affections very wisely. A grim old squire, their grandfather, casts off his only grandson, and their father sets his face against the young fellow, but he has won the heart of Muriel, and at last he marries her. Agatha, after being deceived by another, returns to her first love, Mr. Herbert, a clergyman; and Mary Herbert, his sister, becomes a peeress, their half-sister Theresa making the unlucky mistake of accepting the nobleman's valet instead of the master, though the real state of the case is discovered in time to save her from any very serious consequences. Thus, though the story is, as we have said, essentially a home one, there is no lack of variety and pleasant delineation of character.

THE COMPANY AND THE CROWN. By the Hon. T. J. Hovell-Thurlow. Second Edition.

We noticed this work on its first appearance about a year ago. It is no mean proof of its merit that a new edition has so soon been demanded. In this the author has added a large number of notes, upholding his opinions on certain points that have been called in question, and he has also added a very useful Map of India. If to the next edition he will supply an Index, as we suggested in our former notice, his work will then meet all the requirements of those who desire a really trustworthy and easily consultable picture of the present state of our magnificent Indian Empire.

EVERYBODY'S WEATHER-GUIDE. By A. Steinmetz, Author of "Sunshine and Showers," &c.

This is a reprint, with additions and engraved illustrations, of a paper that appeared in our own pages in July last, with the heading, "Meteorology for Army and Navy Officers." Its full title describes it as clearly

explaining the use of meteorological instruments, and as supplying directions for securing at any time a probable prognostic of the weather. A very moderate fulfilment of the expectations thus held out would make the pamphlet a good shilling's worth; and as we have reason to believe that its plain and simple rules will really be found reliable in the great majority of cases, we beg to recommend it to our readerst In the present state of the science of meteorology, it would be mere empiricism to set up as an absolute weather-prophet, and we think all the better of our Author, for declining to enter the lists with Mr. Murphy or his imitators.

CAVALRY OUTPOST DRILL. With a Chapter upon Cavalry Skirmishing. By Major-General M. W. Smith, C.B., late of the 15th Hussars and 3rd Dragoon Guards.

General Smith has had experience with both Light and Heavy Cavalry in India and elsewhere, as well as in command of the Osmanli Irregular Horse in the Crimean War, and he has done a service to his profession by embodying the result of that experience in the small, handy volume before us. Its main object is to shew how we may give the same sort of instruction in outpost duties to the non-commissioned officers and privates that we now impart only to their officers. By the plan that he lays down in full detail, he conceives that they "will be able to act in concert, to apprehend at once what is wanted, to understand short and concise orders from their superiors, to know what each other are about, to render assistance and avoid confusion, and, in short, to act upon a general system." All his pre-supposes a degree of intelligence and of interest in their work that has not hitherto been demanded from the rank and file; but General Smith, from his own experience, maintains, that it will be forthcoming, if sought for in a proper manner, and duly appreciated when found. Very naturally, our author demurs to the view that the recent improvements in artillery have destroyed the *role* of cavalry, and in a clever chapter on "Skirmishing," (part of which has already appeared in his work on Cavalry combined with Horse Artillery, noticed by us some time since), he lays down rules which he thinks will render cavalry skirmishers formidable opponents, who may be serviceably employed to counteract the increased effect of the guns of the present day.

OBITUARY.

Colonel William Parry Yale, of Plas-yn-Yale, Denbighshire, who died on the 6th July, at his residence Gorphwysfa, Bath, was the youngest son of Thomas Parry Jones Parry, Esq., of Llwynonn, Denbighshire, and Madryn Park, Carnarvonshire, who took part in the celebrated defence of Gibraltar, by General Elliott, as a Captain in the 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, and who added the surname of Parry to his own on his marriage with his cousin, Margaret, daughter and co-heiress (with her sister, Sidney, wife of Colonel Gwilym Lloyd Wardle, of Hartshead, Flintshire, celebrated for impeaching the late Duke of York) of Love Parry, Esq., M.P., of Madryn, Penarth, Cefwllanfair, and Wernfawr, in the county of Carnarvon. Colonel William Parry Jones-Parry, the subject of this notice, was born in 1790. He substituted the surname and arms of Yale for those of Jones-Parry in compliance with the will of Miss Sarah Yale, his distant cousin, the last of the very ancient family of Yale of Plas-yn-Yale (who left him those estates), descended from Osborne Fitz-Gerald, called by the Welsh Osburn Wyddell (the Irishman), a scion of which family founded Yale College, U.S. America. Colonel

Yale was a distinguished officer. He was educated at the Royal Military College, and entered the British Army in 1805; he was present in the following engagements, for which he wore the Peninsular medal and eight clasps—viz., Talavera, Busaco, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pampeluna and heights of Sarre, and had his horse shot under him when acting as field-officer. At Albuera he brought his battalion, as Captain of the light company, 48th Regiment, all his senior officers being killed or wounded, out of that hard-fought action, in commemoration of which he received the gold medal. Colonel Yale, who was J.P. and D.L. of Denbighshire, and was, in 1833, High Sheriff of that county, married Eliza Flora, daughter of J. Saunderson, Esq.; but by her, who survives him, he had no issue. The Yale estates pass, under Miss Yale's strict entail, to his nephew, W. Corbet Jones-Parry, Esq., barrister-at-law, eldest son of the late Rev. J. P. Jones-Parry, Rector of Edern. Carnarvonshire, who is married, has issue, and will substitute for his own the surname and arms of Yale.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Duncan Macpherson, M.D., Honorary Physician to the Queen, diedon June 8, at Mercara, Coorg.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackintosh died on July 17, at Farr House, Inverness-shire, aged 78.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Charles d'Albiac, late of the 4th Light Dragoons, a D.L and J.P. for Sussex, died July 15, at Brighton.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Twopeny, late of the 78th Foot, died on July 12, at Babbicombe, Torquay, aged 70.

Captain Charles Augustus Parkinson, late of the 37th Foot, died July 4, aged 51.

Lieutenant John Fenton Boughey, of the 2nd Foot, died on July 12, on board the Mooltan, at Alexandria. He entered the service, March, 1858; and became Lieutenant, March, 1861. Appointed Instructor of Musketry, Oct., 1863.

Ensign Charles Jebb Arnold, of the 77th Foot, died on June 9, at Peshawur, aged 22. He entered the service June, 1865.

Ensign William Burnet M'Kechnie, of the 93rd Foot, died on June 10, at Sepree, Central India, aged 19. He entered the service, Feb., 1865.

Assistant-Superintendent of Stores James Frederick Dalrymple died on June 3, at Singapore. He attained his rank, May, 1867.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon David Stranaghan, M.D., died July 17, at Cork. He entered the service, April, 1855, and served in the Crimea from May 19, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and attacks of the 7th and 18th of June, and final assault of Sept. 8, (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).

Captain John Campbell Partridge, of the 101st Foot, died on June 14, at Cawnpore, aged 29. He entered the service. Sept., 1856; became Lieut., June, 1857; and Capt., April, 1867. He served with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose, and was present in all the engagements in the Sangor district, siege and capture of Jhansi, battles of Betwa and Koonch, and actions at and in front of Calpee; also

present at some of the subsequent operations in Oude (medal and clasp). Served in the Indian N.W., frontier war of 1863, and was present at the attack and capture of the Crag Picquet, the Conical Hill, and Umbeylah.

Captain Roberts Torrens Pratt, of the 69th Foot, died on Aug. 2, at Dublin, aged 32. He entered the service, June, 1852; became Lieut., June, 1854; and Capt., Aug., 1858. He served in the 84th Regiment with Havelock's force, June, 1857, at the Alumbagh. Served on the staff of Brigadier Hon. Adrian Hope at the storming of the Secunder Bagh, Shah Nujeef, 32nd Mess House, and Moti Mahal; at the relief of the Lucknow garrison, occupation of the Alumbagh, under Outram; siege and capture of Lucknow; commanding a company at the storming of the Kaisar Bagh. Served with the Azimghur Field Force at the relief of Azimghur, pursuit of Koer Sing, second relief of Arrah, and all minor actions. Served in Shahabad, in all the actions at Judhespore, and its final capture. Served with the field force on the Rhotas Hills (three times mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps, and grant of a year's service).

Commander Benjamin Hart, R.N., formerly of Kelvedon, Essex, died on the 3rd Aug., at the Grammar School, Bewdley. He entered the Navy, Jan. 9, 1807, as Clerk, on board the Peterel, sloop, employed on the Jamaica station, whence he returned in Nov., 1808. Becoming Midshipman, in April, 1809, of the Minotaur, 74, he continued to serve under that officer, on the Baltic station, until Dec. 22, 1810, when he had the misfortune to be wrecked, on the Haak Sands, near the Texel, and taken prisoner. On his release from captivity in May, 1814, he joined the Leviathan, 74, Capts. Adam Drummond and Thomas Briggs, in which ship we find him employed, off Lisbon and Cork and in the Mediterranean, until Nov. 1815. He then took up a commission dated on the 6th of the previous March, and was since on half-pay. His commission bears date Jan. 10, 1863.

Commander Walter Strickland, R.N., died on the 11th Aug., at Stoneyhurst, Lancashire, aged 42. He passed his examination, Feb. 10, 1845: was appointed, July 11, 1846, mate of the Excellent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, Capt. Henry Ducie Chads; obtained his commission, April 17, 1847; and since July 16 following served in the Amphitrite, 24, Capt. Thomas Rodney Eden.

Captain Samuel Gurney Cresswell, R.N., died at Bank House, King's Lynn, on the 14th Aug., aged 39. He entered the Navy, in 1842, on board, the Agincourt, 72, flagship of Sir T. J. Cochrane, with whom he served on the coast of China and in the East Indies. In Aug., 1845, he steered the boat of his captain in a gallant and successful attack made by boats on the piratical settlement of Malloodoo, island of Borneo. During the operations he was engaged for upwards of an hour, under a well-sustained fire from eleven of the enemy's guns, not 200 yards distant, in effecting an opening through a strongly constructed boom, which had been placed across the river to obstruct the progress of the assailants. In the following year he served on the staff of Sir Thomas Cochrane at the capture of Bruni and other piratical forts. He passed his examination April 6, 1848, and on May 5 following he was appointed Mate of the Investigator, and sailed in company with the Enterprise, under Sir James Clark Ross, for the Arctic regions, in quest of Sir John Franklin, returning in Nov., 1849, after having been frozen up for eleven months at Port Leopold. In Dec., Mr. Cresswell who had been promoted to the rank of Lieut., Sept. 10 preceding, was

reappointed to the Investigator for the purpose of renewing the search for the lost navigators. Soon after the meeting with H.M.S. Resolute, Capt. Kellett, and the discovery of the N.-W. Passage, Lieut Cresswell was sent in charge of the sickly part of the crew to the Resolute, with instructions to proceed thence to Beechey Island, *en route* for England with his captain's despatches. On Oct. 26, his arrival in England was celebrated by the inhabitants of Lynn, who presented him with an address in the Guildhall, and afterwards entertained him at a public banquet. After serving for a few months on board the Archer, 14, in the Baltic, where he was in action with the forts of Riga, Sept. 27, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, Oct. 21, 1854. His next appointments were Feb. 13, 1856, and March 11, 1857, to the screw steamers Sparrowhawk and Surprise. In the Surprise, he took part in the hostilities in China, where he obtained the official praise of Sir Michael Seymour, the Commander-in-Chief, for the great assistance he rendered at the destruction of the enemy's powerful forts at the mouth of the Peiho river, May 20, 1858. On Aug. 20 following, he was despatched from Hong Kong in search of a fleet of pirates, with the launch and barge of the Cambrian under his orders in addition to his own ship, and after a smart action succeeded in destroying nineteen of the enemy's vessels and taking seven. For his gallantry in this action he was again recommended by Sir Michael Seymour to the favourable notice of the Admiralty. He was in consequence advanced to the rank of Captain, Sept. 17, following. Captain Cresswell has received the Baltic and Arctic medals, and a portion of the £10,000 awarded the officers and crew of the Investigator for their discovery of the N.-W. Passage.

Colonel William Frederick Carter, C.B,, of the 69rd Foot, died on July 27. at Guernsey. He entered the service, Dec., 1827; became Lieut., April, 1841; Capt., June, 1847; Major, Nov., 1855; Lieut.-Col., Nov., 1860; and Col., Nov., 1865. He served throughout the Eastern campaign of 1854-55 with the 63rd Regiment, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, expedition to Kertch, siege, assaults, and fall of Sebastopol (succeeded to the command of the regiment at the last attack), bombardment and capture of Kinbourn (medal and four clasps, Brevet Major, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish medal).

Colonel Richard Westmore, on retired full pay, 33rd Foot, died on Aug. 2, at Laurieston Lodge, West End, Hampstead, aged 75. He entered the service, May, 1812; became Lieut., April, 1813; Captain. June, 1825; Major, June, 1838; Lieut.-Col., June, 1842; and Col., Nov., 1854. He served the campaigns of 1813-14 in Germany and Holland, including both attacks on Merxem, and the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. Served at Waterloo on the 16th, 17th, and 18th June, and was severely wounded. (Medal.)

Surgeon-Major Eneas Macintosh Macpherson, on half-pay, died on Aug. 4, in London, aged 50. He entered the service, Aug., 1840; became Surg., 1863; and Surg-Major. May, 1866. He served with the 40th Regiment at Candabar, at the relief of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, and in various minor operations in Affghanistan, in 1841-43 (medal); with the 53rd Regiment during part of the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and with the Lancers in the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab at Ramnuggur, and battle of Chillianwallah (medal and clasp).

STATIONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(Corrected to August 26.)

With the Dates of Commission of the officers in Command.

Aboukir, 86, sc, Comdre. Sir F. L. McClintock, 1854, Jamaica
Achilles, 26, sc., Capt. E. W. Vansittart, 1856, Portland
Acorn, Hosp Ship, Mast-com. D. H. Speer, 1856, Shanghai
Active, 20, Training Ship, for Naval Reserve, Com. G. G. Duff, 1864, Sunderland
Adder, st. ves, Second Master W. Blakey, (acting) Chatham
Adventure, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. H. D. Hickley, 1864, China
Advice, st. ves, Second Mast.-com. M. Raymond, 1849, Queenstown
Alberta, 1, pad, Staff-com. Welch, 1863, special service
Alert, 17, sc. Com. H. H. Knocker, 1863, Pacific
Algerine, 3, Lieut.-com. Domville, 1862, China
Antelope, 3, Lieut.-com. J. Bruce, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Arethusa, 35, sc. Captain R. Coote, 1854 Mediterranean
Argus, 6, Com. F. W. Hullowes, 1865, China
Asia, Capt. W. C. Chamberlain, Flag of Rear-Adl. Wellesley, C.B., 1853, Guard Ship of Reserve, Portsmouth
Assurance, 4, sc. Commander W. H. Pym, 1860, W. Coast of Africa
Aurora, 35, sc. Capt. A. F. R. de Horsey, 1857, North America and West Indies
Banterer, 2 sc., Lieut.-com. Pringle, China
Barracouta, 6, Commander George D. Bevan, 1861, North America and West Indies
Basilisk, 6, Capt. W. N. W. Hewett, V.C., 1862, China
Bellerophon, 14, Capt. Macdonald 1854, Portsmouth
Black Eagle, 2, pad., Staff-commander Whillier, 1863, Special Service
Boscawen, 20, Com Macleod B. Cockcraft, 1855, Training Ship, Southhampton
Brilliant, 16. Com. J. E. Bickford, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Dundee,
Brisk, 16, Capt. W. C. Hope, 1861, Australia
Bristol 39, Commodore G. T. P. Hornby, Capt. Leverson E. Somerset, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Britannia, 8, Cadet Training Ship, Capt. Randolph, 1854, Dartmouth
Britomart, Lieut.-Com. A. H. Allington, 1859, North America and West Indies
Bustard, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-rom. Maquay, 1855, China
Cadmus, 21, sc., Capt. A. Gordon, 1858, North America and West Indies
Caledonia, 31, —— Flag of Vice Adl. Lord Clarence Paget.
Cambridge, gunnery ship, Capt. Hon. F. A. C. Foley, 1860, Devonport
Canopus, Naval Barrack, Captain G. Napier, 1856, Devonport
Caradoc, pad., 2, Lieut.-com. E. H. Wilkinson, 1856, Mediterranean
Castor, 22, Commander E. C. Symons, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, North Shields
Challenger, 22, Capt. R. Lambert, C.B., 1855, Australia
Chanticleer, 17, sc. Com. W Bridges, Pacific
Charybdis, 17, sc., Capt. A. M. L. Lyons, 1862, Australia
Cherub, 3, Lieutenant-com. Spencer R. Huntley, 1860, Lakes of Canada
Clio, 22, sc., Capt. N. E. B. Turnour, 1859, Pacific
Cockatrice, 2, sc., Com. A. D. Bogle, 1865, Danube
Cockchafer, 2, sc., gunboat, Lieut.-com. Howard Kerr, 1857, China
Columbine, 4, sc., Com. J. E. Erskine 1862, Pacific
Cormorant, 4, sc. Com. G. D. Broad, 1860, China
Cordelia, 11, sc, Com. De Whal, 1860, North America and West Indies
Constance, 39, sc., Capt. E. K. Barnard, N. America and West Indies,
Crocodile, 2, Capt. G. W. Watson, 1864, troop service.
Cruiser, 5, Com. M. Singer, 1862, Mediterranean

Cumberland, 24, Captain Hon. A. A. Cochrane, C.B., 1854, receiving ship Sheerness
Dædalus, 16, Com. J. T. M. Nicholl, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill ship, Bristol
Daphne, 4, Com G. L. Sullivan, 1862, Devonport.
Dart, 5, Com. M. Lowther, 1859, West Coast of Africa
Dasher, 2, st. ves., Com. J. H. Bushnell, 1861. Channel Islands
Dauntless, 31, sc. Capt. E. P. Von Donop, 1855, Coast Guard, River Humber
Dee, 1, st. Store Ship. Mast.-com. G. Raymondt 1858, Channel service
Delight, 2, Lieut-com. Larcom, 1863, West Indies.
Donegal, 81, sc., Capt. E. W. Turnour, 1854, Liverpool
Doris, 25, sc., Capt. Charles Vesey, 1860, North America and West Indies
Doterel, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieutenant-com. Thompson, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Drake, 2, Lieutenant-com. Hunt, 1860, China
Dromedary, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. Allard, 1851, West Coast of Africa
Dryad, 4, Com. H. B. Fellows, 1862, Devonport.
Duke of Wellington, 49, Barrack Ship Capt. Fellowes, 1859, Portsmouth
Duncan. 81, sc., Com. J. W. Tarleton, C.B.,1853, Channel Squadron
Eagle, 50, Com. W, E. Fisher, 1856 , Naval Reserve Drill Ship, Liverpl.
Egmont, receiving ship, Capt. H. F. W. Ingram, 1863, Rio de Janeiro
Elfin, pad., Mast.-com. A. Balliston, 1853, Portsmouth
Enchantress, 1, st. Admiralty Yacht, Staff-com. J. S. Petley, 1863, particular service
Endymion, 21, sc., Capt. Wake, Mediterranean
Enterprise, 4, sc. Com. G. S. Bosanquet 1863, Mediterranean
Esk, 21, sc., Capt. J. P. Luce, 1858, ordered home
Espoir, 5, sc., Com. M. L. S. Peile, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Euphrates, 2, Capt M. B Dunn, 1862, voyage to India
Excellent, gunnery ship, Capt. W. A. Hood, 1858, Portsmouth
Falcon, 17, sc., Com. William H. Blake 1860, Australia
Favourite, 10, sc., Capt. H. Short, 1858 North America and West Indies
Fawn, sc., 17, Capt. A. J. Heysham, 1864, N America and W
Firequeen, st. ves., Staff-com. W. Paul, 1863, Portsmouth
Firm, 3 Lieut.-com. Rochfort, 1860, Japan
Fisgard, 42, Comdre. Edmonstone, Woolwich
Flora, 40, Captain Welmshnrst, 1866, Ascension
Formidable, 26, Vice Admiral Sir B. Walker, K.C.B., Capt. Mackenzie, 1859, Sheerness
Forester, 3, Lieut.-com. J. R. Stokes, 1858, China
Forward, 2, sc. Lieut.-com. Denny, 1858, Pacific
Fox, 2, sc. store ship, Staff-commander Moriarty, C.B., particular service
Frederick William, 74, sc. Capt. John J. Kennedy, C.B., 1856, Coast Guard, Queenstown
Galatea, 26, sc., Capt. H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., 1865, Particular service
Ganges, training ship, Com. J. E. Wilson, 1865, Falmouth
Gannet, 11, Capt. W. Chimmo, 1864, North America and West Indies
Gladiator, 6, st. ves., Capt. Aplin, 1861, Channel service
Gleaner, gunboat. Lieut. Charles F. Hill 1855, Brazils
Grasshopper, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. J. E. Patterson, 1855, China
Greyhound, 17, Capt. C. Stirling, 1863, Comdre Hornby, W. Coast of Africa
Hardy, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Morice, 1859, China
Havoc, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Cameron, 1855, China
Haughty, 2 sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Singleton, 1858, China
Helicon, Commander E. Field, 1862, Channel Squadron
Heron, gunboat, Lieut.-com. Solly, Lakes of Canada
Hesper, 4, sc. store ship, Staff-com. Thain, 1863, ordered home
Hibernia, receiving ship, Rear Adm. H. Kellett, Com. G. L. Norcock, 1859 Malta
Highflyer, 20, sc., Capt. M. S. Pasley, 1860, Mozambique
Himalaya, troop ship, Capt. S. B. Piers, 1863, Particular service
Hydra, 1, st. ves., Capt. Peter F. Shortland, 1859, Mediterranean, survey
Icarus, 3, Com. S. P. Townshend, 1865 China
Implacable, 24, Com. P. W. Pellew, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Impregnable, 78, Capt. F. S. Tremlett, 1863, Training Ship, Devonport
Indus, Rear Admiral Drummond, Capt. G. Willes, 1856, Devonport

Industry, 2, sc. store ship, Mast.-com. E. C. T. Youel, 1850, particular service
Insolent, 2, Lieut.-com. Keppel, 1859, China
Investigator, 2, st. ves. Lieut. Jones, West Coast of Africa
Irresistible, 24, sc., Capt. J. Borlase, 1854, Coast Guard Southampton.
Jackall, 4, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Dupuis, 1859, Devonport
Janus, 3. Lieut.-com. Johnstone, 1865, China
Jaseur, 5, Com. C. F. Hotham, 1865, Sheerness
Jason, 17, Capt. M. Aynsley, 1862, North America and West Indies
Jumna, 2, Capt. B. S. Prichard, 1863, Plymouth
Landrail, 5, sc., Com. H. L. Maitland West Coast of Africa
Lee, 5, Com. C. W. Andrews, 1861, Sheerness.
Lizard, 1. st ves., Lieut.-com. Price, 1854, Sheerness
Liffey, 31, sc., Capt. J O Johnson, 1856, Devonport
Lightning. 3, st. ves., Com. D. Aird, survey Coast of Scotland
Linnet, 2, sc., Lieut. Com. C. P. Bush, 1857, Brazils
Lion, 60, sc. Capt. J. M. Hayes, C.B. 1855, Coast Guard, Devonport
Lord Clyde, 24, sc Capt. R. Dew, C.B. 1858, Portland
Lord Warden, sc., 20, Capt. W R Rolland, 1857, Devonport
Lyra, 9, sc., Com. R. A. Parr, 1861. Mozambique
Malabar, 2, Capt. F. D. Rich, 1865, troop service.
Malacca, 17, Capt. R. B. Oldfield, 1862, Pacific
Magnet, gunboat, Lieut.-com. G. B. Goolden, 1854, Sheerness
Manilla, sc., Mast.-com. Ryan, 1854, China
Martin, 12, Training brig, Lieut.-com. G. B. Evans, Portsmouth
Medusa, 2, st, ves. Mast-com, Potter, 1851, Channel service
Megæra, 6, Capt. J. Simpson, 1865, store service
Minotaur, 24, Captain J G. Goodenough, 1863, Channel Squadron
Minstrel, 2, Lieut.-com. M. B. Medlycott, 1859, Lakes of Canada
Mullet, 5, Commodore A. P. V. Robinson, 1861, West coast of Africa
Mutine, 17, sc. Com. William Swinburn, 1858, Pacific
Narcissus, 35, sc. Rear Adm. G. Ramsay, C.B., Capt. J. C. Wilson, 1865 Brazils
Nassau, 5, Capt. R. C. Mayne, 1864, Straits of Magellan
Nereus, 6, store depot, Staff-com. C. R. P Forbes, 1863, Valparaiso
Nettle, 2, Lieut. com. —— Jamaica
Niger, 13, Capt. J. Bruce, 1862, North America and West Indies
Nimble, 5, Com. A J Chatfield, 1862, North America
Niobe, 4, Com. T. E. Mackenzie, 1863, Devonport
Nymphe, 4, Com. T. Barnardiston, 1862, Devonport
Ocean, 23, iron-clad, Capt. Chandos Stanhope, Mediterranean
Octavia, Capt. L. G. Heath, C.B. 1854, East Indies
Oberon, 3, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Hand, 1858, West Coast of Africa
Opossum, 2, Lieut.-com. Mainwaring, 1858, China
Orontes, 2, sc., troop ship, Capt. H. Phelps, 1864, Portsmouth
Osborne, st. yacht, Com. John D'Arcy, 1863, particular service
Osprey, sc. 4, Com. W. Menzies, 1862, ordered home
Pallas, 6, Capt. M. Connolly, 1858 Devonport
Pearl, 21, Capt. J. F. Ross, China
Pelorus, 21, sc. Capt. W. H. Haswell 1858, ordered home
Pembroke, 25, sc. Commodore John W. Tarleton, C.B., Capt. Spencer, 1856, Harwich
Penguin, 5, Lt.-com. Garforth, East Indies.
Perseus, 17, sc., Com. E. Stevens, 1860, China
Petrel, 3, Com. W. E. Gordon, 1861, Cape of Good Hope
Phœbe, 35, Capt. T. Bythesea, V C., 1861, Devonport
Pigmy, 3, st. ves. Mast.-com. Petch. 1861, Portsmouth
Porcupine, 3, st. ves. Staff-com. Calder 1863, Downs, survey
President, 16, Com. Comber, 1860, Naval Reserve Drill Ship, London
Prince Consort, 31, sc., Capt. Edward A. Inglefield, 1853, Mediterranean
Princess Alice, 1, st. ves., Mast.-com. Parker, 1855, Devonport
Princess Charlotte, 12, Comdre. Jones, 1863, Receiving Ship, Hong Kong
Psyche, 2, st. ves., Lieut.-com. Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart, 1859, Mediterranean
Racer, sc., 11, Com. L. Brine, 1854, Mediterranean
Racoon, 22, sc., Capt. R. Purvis, 1857, Cape of Good Hope
Ranger, 5, sc. Com. W. A. Gamb 1865, Coast of Africa

Rattier, 17, sc., Com. J. T. Swann, 1864, China
Reindeer, 7, Com. E. Nares, 1860. Pacific
Research, 4, sc., Com. A. Morrell, 1861, Coast of Ireland
Revenge, 73, Capt. G. Le G. Bowyear, 1856, Pembroke
Rifleman, 8, sc., Mast. com. J. W. Reed, 1858, China Seas, survey
Rinaldo, 7, Com. W. K. Bush 1861, China
Rodney, 78, sc., Capt. A. C. F. Heneage, 1866, Vice-Adml. Hon. Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B., China
Royal Adelaide, 26, Adml. W. F Martin, Bart., K.C.B. Capt. W. Preedy, C.B. 1855, Devonport
Royal Alfred, 18, sc., Capt. F. A. Herbert, 1864, Vice-Adml. Sir G. R. Mundy, K.C.B., N. A. & W Indies
Royal George, 78, sc., Capt. Thomas Miller, 1852, Coastguard Kingstown, Dublin
Royal Oak, 35, sc. Capt. G. Keane, 1854, Mediterranean
Royal Sovereign, sc., 5, Capt. C P Coles, C.B., 1856, Portsmouth
Salamander, 6, st. ves, Com. G. S. Nares, 1862, ordered home
Salamis, 1, st, ves. Com. F. G. Suttle, 1863, China
Sandfly, gunboat, Lieut. Shuckburgh, 1863, Devonport
Satellite, 11, Capt. J. Edye, 1862. passage to China
Saturn, Capt. Hall, 1855, Pembroke
Scout, 21, Capt. J. A. P. Price, 1860, Pacific
Serpent, 3, Com. J. Bullock, surveying in Japan
Sealark, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. J. N. Croke, 1855, Devonport
Serapis, 2, Capt. J. C. Soady, 1863, troop serice.
Seringapatam, Receiving Ship, Com. Caldwell, C.B., Cape of Good Hope
Sharpshooter, 6, sc., Lieut.-com. B. W. Rax, 1858, Brazil
Shearwater, 11, sc. Com. Thomas G. Smith, 1862, ordered home
Simoom, 4, Capt. Thomas B. Lethbridge 1843, troop service
Skylark, 2, Lieut.-com. Swinton, 1856, Gibraltar
Slaney, 3, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. Elwyn, 1855, China
Snap, 2, Lieut.-com Powys, 1859, China
Sparrowhawk, 4, Com. E. A. Porcher, Pacific
Speedy, 2, gunboat, Mast.-com. Burney 1859, Channel Islands
Speedwell, sc., 5, Com. T P Jones-Parry, Woolwich
Sphinx, 6, Capt. R. V. Hamilton, 1862, North America and West Indies
Spider, 2, sc. gunboat, Lieut.-com. John B. Mitchell, 1854, S. E. Coast of America
Spiteful, 6, paddle, Com. B. L. Lefroy, 1863, Brazil
Sprightly, st. ves., Mast.-com. G. Allen acting, Portsmouth
Squirrel, 8, Training Brig, Lieut.-com. T. K. Hudson, 1857, Devonport
Star, 4. Com. R. Bradshaw, East Indies
St. George, 84, sc. Capt. M. S. Nolloth 1856, Coast Guard, Portland
Staunch, 2, sc., Lieut.-com. Dunlop, 1856, China
St. Vincent, 26, Training Ship, Com. Carter, 1862, Portsmouth
Steady, 5, sc. Com. J. P. Parry 1863, North America and West Indies
Supply, 2, sc. Staff-com C. Bawden, 1864, store service Woolwich
Sutlej, 35, sc., Vice-Adml. Hon. J. Denman, C.B., Capt. T. P. Coode. 1852, ordered home
Sylvia, 4, Com. E. Brooker, 1863, China
Tamar, 2, sc. troop ship, Capt. F. W. Sullivan C.B., 1863, Portsmouth
Terrible, 21, Capt. Commerell, V.C., 1859, Mediterranean
Terror, 16, sc. Capt. J. B. Wainwright, 1853, Bermuda
Topaze, 31, Comdre. Powell, 1858, Pacific
Torch, 5, sc., Capt. G. Douglas, West Coast of Africa
Trincomalee, 16, Com. E. T. Nott, 1863, Naval Reserve drill Ship, Hartlepool
Triton, pad., 3, Lieut.-Com. R. H. Napier 1857, Brazils
Tyrian, 1, Lieut. Hon, V. A. Montague, 1860, Mediterranean
Urgent, 4, sc Capt. S. H, H. Henderson, 1863, troop service
Valorous, 16, st. ves., Capt. C. Forsyth 1857, Cape of Good Hope.
Vestal, 4, sc., Com. S. P. Brett, 1862, West Coast of Africa
Victoria and Albert, steam yacht, Capt. H.S.H Prince Leiningen, K.C.B., 1860, Portsmouth
Victory, 12, Capt. F. B. P. Seymour, flagship of Admiral Sir T. Pasley, Bart., Portsmouth
Virago, 6, pad., Com. H. M. Bingham, 1862, passage to Australia
Vigilant, 4. sc., Com. R. A. O. Brown, 1862, East Indies and Cape of Good Hope

Vindictive, 2. store ship, Mast.-com. G. Stovin, Fernando Po
Vivid, 2, st. ves. Staff-com. T. W. Sullivan, 1863, Woolwich
Warrior, 32, Capt. H. Boys, 1857, Portsmouth
Wasp, 13, sc. Capt. Norman B. Bedingfield, 1862, Mozambique ordered home
Waterwitch, hyd. prop., Com. P R Sharpe, Woolwich
Wezael, 1, sc. gunboat Lieut.-com. Tuke, 1856, China
Wellesley, 17, Capt. W. H. Stewart, C.B. 1854, Chatham
Wildfire, st. ves. Mast.-com. G. Brockman, 1854, Sheerness
Winchester, 12, Drill Ship for Naval Reserve, Com. Charles J. Balfour, 1865, Aberdeen
Wizard, 1, Lieut.-com. Patrick J. Murray, 1859, Mediterranean
Wolverine, 21, sc., Capt. T. Cochran, 1857, N. America and W. Indies
Wyvern, 4, Capt. H. T. Burgoyne, 1861, Portsmouth
Zealous, 20, ironclad, Capt. R. Dawkins 1863, Flag of Rear Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, Pacific
Zebra, 7, Com. Edwin J. Pollard, 1861, China

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Corrected up to the 26th August, 1867, inclusive.)

Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot is stationed.

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park
2nd do.—Windsor
Royal Horse Guards—Regent's Park
1st Dragoon Guards—Aldershot
2nd do.—Bengal, Canterbury
3rd do.—Bombay, ditto.
4th do.—Aldershot
5th do.—Colchester
6th do.—Cahir
7th do.—Bengal, Canterbury
1st Dragoons—Newbridge
2nd do—Curragh
3rd Hussars—Hounslow
4th do—York, Canterbury
5th Lancers—Bengal. Canterbury
6th Dragoons—Colchester.
7th Hussars—Bengal, Canterbury
8th do.—Manchester
9th Lancers—Dublin
10th Hussars—Dundalk
11th Hussars—Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers—Newbridge
13th Hussars—Canada, Canterbury
14th do.—Edinburgh
15th Hussars—Aldershot
16th Lancers—Madras, Canterbury
17th do.—Aldershot
18th Hussars—Madras, Canterbury
19th do.—Bengal, ditto.
20th do.—Bengal, ditto.
21st do.—Bengal, ditto.
Military Train—Woolwich, Troops, 5, 7, 18, 20, 21, 24,—Chatham 23.
Do.—Kensington and Regent's Park, 4.
Do.—Portsmouth, 19.
Do.—Dublin, 2 and 3.
Do.—New Zealand, 13, 14, 15, and 16
Do.—Aldershot, 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, and 22.
Do.—Curragh, 6 and 8
Grenadier Guards (1st bat.)—Tower
Do.—2nd bat.)—Chelsea Barracks
Do.—(3rd bat.)—Wellington Barracks
Coldstream Gds (1st bat.)—St. George's Barracks
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dublin
Scots Fusilier Guards, (1st bat.)—Windsor
Do. (2nd bat.)—Wellington Brks
1st Foot (1st).—Madras, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bombay ditto.
2nd do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, ditto.
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birr
3rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Belfast
4th do. (1st bat.)—Bombay, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.)—Nova Scotia ditto.
5th Foot (1st bat.)—Bengal, Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Dover
6th do. (1st bat.)—Fermoy
Do. (2nd bat.)—Edinburgh
7th do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
7th do (2nd bat.)—Gosport, Walmer
8th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.) Malta, ditto
9th do. (1st bat.)—Cape, Pembroke
Do. (2nd bat.)—Japan, Pembroke.
10th do (1st bat.)—Japan, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Chatham
11th do (1st bat)—Bengal, Parkhurst
Do. (2nd bat.) Cape of Good Hope, Parkhurst
12th do. (1st bat.)—New Zealand, Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Gosport
13th do. (1st bat.)—Gibraltar Shorncliff
Do. (2nd bat.)—Portland, Weymouth
14th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Melbourne, Chatham
15th do (1st bat.)—N. Brunswick, ditto.
15th do. (2nd bat.)—Gibraltar, Chatham
16th do. (1st bat.)—Canada, Colchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Barbadoes, ditto
17th do (1st bat.) Kilkenny
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Chatham
18th do. (1st bat.) Chester
Do. (2nd bat.)—New Zealand, Colchester
19th do (1st bat.)—Bengal, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Birmah, Sheffield
20th do. (1st bat.)—Devonport
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cape, Shorncliff
21st do. (1st bat.)—Curragh
Do. (2nd bat.)—Madras, Preston
22nd do. (Ist bat.)—New Brunswick Chatham
Do. (2nd bat.)—Mauritius, ordered home Newcastle-on-Tyne
23rd do. (1st bat.)—Bengal, Walmer
Do. (2nd bat.)—Canada, Walmer
24th do. (1st bat)—Malta, Sheffield
Do. (2nd bat.)—Rangoon, Sheffield
25th do. (1st bat.)—Glasgow, Stirling
Do. (2nd bat)—Bengal, Preston
26th do.—Bombay, Preston
27th do.—Bengal, Dover
28th do.—Mullingar
29th do.—Canada, Chatham
30th do.—Canada, ditto.
31st do—Malta Chatham
32nd do.—Mauritius, Colchester
33rd do.—Bombay, Sheffield

34th do.—Portsmouth.
35th do.—Bengal, Colchester
36th do.—Bengal, Pembroke Dock
37th Foot—Bengal, Pembroke
38th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
39th do.—Enniskillen
40th do.—Devonport
41st do.—Bengal, Colchester
42nd do —Bengal, Stirling
43rd do.—Aldershot
44th do.—Aldershot
45th do.—Bombay, Chatham
46th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
47th do.—Nova Scotia, Pembroke
48th do.—Dublin
49th do.—Bombay, Colchester
50th do.—Sydney, Chatham
51st do.—Dover
52nd do.—Dublin
53rd do.—Canada, Shorncliffe
54th do.—Aldershot
55th do.—Bengal, Sheffield
56th do.—Aldershot
57th do.—New Zealand, on passage home Manchester
58th do.—Bengal, Pembroke
59th do.—Ceylon, Gosport
60th do. (1st bat.)—Malta, Winchester
Do. (2nd bat.)—Cork
Do. (3rd bat.)—Madras, Winchester
Do. (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
61st do.—Bermuda, Gosport
62nd do.—Buttevant
63rd do.—Dublin
64th do.—Malta, Parkhurst
65th do.—Aldershot
66th do.—Jersey
67th do —Waterford
68th do.—Aldershot
69th do.—Canada, Preston
70th do.—Aldershot
71st do.—Fermoy
72nd do.—Aldershot
73rd do.—China, Shorncliff
74th do.—Limerick
75th do.—Gibraltar Shorncliffe
76th do.—Madras, Shorncliffe
77th do.—Bengal, Gosport
78th do.—Canada, Aberdeen
79th Foot—Bengal, Aberdeen
80th do.—Aldershot
81st do.—Cork
82nd do —Bengal, Chatham
83rd do.—Gibraltar, Colchester
84th do —Jamaica, Colchester
85th do.—Curragh
86th do.—Mauritius, Gosport (detained at Cape of Good Hope)
87th do.—Gibraltar, Walmer
88th do.—Bengal, Parkhurst
89th do.—Dublin
90th do.—Bengal, Preston
91st do.—Bengal, Stirling
92nd do.— Curragh
93rd do.—Bengal, Aberdeen
94th do.—Bengal, Colchester
95th do.—Bombay, Pembroke
96th do.- Bombay, Colchester
97th do.- Portsmouth
98th do.—Portsmouth
99th do.—Cape of Good Hope, Preston
100th do.—Canada, Colchester.
101st do.—Bengal, Walmer
102nd do.—Madras, Shorncliff
103rd do —Bengal, ditto.
104th Bengal, Walmer
105th do.—Bengal, Shornecliff
106th do.—Bengal, Chatham
107th do.—Bengal, Preston
108th do.—Madras, Gosport
109th do.—Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade (1st bat.)—Canada, Winchester
Do (2nd bat.)—Bengal, Wincheste
Do. (3rd bat.)—Bengal, Winchester
Do (4th bat.)—Canada, Winchester
1st West India Regiment—Sierra Leone
2nd do.—Bahamas
3rd do.—Jamaica
4th do.—Barbados
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon & China
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Gd. Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Canada
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery—Malta

DEPOT BATTALIONS.

1st Depot Battalion—Chatham
2nd do.— ditto.
3rd do.— ditto.
4th do.—Colchester
5th do.—Parkhurst
6th do.—Walmer
7th do.—Winchester
8th do.—Colchester
9th do.—Preston
10th do.—Shorncliff
11th do.—Gosport
12th do.—Shorncliff
13th do.—Pembroke
14th do.—Sheffield
15th do.—Aberdeen
Cavalry Depot—Canterbury

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, July 19.

J E Loney, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Capt. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 1, 1867.

Mr. W J Pratten has this day been promoted to be First Class Assist. Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 8, 1867.

July 22.

The undermentioned Officers have this day been promoted to be Retired Rear Admirals, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 26, 1867.

Captains—J G Gordon, and G F Herbert, with seniority from July 1, 1867.

Mr. W R Davey has this day been promoted to the rank of Acting Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of May 22, 1866.

The Rev. S Kenah has this day been appointed Chap. and Naval Inst. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

F S Stooke, Esq., has this day been appointed Naval Inst. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Aug. 5.

H Brehaut, Esq., to be Retired Captain in Her Majesty's Fleet, under Order in Council of June 26, 1867.

Lieut. R H D King has this day been promoted to be Com. in Her Majesty's Fleet.

July 23.

Mr. R Harvey has this day been promoted to the rank of Boatswain in Her Majesty's Fleet.

July 25.

The following promotions have this day been made:—

To be Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet:—

Messrs—R B Turner, T A Shawyer, G Duncan, A H Symes, E Chambers, W Johnston, R Wingfie'd, and H H Small.

Aug. 9.

The following promotions have this day been made:—W McDowall, Esq., to be Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet; T E Miller Esq., to be Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Aug. 12.

C H Dillon, Esq., has this day been promoted to the rank of Retired Com. in Her Majesty's Fleet, under Order in Council of June 26.

S Bowden, Esq., M.D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surg. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of June 25.

Aug. 17.

J T Caddy, Esq., M.D., has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surg. in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of July 7.

The undermentioned officers have been this day promoted to the rank of paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet:—C G Nash, Esq., T N Frith, Esq., and E S M Power, Esq.

The following promotions have this day been made:—Mr. W J Canter to be first class assist. eng. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 5. Mr. J J Warren to be first class assist. eng. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of April 22; Mr. W G Littlejohn to be first class assist. eng. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of Aug. 11.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 20.

T W R Pike, Esq., to be Retired Captain in her Majesty's Fleet, under Order in Council of June 26.

To be Staff Commanders in her Majesty's Fleet:—F B Henwood, Esq.: G Marsh, Esq: W H Harris, Esq.: A Balliston, Esq.; R Sturgess, Esq.; C Fox, Esq.: W Mayes, Esq.; G H Inskip, Esq.: J W H Harvey, Esq.: B B Stuart,

Esq.; H B Akaster, Esq.; J M Share, Esq.; J Kiddle, Esq.: W H Sharp, Esq.: F Inglis, Esq.: A Brown, Esq.: R L Cleveland, Esq.; N G Arguimbeau, Esq.; J G Dathan, Esq.; W B Shellabear, Esq.; E Swain, Esq.: R C Dyer, Esq.; J Thompson, Esq.; G S Alldricks, Esq,, D Hall, Esq.; W G Aldrich, Esq.; J P C Clements, Esq.: H P Ward, Esq., J C Solfleet, Esq., T A Hull, Esq.; J Waye, Esq., E Wilds, Esq.; C G Johnston, Esq.; D Moore, Esq.; G D Perry, Esq.: W P Hains, Esq.; F W Rea, Esq.; W H Fawckner, Esq.: H S Ley, Esq.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 21.

Mr. W Pearson has this day been promoted to the rank of acting eng. in her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority; July 27, 1866.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—H Boys to Warrior; W R Rolland to Lord Warden, commissioned: J O Johnson to Liffey, commissioned.

Commanders—G O Twiss to Warrior. C F Hotham to Jaseur, commissioned.

Staff Commander—G A Walters, to Victory.

Lieuts.—E A Bolitho and E L Trafford to Liffey: W W Smyth to Ganges: J Hayes to Impregnable; A H Froude, and J G Musters to Lord Warden: A T Bagge to Duke of Wellington; F M Ommanney, A P M Lake, E M Dayrell, C S Shuckburgh, C E Foot, A C H Paget and A W Warry to Mersey; F H Hastings, A M Williams, F W B Jones and C B Powell to Warrior: W Neilson to Cumberland, for service in the Naval Barracks: C A Watts and W Thresher to Liffey: J M Morger, to Donegal: J C Wilkinson to St. George: H N Alleyne to Speedwell: F H S O'Brien to Simoom: C La Primaudave to Lord Warden: W Sherbrooke and G N Smallpiece to Crocodile: J E Greenhow to Mersey: W Stewart, to be flag lieut. to Vice Admiral Lord C Paget, C.B., Com.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean: L F Britten to Caledonia: A M Williams to the Nassau: C H Bliss to the Warrior: E F B Smith to the Royal Adelaide.

Navigating Lieuts.—A Gain to Fisgard, for Rosario; W F Lew to Liffey: J C Dathan, to Cumberland: T L Mourilyan to Medusa, additional: J Edwards to Nymphe. A F Boxer and W B Shellabear to Himalaya.

Navigating Sub-Lieut.—H A Easther to the Warrior: J G Fowling to Speedwell.

Sub-Lieuts.—W Skipwith to Liffey: F R Dicken to Warrior: F Coddington, to Lord Warden: R C Gorst to Warrior.

Midshipmen—L M Kirwan and U S Glasbrook, to Lord Warden; C H Adair, G A G Grant, A F St. Clair, and F W Wyley, to Warrior: A L Winslee and M M'Causland, to Liffey. J B Benett, C G J Crafurd. and C F Oldham to the Liffey: R G Craigie to the Lord Warden: W Downes, H Leigh, and J B Young to the Achilles: E F Grove and H B M Buchanan to the Warrior: F R Sandilands to the Narcissus.

Navigating Midshipman—C R H Robinson, to Warrior.

Naval Cadets—R C Sparke, to Liffey. A E Thomas to the Achilles: J Bond and F Alexander, to the Warrior: D D E M'Gillycuddy and E O'H Tobin to the Lord Warden: F P Jackson and C H Cross to the Liffey.

Naval Cadets (nominated)—H Mason, W Armstrong, B C F M Whithard: W J Beatty, C F Bullen.

Staff Surgoons—H Trevan, M.D. to Lord Warden; J C Walsh to Warrior.

Surgeons—J E Dyas to Doris: J Fisher additional, to Cambridge, E H Evans to Lord Warden: W J Hamilton additional in lieu of an assist., to Warrior: F W Blake, M.D. to Liffey: W Richardson to Wellesly, additional, for Melville Hospital.

Paymasters—J G Whiffin to Warrior: E M Stone to Liffey: J M Lowcay to Lord Warden: W J R Hall to Cumberland.

Naval Instructor—J W Lawless to the Warrior.

Assist. Surgs.—C C Mitchinson to the Cumberland: W J Inman to the Donegal: W E Dillon to Cumberlend: G Curtis to Crocodile: J P Way to Speedwell: A Robertson, M.D., to Aboukir.

Acting Assist. Surg.—S Kellet, to Ocean.

Assist. Paymaster-in-Charge—J K Bell, to Speedwell.

Assist. Paymasters—J G Card to Victory: P O M Presgrave to Warrior: E P Rimall to Liffey: W F Croswaithe to Lord Warden: T D Goodwin to the Irresistible.

Clerks—B S Tobin, to Warrior: W B Clark, to Liffey: T R B Rogers, to Lord Warden.

Assistant Clerks—T Foster to Warrior: W B Clark, to Liffey; A H L Giles, to Lord Warden.

Chief Engineers—W Stephens to Sphinx: W Buchan, and M Murray to Warrior: W Austen to Mersey: J Gillies to Cumberland, for Scylla: O Jones to Indus for service in Liverpool: C J Tucker to Niger.

Engineers—B Freeman, H White (a), and J M'Master, to Warrior: W F Innes, to Warrior: P Richmond, to Speedwell: W H Brimfield and W H Croxall, to Mersey: J Ireland, to Indus, for Penelope: J Harris to Indus, for Prince Consort: S S Sugden, to Rodney: W M'Dowall, to Mersey, for Whiting: G H Laxdell, to Rodney: J Vercoe, to Rodney: J D Lamont, to Mersey, for Sandfly: H W White, to Rodney: D M'Vean, for Adare; J Bannerman, to Mersey, for Rose; J Weir, to Mersey, for Bruiser; J Ferguson (a), to Mersey, for Griper; A Stewart and F Day to the Crocodile.

First Class Assist. Eng.—E Irish, G F Paterson, and H Brown (b), to Warrior; W Hopkins and W T Searle, to Speedwell; J Jenkins, J W Smart, W A Betts, J Taylor (c), and T Burnes, to Mersey; H Burston, to Mersey, for Griper; W E Prescott, to Mersey, for Bruiser; J B C Warrington, to Mersey, for Sandfly; G Purkis, to Mersey, for Rodney; M Watson, to Mersey for Lark.

Sec. Class Assist. Eng.—W H White to the Crocodile; J A Bradbrook, to Warrior; F Smiley, to Rodney; G I James, to Whiting

Acting Sec. Class Assist. Eng. —M B Miller to Warrior.

COASTGUARD.

APPOINTMENTS.

Inspecting Coms.—J Nott, additional, to Royal George, for Wicklow Division, vice E Barkley, to Folkestone, vice W Spratt, period of service expired. L Geneste, to Clifden, vice Jardine, invalided.

REMOVALS.

Chief Officer (2nd class)—Mr. P McCormick, from Chichester Harbour, to Cockbush.

ROYAL MARINES.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 10.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—C G Harston, gent, to be sec. lieut.; July 31.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 14.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Sec. Lieut. L Fortescue to be first lieut., vice Baker, on half pay; Aug. 9.

ADMIRALTY, Aug. 22.

Promotions in the Royal Marines consequent on the re-organization of the corps under Her Majesty's Order in Council of Aug. 3, 1867:—

Royal Marine Artillery—First Lieut. and Quart. J C Crawford to be capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. J C R Colomb to be capt., First Lieut. R B Gardner to be 2nd capt., First Lieut. J F Crease to be sec. capt., First Lieut. C P Heaslop to be sec. capt, First Lieut. R L Bourchier to be sec. capt., First Lieut. G L Tupman to be sec. capt., First Lieut. C C Suther to be sec. capt., First Lieut. C W Fothergill to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. H Ives de Kantzow to be sec. capt., First Lieut. S T Bridgford to be sec. capt., First Lieut. C James Kinsman to be sec. capt., First Lieut. W D Welch to be sec. capt., First Lieut. W Stewart to be sec. capt., First Lieut. C B Smith to be sec. capt., 2nd Lieut.

S H B Northcote to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A Tupman to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. V D Matthias to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. B G. Hall to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F Roberts to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G A N Kitson to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W Miller to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G M S Douglas to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W Campbell to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A Allen to be lieut.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—First Lieut. V W Sims to be capt. First Lieut. R L Price to be capt., First Lieut. T M Hewett to be capt., First Lieut. G Johnstone to be capt., First Lieut. A Macintosh to be capt., First Lieutenant H T S Davis to be capt., First Lieut. C W Carlyon to be capt., First Lieutenant W W Allnutt to be capt., First Lieut. H T M Cooper to be sec. cap., First lieut. and Quart. A W D Smith to be sec. capt., First Lieut. J C Hore, to be second captain, First Lieut. A Hill to be sec. capt., First Lieut. W N G Johnson to be sec. capt., First Lieut. J M Moody to be sec. capt., First Lieut. S R Buckle to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. C L Owen to be sec. capt., First Lieut. G F Gamble to be sec. capt., First Lieut. S E W Hemmans to be sec. capt., First Lieut. E H White to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. A Fonblanque to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. M A H J Heriot to be sec capt., First Lieut B D Kennicott to be sec. capt., First Lieut. G C Boase to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Quart.-mast. W M Prichett to be sec. capt., First Lieut. G M Shewell to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. J M Hamilton to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Adjt. J W Scott to be sec. capt., First Lieut. S T Collins to be sec capt., First Lieut. G H Elliot to be sec. capt., First Lieut. W W G B Willis to be sec. capt., First Lieut. J G Fitzgerald to be sec. capt., First Lieut. W E Despard to be sec. capt., First Lieut. and Quart.-mast. W J Barker to be sec. capt., 2nd Lieut. F Baldwin to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E H Parker to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J Craigie to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A E Sparshott to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J A R McKechnie to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F M Eden to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W C James to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F B Drury to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. C Waddy to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. L H G Cross to be lieut. 2nd Lieut. J H Sandwith to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. R B Kirchoffer to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. R D D Jervois to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E B Byrch to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A B Crosbie to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A H Blaxland to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J H Price to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A Hamilton Des Barres to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. R W Heathcote to be lieut, 2nd Lieut. R P Coffin to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A A Crespin to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F V B Yates to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W Wilmot to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. T A Le Breton to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W H McCheane to be lieut., 2nd Lieut C A R Musters to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G A E Gore to be lieut', 2nd Lieut. H C Horrocks to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. T W Dowding to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A E Chapman to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J M Hume to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F J A Croker to the lieut., Sec. Lieut. H C R Macpherson to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G Hobart to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W P Rumley to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. B St. L Denny to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. H H Morgan to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A D Corbet to be lieut., 2nd Lieut H R Carter to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J F Luxmoore to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E A M Liardet to be lieut, 2nd Lieut. H Olive to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J N Emra to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. B B P Hamilton to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. T F D Bridge to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. R B Deane to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J Le C Robilliard to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. C R Denby to be lieut., 2nd Lieut J A A Eckford to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. S Polkinghorne to be lieut, 2nd Lieut. M B Segar to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W H Hobbs to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. H R B Owen to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E J W Noble to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E R M Crooke to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. O'Hara J

Tobin to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A C Smyth to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J E B Warde to be lieut., 2nd Lieut Charles B G Dick to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Laurence Edge to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A St. L Burrowes to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. R J Jekyll to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F J Short to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. J B Leefe to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W H Poe to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. H E Robbins to be be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G H Cooke to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. F M Faulkner to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. G Gilman to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. C G Gordon to be lieut., 2nd Lieut. H B Woods to be lieut.

The above promotions to be dated Aug. 3. 2nd Lieut. C G Harston to be lieut.; Aug. 9. The promotion of First Lieut. L Fortescue to be antedated to Aug. 9.

ARMY.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Sec. Capt. A H Hutchinson, on the super. list, to be capt.; July 24. Sec. Capt. and Adjt. F G Ravenhill to be capt., vice H S Sheridan Elliot, placed upon tem. half pay; July 24. Lieut. E D Tarleton to be sec. capt., vice Ravenhill; July 24. Capt. Hon. A Stewart to be adjt., vice Ravenhill, promoted; July 24.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. G Dashwood Goldie Taubman has been permitted to resign his commission; July 24.

78th Regt. of Foot—Maj. A Mackenzie to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. Graeme, A Lockart, C.B, who retires upon full pay; July 13. Capt. A E Warren to be maj., without purchase, vice Mackenzie; July 13. Lieut. W Thorp to be capt., without purchase, vice Warren; July 13. Ens. G S C Justice to be lieut., without purchase, vice Thorp; July 13. Ens. A Dingwall Fordyce, from 91st Foot, to be ens., vice Justice; July 13.

91st Foot—Gent. Cadet G H Elliott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, vice A D Fordyce, transferred to the 78th Foot; July 13.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Capt. and Brevet-Maj. G Alderson Milman, Royal Artillery, to be capt. of a Company of Gent. Cadets, vice Brevet-Maj. Thring, promoted; July 24.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. G A Lockhart, C.B., retired full pay, 78th Foot, to have the hon. rank of Maj.-Gen.; July 13.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Derbyshire Militia—C E Little to be lieut., vice Jessopp deceased; July 18.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Sir W V Guise, Bart., to be maj., vice Surman, resigned; July 19.

East Lothian Yeomanry Cavalry Cor. Sir David Baird, Bart., promoted; July 19.

MEMORANDA.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the resignation of the Commission held by Lieut. J H Knox, in the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Militia; June 24.

Her Majesty has signified her pleasure that Lieut. A Steinmetz be removed from the strength of the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Militia; June 27.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry—Assist.-Surg. W C Fowler to be surg., vice T Peacock, resigned; July 15.

Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. C H Mills to be capt., vice Boucherett, resigned; July 11. A Rickards, Cornet 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to be cor.; July 12.

Isle of Wight Artillery Militia—W L N Clayton, Esq., to be lieut.; July 19.

Hussar (Princess of Wales Own) Regiment of Yorkshire West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. C Duncombe, late Captain 1st Life Guards, to be lieut., vice Cayley, resigned; July 15.

1st West Regiment of Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—H W Verelst, gent., to be cor., vice Wood, promoted; June 27.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 23.

COMMISIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

9th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—H F Barker to be ens., vice Wrench, promoted; July 18.

11th Derbyshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W G Wheatcroft to be capt., vice Campbell, resigned; July 18.

1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J S Merry to be capt.; July 18. Sec. Lieut. J J Oakshot to be first lieut., vice Merry, promoted; July 18. Sec. Lieut. M J Almond, to be first lieut.; July 18. T Cory, gent., to be sec. lieut.; vice Oakshot, promoted; June 18. E J Beor, gent. to be sec. lieut., vice Almond, promoted; July 18.

15th Glamorgan Rifle Volunteer Corps—H H Curtis, gent., to be ens.; July 16.

1st Administrative Battalion of Staffordshire Rifle Volunteers—Major W Adams to be lieut.-col., vice Westhead, resigned; June 27. Capt. E J Ridgway to be maj., vice Adams, promoted; June 27.

4th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Wilkinson to be lieut., vice Edwards, promoted, July 1.

22nd Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. J Sutton Barber to be lieut., vice Boyd, resigned; July 1. J Jobern, gent., to be ens., vice Barber, promoted; July 1.

36th Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. J Ridgway to be capt., vice C J Ridgway, promoted; June 27. Ens. J Alcock to be lieut., vice Ridgway, promoted: June 27.

1st Sunderland Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. W Houston to be capt., vice Loch, resigned; July 19. Sec. Lieut. R Rutherford to be first lieut., vice Houston, promoted; July 19. J Campbell to be sec. lieut., vice Rutherford, promoted; July 19.

1st Tower Hamlets Artillery Volunteer Corps—W T Jones to be capt.; July 6.

2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteer Corps—C D'Aquilar Samuda to be capt., vice Sankey, resigned; July 16.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 26.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Brigade of Cumberland Volunteers—G H Wriford, Esq., to be adjt., from Feb. 28.

3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—F Wallis Lipscomb, late Lieut, 18th Foot, to be adjt., from June 22, vice Armstrong, resigned.

MEMORANDA.

Adjt. F Wallis Lipscomb, of the 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Berwick-upon-Tweed Artillery Volunteer Corps—A Jameson to be assist.-surg., vice Logan, resigned; July 13.

2nd Cardigan Rifle Volunteers Corps—W P Evans to be ens., vice Smith, resigned; July 20.

3rd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Glass, gent., to be ens., vice McKinlay, resigned; July 13.

1st Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps—G Baker to be sec. lieut., vice E Burningham, resigned; July 22.

1st Administrative Battalion of Hants Rifle Volunteers—E D Godwin to be hon. quartermaster, vice Budden, resigned; July 22.

4th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Smart, M.D., to be surg., vice J Morton, resigned; July 18.

7th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—W H Howell, gent., to be sec. lieut., June 29.

12th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. L P Stubbs to be capt.; July 15. R Willan, gent., to be sec. lieut.; July 15. W Durant, gent., to be sec. lieut.; July 15.

1st Lancashire Engineer Volunteer Corps—I Dixon, gent., to be first lieut., vice Newman, promoted; June 25.

4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R J Chadwick Mitchell, gent., to be ens., June 21.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Assist.-Surg. J Burns to be surg.; July 3.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. R Dixon

to be capt., vice Sharpe, resigned; June 24. Sec Lieut. F G Dobbs, to be first lieut., vice Dixon, promoted; June 24.

3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—J M Dymond to be first lieut., July 17.

Victoria Rifle Volunteer Corps —Ens. H A Harpour to be lieut.; July 12. Ens. W B Scott to be lieut.; July 12. Ens. S G Bird to be lieut.; July 12. Ens. S Pixley to be lieut.; July 12. W Fuller to be ens.; July 17.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—J C E Adams to be lieut.; July 12.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—C Rice to be ens.; July 4.

1st Administrative Battalion of Shropshire Rifle Volunteers—Maj. J H Freme to be lieut.-col., vice Slaney, resigned; July 22. C O C Pemberton to be maj., vice Freme, promoted; July 22.

2nd Suffolk Artillery Volunteer Corps—S Dixon, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Cobbold, resigned; July 13.

10th Suffolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—W P Roberts Clerk to be hon. chap.: July 16.

8th Inverness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G H Rainy to be capt.; July 20. A Martin to be lieut.; July 20. A Macdonald to be ens.; July 20.

5th West Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Hinchcliffe Farrar to be sec. lieut.; June 24.

2nd Administrative Battalion of West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteers—T Scott, M.D., to be surg., vice Harrison, resigned; July 13.

2nd West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—F Mappin to be ens., vice R W Moore, resigned: July 15.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J B Lakeman to be ens., vice M'Crea, resigned: July 19. C H Leeming to be ens., vice Swallow, resigned; July 19. C J Kirby to be ens., vice Cockerham, resigned; July 19. H Pigott to be ens., vice Wheelright, promoted; July 19. T Aspinall to be ens., vice Champney, promoted; July 19. C W Holyday to be ens., vice Jackson, promoted; July 19. S C Smith to be assist.-surg.; July 19.

29th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. R R Nelson to be maj.; June 25. Lieut. J France to be capt., vice Blakely, resigned; July 3. W Richardson to be capt.; July 3. Lieut. A S Lee to be capt., vice France, promoted; July 3. Ens. S Ellis to be lieut., July 3. Ens. S Tong Tolson to be lieut.; vice Lee, promoted; July 3. J Ibberson to be ens., vice Ellis, promoted; July 3. J H Watts to be ens., vice Tolson, promoted; July 3.

7th West Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Irwin, jun., to be ens., vice Ramsbotham, promoted; May 16.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date,]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 30.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Sec. Capt. F C Trevor to be capt., vice C Johnson, placed upon tem. half pay; July 31. Lieut. A H Roberts to be sec. capt., vice Trevor; July 31. F Duck, gent., to be veter. surg.; July 31. W Boyd, gent., to be veter. surg.; July 31.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. F A Le Mesurier to be sec. capt.. vice Molesworth, deceased; July 11. Lieut. E J Castle has been permitted to resign his Commission; July 31.

2nd Regiment of Foot—Ens. H Walter Trench to be lieut., by purchase, vice C Borlase, who retires; July 31.

4th Foot—J S Whittuck, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Fair, transferred to the 58th Foot; July 31

12th Foot—Ens. E Turner to be lieut., by purchase, vice T K Baker, who retires; July 31. Gent. Cad. R J Morgan, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Turner; July 31.

13th Foot—Capt. E P Ethelston, from half pay, late 3rd Foot, to be capt., vice W Coxon, who retires upon temp. half pay; July 31.

14th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. J Dwyer to be lieut.-col. without purchase, vice Brevet-Col. R Budd, appointed Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District; July 13. Capt. M Petrie to be maj., without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Dwyer; July 13. Lieut. E J Briscoe to be capt., without purchase, vice Petrie; July 13. Ens. W B Churchward to be lieut., without purchase, vice Briscoe; July 13. Staff-Surg. W H Price to be surg., vice Surg.-Maj. B Swift, M.D., who retires upon half-pay; July 31.

45th Foot—Maj. H W Parish to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel W R Preston, who retires upon full pay; July 31. Captain C L Griffin to be maj., without purchase, vice Parish; July 31. Lieut. R Grey to be capt., without purchase, vice Griffin; July 31. Ens. J Egerton Curtis to be lieut., without purchase, vice Grey; July 31.

58th Foot—Ensign J Fair, from the 4th Foot, to be ens., vice F S Martin, who retires; July 31.

64th Foot—Ensign D L Rasbotham to be lieut., by purchase, vice G R Daniel, who retires; July 31. R E Kelsall, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Rasbotham; July 31.

66th Foot—The first Christian name of Ensign Baker-Cresswell is Gilfrid, not Gilford, as previously stated.

69th Foot—Ensign H A Thowles to be lieut., by purchase, vice L Norman, who retires; July 31. W R D S Glendonwyn, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Thowles, July 31.

77th Foot—Ens. A L Tickell to be lieut., by purchase, vice T H McDougall Murray, who retires; July 31. R E R Martin, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Tickell; July 31.

78th Foot—Lieut. E P Stewart to be adjt., vice Lieut. R L Dalglish, retired; July 20.

92nd Foot—Ens. A D McGregor to be lieut., by purchase, vice G Thomlinson-Grant, who retires; July 31. F Hunloke Carpenter, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice McGregor; July 31.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surg. P McDermott, M.D., from half pay, to be staff-surg., vice W H Price appointed to the 14th Foot; July 31.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Assist.-Super. of Stores S B Maclean to be deputy-super. of Stores, vice R A T Walker, deceased; July 3.

Deputy Assist.-Super. of Stores J P Serrurier to be assist.-super. of Stores, vice Maclean; July 3.

Gent. Cadet H H St. George to be deputy assist.-super. of Stores; July 31.

Gent. Cadet A W Bridgman to be deputy assist.-surg. of Stores: July 31.

Gent. Cadet R F King to be deputy assist.-super. of Stores; July 31.

Gent. Cadet E G Skinner, to be deputy assist.-super. of Stores; July 31.

STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. P Bayly, half pay, unattached, to be deputy quartermaster-gen. at Mauritius, vice Brevet-Col. W A Stratton, whose period of service on the Staff is about to expire; Sept. 1.

BREVET.

Major-Gen. W Anson McCleverty, to have the local rank of lieut.-gen. while serving in command of the Forces in the Madras Presidency, East Indies; July 31.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. T J Deverell, retired full pay, 77th Foot, to have the hon. rank of maj.-gen.; July 31.

Surg.-Maj. B Swift, M.D., late of the 14th Foot, who retires upon full pay, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals; July 31.

MEMORANDUM.

The second Christian name of Colonel (with the hon. rank of maj.-gen.) Burgmann, on retired

full pay, Royal Engineers, is Hildebrand.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 2.

The Hon. Artillery Company of London—Sec. Lieut. A J Waterlow to be first lieut., Aug. 2. The commission held by Ens. F J Bowman is renewed for a further period of five years, from June 6.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 2.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

Royal Anglesey Militia—R H Balgair Galbraith, Esq., to be lieut.; July 26.

Cambridgeshire Militia—Lieut. T Aveling to be capt., vice Adeane, promoted; July 29.

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Capt. W Holt to be maj., vice Hartley, resigned (who retires with her Majesty's permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of maj.;) July 27.

Royal London Militia—J H Willock to be super. lieut.; July 17.

Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry—C J Mackenzie, gent., to be cor., vice Sir D Wedderburn. promoted; June 18.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, July 30.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

3rd Administrative Battalion of Durham Rifle Volunteers — F Springman to be maj., June 12.

7th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —E O Dunn to be ens., vice Dadelezen, resigned; July 23.

1st Lincolnshire Light Horse Volunteer Corps—J D Astley, Esq., to be lieut.; July 26. W Thorold, gent., to be cor.; July 26.

4th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—B L Judkins, gent., to be ens.; July 24. C B Hunt, gent., to be ens; July 24.

9th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. A S Shute to be hon. chap., vice Dupis, deceased; July 16.

19th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—H F Goule, gent., to be ens.; April 29.

1st Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Turner, jun., gent., to be ens.; July 25. J Brook, gent., to be ens.; July 25.

2nd Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—D Swan, jun, gent., to be lieut., vice Finlay, resigned.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 2.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

2nd Admistrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers—The Hon. D J Monson, late Captain 52nd Light Infantry and 96th Regiment to be adjt., from June 28.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. the Hon D J Monson, of the 2nd Administrative Battalion of Kent Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain, June 26.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

1st Bucks Rifle Volunteer Corps —The Rev. J Adams Cree to be hon. chap., vice Millman, resigned; July 27.

2nd Administrative Battalion of Cheshire Rifle Volunteers—Capt. J B Littledale to be maj.) retaining his commission as Captain in the 23rd Cheshire Rifle Volunteer Corps;) July 15. R H Mouritz, Esq., to be assist.-surg.; July 15.

1st Dumbartonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G M Anderson, gent., to be ens., vice E Butt, resigned; July 29.

25th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps —J R Hunter Taylor to be ens., vice Barnes, promoted; July 29.

1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteer Corps—A Young, gent., to be sec. lieut; July 29.

1st London Artillery Volunteer Corps—H A Dowse to be sec. lieut.; June 16. C H Twynam to be sec. lieut.; June 16. G D Laycock to be sec. lieut.; June 16. F Muggeridge to be sec. lieut.; June 16. Assist.-Surg. F G Bennett to be surg.; June 16.

3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H A Jenne to be lieut; June 16. Ens. R Smith to be lieut.; July 17. Ens. M B Howett to be lieut.; July 17. Ens. W T Elliott to be lieut.; July 17.

C Cannon to be ens.; July 17. J Beaton to be ens.; July 17.

8th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—W E Creasy, gent., to be hon. assist.-surg., vice T S Hutchinson, resigned; July 30.

17th Surrey Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. G M Pyne to be capt., vice C S Burdett, resigned; July 13.

3rd North Riding of Yorkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. J W D Middleton to be first lieut., vice Graham, resigned; July 24. W B Stewart, gent., to be sec. lieut., vice Middleton, promoted; July 24. A Meggett to be assist.-surg., vice Wilson, deceased; July 24.

1st Midlothian Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. M M Bell to be capt., vice Livingstone, deceased; July 20. Sec. Lieut. H Newcombe to be first lieut., vice Bell, promoted; July 20.

MEMORANDA.

Adjt. V F Tuffnell, of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Forfarshire Artillery Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Captain; July 27.

Adjt. J J Grier, of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Renfrew Rifle Volunteers, to serve with the rank of Capt.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6.

7th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Staff Surg.-Maj. R M Allan to be surg., vice Surg. Maj. J Mure, M.D., promoted on the Staff; Aug. 7.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. S Barrett to be capt., without purchase, vice T Donaldson, deceased; July 14. Cor. M G Hutchinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice E B Grant, who retires; Aug. 7. B L Gilson, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Hutchinson; August 7.

4th Hussars—The transfer of Staff-Surg. D S Smith to be antedated to June 25.

8th Hussars—The transfer of Surgeon T Ligertwood to be antedated to June 25.

11th Hussars—Capt. R P Fox, from the 3rd Foot, to be capt., vice Grant, appointed to the 87th Foot; Aug. 7.

12th Lancers—Cor. H H Burkinyoung to be lieut., by purchase, vice J E P Hooper, who retires; Aug. 7. J W Malam, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Burkinyoung; Aug. 7.

15th Hussars—Cor. H W R Blackett to be lieut., by purchase, vice R B W Wilson, who retires; Aug. 7. C G Cookson, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Blackett; Aug. 7.

18th Hussars—Staff-Surg. G C Clery, to be surg., vice C C Rutherford, deceased; Aug. 7.

Royal Artillery—Staff Assist.-Surg. T Walsh to be assist.-surg., vice T H Hearn, promoted on the Staff; Aug. 7. The surname of the Veter. Surg. appointed on June 23, 1865, is Philips, and not Phillips, as then stated.

Royal Engineers—Staff Assist.-Surg. F H Preston to be assist.-surg., vice T S Hollingsworth, promoted on the staff; Aug. 7.

Military Train — Regimental Serg.-Maj. G Elliott to be ens, without purchase, vice S F Austin, who retires; Aug. 7. The appointment of Staff Assist.-Surg. J R Kehoe as assist.-surg. to be antedated to June 25.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut. and Captain L G Phillips to be capt. and lieut.-col., by purchase, vice G A Ferguson, who retires; Aug. 7. Ens. and Lieut. the Hon. W H Peregrine Carington to be lieut. and capt., by purchase, vice Phillips; Aug. 7. C J Cotes, gent., to be ens. and lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. W H P Carington; Aug. 7. For Hercules Edward, "Rowley," Lord Langford, to be ens. and lieut., &c., &c., as gazetted on 6th July, read Hercules Edward, Lord Langford, &c., &c., Assist.-Surg. H J H Lawrence to be surg.; Oct. 30, 1866.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Capt. W C Mackinnon, from the 87th Foot, to be capt., vice Fox, ap-

pointed to the 11th Hussars; Aug. 7. Lieut. W H Irvine to be capt., by purchase, vice R C Hutchinson, who retires; Aug, 7. Ens. C R E Cresswell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Irvine; Aug. 7.

11th Foot—Lieut. T G Miles to be capt., by purchase, vice A Gordon, who retires; Aug. 7. Ens. O J Forjett to be lieut., by purchase, vice Miles; Aug. 7.

12th Foot—Lieut. R B Reed to be inst. of musk., vice Lieut. Gardner, who has resigned the appointment; June 1.

13th Foot—Major Sir E Borrowes, Bart., from half pay late Depot Battalion to be maj., vice S A Cleeve, who retires upon temp. half pay; Aug. 7. Capt. C P Leng to be maj., by purchase vice E Borrows, Bart., who retires, Aug. 7. Lieut. D T Persee to be capt, by purchase, vice Long; Aug. 7. Ens. D A S Lawlor to be lieut., by purchase, vice Persee; Aug. 7.

17th Foot—Maj. J L Thursby, from half pay late 22nd Foot, to be maj., vice W H Earle, who retires upon temp. half pay; Aug. 7. Capt. W A King to be maj., by purchase, vice J L Thursby, who retires; Aug. 7. Lieut. H S Wedderburn to be capt., by purchase, vice King; Aug. 7. Ens. J H C Michel to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wedderburn; Aug. 7.

35th Foot—Paymaster S Murphy, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be paymaster, vice Hon. M Hewson, transferred to the 37th Foot; Aug. 7.

37th Foot—Paymaster, with hon. rank of maj., J M Hewson, from the 35th Foot, to be paymaster, vice Capt. E H Budgen, deceased; Aug. 7.

62nd Foot—Staff Assist. Surg. J E Barker, M.B., to be assist.-surg., vice J Mackenzie, M D., appointed to the staff; Aug. 7.

68th Foot—Ens. W J Clifford has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission; Aug. 7.

78th Foot—Lieut. C E Croker-King to be inst. of musketry, vice Lieut. Stewart, appointed adjt.; July 20.

84th Foot—Capt. W S Mackenzie, from half pay, late 93rd Foot, to be capt., vice R F Humphrey, who retires upon tem. half pay; Aug. 7.

87th Foot—Capt. A C Grant, from the 11th Hussars, to be capt., vice Mackinnon, appointed to the 3rd Foot; Aug. 7.

93rd Foot—The appointment of Lieut. Macnamara on the 8th June as inst. of musk. has been cancelled; Aug. 7. Ens. J A MacVicar to be inst. of musk., vice Lieut. (now Capt.) Haynes, who has resigned the appointment; March 28.

98th Foot—Lieut. C F Sharp to be inst. of musk., vice Lieut. Smith, who has resigned that appointment; July 3. Ens. G B Havelock, from the 67th Foot, to be ens., vice Abbott, transferred to the 107th Foot; Aug. 7.

101st Foot—Ens. H C Reynolds, to be lieut., vice J S Bagshaw, who resigns; Aug. 7.

103rd Foot—Lieut. R Armistead to be capt., vice A W B Caldecott, deceased; Juue 3. Ens. G J Hare to be lieut., vice Armistead; June 3. Ens. E C Showers to be lieut., vice G J Hare, whose promotion, on the 20th July, has been cancelled; July 20.

107th Foot—Ens. A K Abbott, from the 98th Foot, to be ens., vice Abercrombie, promoted; Aug. 7.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. A Angus Kinloch to be inst. of musk., vice Lieut. Richman, who has been ordered to join the Depot; April 1.

4th West India Regiment—Lance-Serg. R Brabazon Ponsonby from the 19th Hussars, to be ens., without purchase, vice Airy, who has resigned; Aug. 7.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Capt. J Sloman 61st Foot, to be inst. of musk., vice Capt. Orpen, 77th Regiment, who has been ordered to join the Service Companies; July 10.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Maj. T G Scot, M.D., from

the 79th Foot, to be staff surg.-maj.; March 9.

Surg. Maj. J Mure, M.D., from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be deputy ins.-gen. of hospitals, vice P Gammie, who retires upon half pay; Aug. 7.

The promotion of Surg Maj. T G Scott, M.D., from the 79th Foot, to the rank of Deputy Ins.-Gen. of Hospitals, which appeared in the *Gazette* of March 8, has been cancelled; March 9.

Assist.-Surg. T S Hollingsworth from the Royal Engineers, to be staff-surg., vice Staff Surg. Maj. R M Allen, appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards; Aug. 7.

The promotion of Assist.-Surg. P H Macfadin, from the Military Train, to be staff surg., to be antedated to June 25.

Staff Assist. Surg. G M Slaughter to be staff surg., vice G C Clery, appointed to the 18th Hussars; Aug. 7.

Assist. Surg. J H Hearn, from the Royal Artillery, to be staff surg., vice Staff Surg. Maj. D P Barry, placed upon half pay; Aug. 7.

Assist.-Surg. J Mackenzie, M.D. from the 62nd Foot, to be staff assist. surg., vice T Walsh, appointed to the Royal Artillery; Aug. 7.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Acting Veterinary Surgs. —J C Berner, gent., Oliver, promoted; Aug. 7. J Reilly, gent, vice Moir, promoted; Aug 7.

HALF PAY.

Lieut. R S Shinkwin, from the 59th Foot to be capt., without purchase; Aug. 7.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

Surg. Maj. A Maclean, half pay, late of Depot Battalion, with the hon. rank of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to be surg., vice Deputy Inspector General E Bradford, who resigns this appointment; Aug. 1.

BREVET.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P Gammie who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Inspector General of Hospitals; Aug. 7.

Staff Surg. Maj. T G Scot, M.D. who retires upon half pay, to have the hon. rank of Deputy Inspec. General of Hospital; June 7.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 9.

14th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. F Le Breton Butler, to be capt., by purchase, vice Keogh, transferred to the 10th Foot Gent. Cadet C A Morris, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Wood, promoted; Aug. 7. Gent. Cadet W M Robinson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Smith, who has retired; Aug. 8.

60th Foot—Ens. A H Ward to be lieut., by purchase, vice N J Pauli, promoted; Aug. 7. Ens. C R Howard to be lieut., by purchase, vice R Meade, who has retired; Aug. 7. Ens. H J Hope-Edwards, from the 14th Foot, to be ens., vice Bradford, promoted; Aug. 7. F B N Dickinson, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Ward; Aug. 8. E T H Hutton to be ens., by purchase, vice Howard; Aug. 9. F W Archer, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice F C B Coulson, promoted; Aug. 10. H Walpole, gent., to be ens, by purchase, vice E L Fraser, promoted; Aug. 11.

62nd Foot—Lieut. Macdonald; Hall to be capt., by purchase, vice Sanderson, promoted half-pay maj., without purchase; Aug. 7. Ens. Thomas Fentham Todd to be purchase, vice Hall; Aug. 7. Ens. G M Gaskell to be lieut., by purchase, vice Brown who has retired; Aug. 7. V Knox, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Todd, Aug. 7. A Goding, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Gaskell; Aug. 8.

69th Foot—Lieut. H H Bartlett to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Bagott, promoted; Aug. 7. Ens. P M French to be lieut., by purchase, vice Bartlett; Aug. 7. G Kirwan, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice French; Aug. 7.

74th Foot—Lieut. A M Duff to be capt., by purchase, vice Brevet-

Maj. Menzies, promoted half pay maj., without purchase; Aug. 7. Lieut. P McLaren to be capt., by purchase; vice Firth, transferred to the 65th Foot; Aug. 7. Ens. G A B Godbold to be lieut., by purchase, vice Duff, Aug. 7. Ens. C D Hay to be lieut., by purchase, vice McLaren; Aug. 7. J A Hay, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Godbold; Aug. 7. Ens. G Kiwan, from the 69th Foot, to be ens., vice Bridgman, appointed Deputy-Assist. Commis.-General; Aug. 8. H L St. George Stewart gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Hay; Aug. 9. A Stewart, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Campbell, who has retired; Aug. 10.

85th Foot—Capt Lord H Taylour to be maj., by purchase, vice the Hon. E J Boyle, who retires; Aug. 7. Lieut. C C Oldfield to be capt., by purchase, vice Lord J H Taylour: Aug. 7. Lieut. L L A Cooper to be capt., by purchase, vice Doughty, transferred to the 23rd Foot; Aug. 7. Ens. C E Knox to be lieut., by purchase, vice Oldfield; Aug. 7. Ens. F W Robinson to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cooper; Aug. 7. Ens. W Welman, from the 100th Foot, to be ens., vice Bosanquet, who has retired; Aug. 7. C Seton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Knox; Aug. 8. J H Vivian, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Anstruther, who has retired; Aug. 9. E H Boden, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Robinson; Aug. 10.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. G Mead, M.A., to be chap. of the 4th Class; Feb. 10.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assist.-Super. of Stores E P Suggate to be assist-super. of stores, vice J F Dalrymple, deceased; July 30.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Devon Militia—W H Trahar to be lieut.; July 26.

2nd Devon Militia—Major J Stevenson to be lieut.-col., vice Buller, deceased; July 13.

North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cor. A Green to be lieut., vice Samborne, resigned; July 31. Cor. T H G Wyndam to be lieut., vice Horner, resigned; July 31.

Royal Midlothian Yeomanry Cavalry—The Lord S H Kerr to be lieut., vice Sir D Wedderburn, promoted; July 27.

Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry—J C Straker, gent., to be cor., vice Storey, promoted; June 24.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 9.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT

Royal South Gloucestershire Light Regiment of Militia—Lieut. A Ryves to be capt., vice Holt, promoted; Aug. 5.

Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia—Lieut. W F C Britton to be capt., vice Gaussen, deceased; July 11.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 6.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

12th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—A Milne, gent., to be ens.; June 12.

18th Aberdeenshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Hon. J H Gordon to be capt.; June 11.

6th Devonshire Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W Symth to be lieut., vice Tanner, resigned; July 10. J M Tanner to be ens., vice Smyth, promoted; July 10.

8th Devonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—P M Hoare to be capt., vice Hooper, resigned; July 15.

11th Devonshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J E Troyte to be ens., vice Troyte, promoted; July 4.

20th Devonshire Rifle Corps—W Warren to be ens., vice Walrond, resigned; July 11.

33rd Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps—W F Rogers to be lieut., vice Rycroft, promoted; July 30. R Macdonell to be ens., vice Rycroft, promoted as lieut.; July 30.

5th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps —A Nixon to be ens., vice R Capper, promoted; July 23.

9th Essex Rifle Volunteer Corps —O A Mart to be lieut.; July 23.

1st Caithness-shire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. D R Jack to be hon. chap.; July 31. G Banks, M.D., to be assist. surg.; July 31.

1st Caithness-shire Rifle Volunteer Corps—L Dunbar to be ens., vice Cameron, promoted; July 31.

1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—A R Moffat, gent., to be hon. quartermas., vice Barry, resigned; July 19.

15th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps—J V Worthington, gent., to be assist.-surg.; July 19.

17th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—T Haslam, gent., to be ens.; July 16. H A Dixon, gent., to be ens.; July 16.

88th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W J Stott, gent., to be hon. assist. surg., vice Parker, resigned; March 22.

22nd Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—S B Coates, gent., to be lieut, vice W Coates, resigned; July 31. The Rev. H G J Veitch, Clerk, to be hon. chap., vice Mayne, deceased; July 31.

3rd Wigtonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—The Rev. J Dougall, to be hon. chap.; July 26. C M Ross, gent., to be hon. assist. surg.; July 26.

12th Worcestershire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. A P Bullock to be capt., vice Preedy, resigned; July 31.

1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteer Corps—G H Rentzsch to be hon. assist. surg.; July 13.

4th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Capt. J D Crace to be maj.: July 17.

20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. H J Tweedy to be lieut., June 4.

1st Northumberland Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. J Wait to be first lieut, vice Poppelwell, resigned; July 16. G A Laws to be sec. lieut., vice Wait, promoted; July 16.

5th Shropshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E Corbet to be lieut., vice Cholmondeley, resigned; Aug. 3. The Rev. T R White to be hon. chap.; vice Corbett, resigned; Aug. 3.

MEMORANDUM.

The 11th Lancashire Artillery Volunteer Corps, having been struck off the records of the War Office, will henceforth cease to hold any number or designation in the Volunteer force of Great Britain.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 9.

QUEEN'S COMMISSION.

1st Administrative Battalion of Hertfordshire Rifle Volunteers—J H St. John, Esq., to be adjt., from June 24.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

1st Administrative Battalion of Argyllshire Rifle Volunteers—His Grace the Duke of Argyll to be hon. col; Aug. 5.

3rd Argyllshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. C C Greenlees to be capt., vice Morton, resigned; Aug. 5.

1st Cumberland Rifle Volunteer Corps—C S Hall to be assist. surg., vice Temperley, deceased; Aug. 2.

5th Norfolk Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. W Moyse to be hon. lieut. of a cadet corps; Aug. 3.

2nd Warwickshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—Ens. F Blake, to be lieut., vice Twist, resigned; Aug. 2. W Townsend, gent, to be ens., vice Blake, promoted; Aug. 2.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—The Rev. R E Brooke, M.A., to be hon. chap., vice Scott, deceased; July 27.

MEMORANDUM.

20th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—This Corps, having been reduced to one Company, Capt. Com. W Mathews ceases to hold the rank of Com., Ens. J Sparks and Assist. Surg. G S Joliffe have resigned their respective commissions, and her Majesty has dispensed with the services of Lieut. J H Joliffe.

THE ARMY GAZETTE.

[Where not otherwise specified the following commissions bear the current date.]

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 13.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cor. and Sub-Lieut. J Graham, Marquis of Graham, to be lieut., by purchase, vice G C Orlando, Viscount Newport, who retires; Aug. 14.

6th Dragoons—Major E L Jervis, from the 11th Hussars, to be maj.; July 20. Cor. J McGregor Hadden has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission: Aug. 14.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. C Burton to be maj., by purchase, vice G E F Kauntze, who retires; Aug. 14. Lieut. A H Vincent te be capt., by purchase, vice Barton; Aug. 14. Cor. T H M Brown to be lieut., by purchase, vice Vincent; Aug. 14. Veter. Surg. C G Hetherton Reilly, from the Royal Artillery, to be veter. surg., vice Poyster, who exchanges; Aug. 14.

2nd Dragoons—Paymaster J C Hicks, from the 92nd Foot, to be paymaster, vice Hon. Maj. Swinbourne, who exchanges; Aug. 14.

3rd Hussars—H F Berkeley, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice A L Henry, who retires; Aug. 14.

9th Lancers—Lieut H A Candy to be capt., by purchase, vice C B Bashford, who retires; Aug. 14. Cor. C H Palairet to be lieut., by purchase, vice Candy; Aug. 14. Cornet W Percy, from the 12th Lancers, to be cor., vice Palairet; Aug. 14.

11th Hussars—Capt. E Harnett to be maj., without purchase, vice Jervis, transferred to the 6th Dragoon Guards, July 20, 1866, such antedate not to carry back pay. Lieut. J M'Loughlin to be capt., without purchase, vice Harnett, July 20, 1866, such antedate not to carry back pay.

12th Lancers—Lieut. J M Dowdeswell to be capt., by purchase, vice W Fagan, who retires; Aug. 14. Cor. W G Middleton to be lieut., by purchase, vice Dowdeswell; Aug. 14. Troop-Serg.-Maj. W Percy, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be cor., without purchase, vice MacFarlane, transferred to the 3rd Dragoon Guards; Aug. 14. J R Malone, gent., to be cor., by purchase, vice Middleton; Aug. 14. Benj. C Harvey, gent., to be purchase, vice Percy, transferred to the 9th Lancers; Aug. 15.

14th Hussars—The surname of the cor., transferred from Ensign 6th Foot on the 20th July, is Toler not Toller.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Sec. Captain T H Pitt, on the Super. List, to be capt.; July 24. Sec. Capt. F L H Lyon to be capt., vice F N Cromartie, deceased; July 24. Lieut. H P Darwall to be sec., vice Lyon: July 24. Lieut. T C Penny has been permitted to resign his commission; Aug. 14. Serg.-Maj. W Wishart to be quartermaster, vice J Morris, retired upon half pay; July 14. The promotion of the following officers to be antedated to the 11th of July, viz.:—Capt. A H Hutchinson, Capt. F G Ravenhill, Sec. Capt. E D Tarleton. Veter. Surg. R Poyser, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be veter. surg., vice Reilly, who exchanges; Aug. 14.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. E H Steward to be capt, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. Armit, placed on temporary half pay; Aug. 14. Lieut. C R T Davidson to be sec. capt.. vice Steward; Aug. 14. Lieut. W H Collins to be placed on the super. list, on appointment as Assist.-Inst. in Surveying and Topographical Drawing at the Royal Military Academy; Aug. 10. Lieut. W J Engledue, from the sec. list, to be lieut.

3rd Regiment of Foot—Maj. C K Pearson to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice F W Gore, who retires; Aug. 14. Capt. T A Cox to be maj., by purchase, vice Pearson, Aug. 14. Lieut. J E Foster to be capt., by purchase, vice Cox; Aug. 14. Ens. G R Taylor to be lieut., by purchase, vice C F Gardner, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens E I

Lynch to be lieut., by purchase, vice Foster; Aug. 14.

5th Foot—Staff-Surg. R Wolseley to be surg., vice J N Bell, M.D., appointed to the staff; Aug 14.

8th Foot—Lieut. T G Crawley to be capt., by purchase, vice J C Cooper, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens. F B J Jerrard to be lieut., by purchase, vice Crawley; Aug. 14.

11th Foot—Ens. R E Kelsall, from the 64th Foot, to be ensign, vice Forjett, promoted; August 14.

14th Foot—Ens. B T Ottley to be lieut., by purchase, vice Laverton, who has retired; Aug. 14. Ens. A W Noyes to be lieut., by purchase, vice Butler, promoted; Aug. 14. Ens. S J R Toms to be lieut., by purchase, vice Langtrey, who has retired; Aug. 14. Gent. Cadet J W Allin, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Ottley; Aug. 14. P Crosbie, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Noyes; Aug. 15. W Olphert, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Toms; Aug. 16.

16th Foot—Maj. W C Bancroft, to be lieut.-col., by purchase, vice Brevet Col. O Langley, who retires upon half pay; Aug. 14 Capt. S G C Hogge to be maj., by purchase, vice Bancroft; Aug. 14. Lieut. A E Cooch to be capt., by purchase, vice Hogge; Aug. 14. Lieut. R W Robinson to be capt., by purchase, vice G Street, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens. W Klingender to be lieut., by purchase, vice Cooch; Aug. 14. Ens. H H A Cameron to be lieut., by purchase, vice Robinson, Aug. 14. E W Chalmers, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Klingender; Aug. 14.

21st Foot—Gent. Cadet G M Hayes, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice Hamilton, transferred to the 96th Foot; Aug. 14. Lieut. C E Bovill to be adjt., vice Lieut. Ralston, promoted; June 22.

27th Foot—Lieut. H S Simeon to be capt., by purchase, vice L W Desborough, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens. W Erskine to be lieut., by purchase, vice Simeon; Aug. 14. H Wodehouse, gent, to be ens., by purchase, vice Erskine; Aug. 14.

56th Foot—Lieut. J Charley to be capt., by purchase, vice M Conran, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens. A A L F Levert to be lieut., by purchase, vice Charley; Aug. 14.

59th Foot—Capt. R S Shinkwin from half pay, late 59th Foot, to be capt., vice Kean, who has retired upon half pay, on appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners; Aug. 14. Ens. C D Moore to be lieut. without purchase, vice Fitz-Gibbon, deceased; Aug. 14.

61st Foot—Lieut. C H Boileau to be capt, without purchase, vice C Atkinson, deceased; July 12. Ens. E H B O'Geran to be lieut., without purchase, vice Boileau; July 12.

63rd Foot—Maj. V H Bowles to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brevet Col. W F Carter, C.B., deceased; July 28. Capt. W Fitz-Roy to be maj., without purchase, vice Bowles; July 28. Lieut. T Atkinson to be capt., without purchase vice FitzRoy; July 28. Lieut. T Scovell to be capt., by purchase, vice F T Hulton, who retires; Aug. 14. Ens. C J Ryan to lieut., without purchase, vice Atkinson; July 28. Ens. A F Yarker to be lieut., by purchase, vice Scovell; Aug. 14. W L Gronwow, gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Yarker, Aug. 14.

66th Foot—Lieutenant Alfred Chamberlain Addison to be capt., by purchase, vice Alfred Torrens, who retires; Aug. 14. Ensign Pearce O'Reilly to be lieut., by purchase, vice Addison; Aug. 14.

74th Foot—Cornet James Otway Toler, from the 14th Hussars, to be ensign, vice Hamilton, promoted; Aug. 14.

81st Foot—Ensign Frank Ryley, from the 16th Foot, to be ensign. vice Woods, promoted by purchase in the 85th Foot; Aug. 14.

84th Foot—Lieutenant George Edward Montague to be capt., by purchase, vice Norcliffe Gilpin, retires; Aug. 14. Ensign

George Edward Bythesea Baker to be lieut., by purchase, vice Montague; Aug. 14. William Thomas Briscoe, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Baker; Aug. 14.

85th Foot—Ensign George John Woods, from the 81st Foot, to be lieut, by purchase, vice Garnett, who has retired; Aug. 14.

92nd Foot— Ensign Charles Francis Massy to be lieut., by purchase, vice Williams, who has retired; Aug. 14. The Hon. John S Napier to be ens., by purchase, vice Massy: Aug. 14. Paymaster, with the hon. rank of major, John Dennis Swinburne, from the 2nd Dragoons, to be paymaster, vice Hicks, who exchanges; Aug. 14.

93rd Foot—The names of the officer who obtained his lieutenancy on the 13th Dec., 1857, are George Forbes-Robertson.

96th Foot—Ensign E Chetwood Hamilton, from the 21st Foot, to be ens., vice O'Neal, promoted; Aug. 14.

108th Foot— Ensign B T M Gompertz, from the 102nd Foot, to be ens., vice C B Cook, a probationer for the Staff Corps in India; Aug. 14.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant A H T H Somerset to be captain, by purchase, vice W J M Cuningham, promoted half-pay Major, by purchase; Aug. 14. Ensign the Hon. C T Parker to be lieut., by purchase, vice Somerset; Aug. 14. Gentleman Cadet C H B Norcott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purchase, vice the Hon. C. T. Parker; Aug. 14.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain J Howley, 4th Foot, to be inst. of musk., vice Cap. C. W. S Gayner, 38th Foot, who has resigned the appointment; July 22.

HALF PAY.

Major and Brev.-Col. J H C Robertson, from half-pay 100th Foot, having completed five years' service abroad as a dep. quar.-gen., to be lieut.-col., without purchase; Aug. 8.

Captain W J M Cuninghame, from the Rifle Brigade, to be major, by purchase; Aug. 14.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Staff-Surgeon Wellington Poole, having completed twenty years' full-pay service, to be staff surg.-major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1; June 1.

Surgeon J N Bell, M.D., from the 5th Foot, to be staff-surg., vice R. Wolseley, appointed to the 5th Foot; Aug. 14.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Veterinary Surg. James Allen has been permitted to resign his appointment; Aug. 14.

BREVET.

Paymaster H Manning, 5th Foot, to have the hon. rank of capt.; July 1.

Quartermrster J. Morris, retired half-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of capt., August, 14.

Lieut. J Markham, Madras European veterans, to have the hon. rank of capt.; Aug. 14.

Dep. Asst.-Com. Horatio Boardman Steward, Bengal com. dep., to have the hon. rank of ensign; Aug. 14.

The following officers of the Royal Artillery, having completed the qualifying service in the rank of lieut.-cols, to be cols., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Feb. 3, 1866, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. N McInnes Mackay, July 16; Lieut.-Col. A M Murray, July 24.

INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 15.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps by the governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF-CORPS.

(Admissions.)

To be capt.—Capt. T H Lewin, 104th Foot, March 2, 1866.

To be lieuts.—Lieut. C Garsia, 11th Foot; Oct. 11, 1859. Lieut. J R Yule, Royal Art., Dec. 22, 1859. Lieut. H H Birch, late 27th Native Infty.; April 26, 1860. Lieut. J S Tait, Bengal Infty.; Jan. 26, 1861. Lieut. G. N. Channer, Ben. Inft.; May 25, 1861. Lieut. R J Wimberley, Gen. List.; June 21, 1861. Lieut. C E Shepherd, Ben. Inft.; Jan. 1, 1862. Lieut. W S Nugent, 103rd Foot

April 17, 1862. Lieut. E B Bishop, 54th Foot; Dec. 2, 1865. Ens. H M M Wood, 35th Foot; Jan. 17, 1866. Ensign R C Nicholetts, 38th Foot; July 10, 1866. Ens. J B Hutchinson, 82nd Foot; July 17, 1866.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be capt.—Cap. H G Thomson. Royal (Madras) Artillery; July 19, 1860.

To be lieut.—Lieut J S F Mackenzie, Royal (Madras) Artillery; June 8, 1860.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

ADMISSIONS.

To be lieuts.—Lieut. J B Lawrence, Royal Art.; Dec. 18, 1861. Ens. A H Mayhew, 109th Foot; May 23, 1865.

THE VOLUNTEER GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 13.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS LIEUTENANT.

2nd Cinque Ports Art. Vol. Corps—The Rev. E Marshall to be hon. chap., vice the Rev. C C Wilson, resigned; July 30.

11th Derbyshire Rifle Vol. Corps—Ens. H Smith to be lieut., vice Hackett, resigned; Aug. 7. L Arthur, gent., to be ens., vice Smith, promoted; Aug. 7.

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps—C Welby, gent., to be ens., vice Deedes, promoted; Aug. 8.

4th Fifeshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—R Rintoul to be capt., vice Wood, resigned: Aug. 6.

1st Manchester Rifle Volunteer Corps—Maj. R Bridgford to be lieut.-col.; July 26. Capt. J H Ashton to be maj., vice Bridgford, promoted: July 26.

53rd Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G W H Brogden, gent., to be ens., vice Barker, resigned; July 26.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, Aug. 16.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

Queen's City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteer Brigade—J Chisholm to be ens., vice Braid, resigned: June 25.

10th Kent Artillery Volunteer Corps—First Lieut. R H Bryne to be capt., vice Greensill, resigned; Aug. 10.

1st Lanarkshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Sec. Lieut. J S Bryne to be first lieut., vice Waterhouse, promoted: July 25. Sec. Lieut. H F McEniry to be first lieut., vice Paterson, resigned; July 26. Sec. Lieut. H Wallach to be first lieut., vice Alexander resigned: July 27. J Clachan to be sec. lieut., vice Bryne, promoted: Aug. 3.

1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Langlands to be capt., vice Campbell, resigned: May 26.

31st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—G C Campbell, jun., to be lieut.-col., vice Campbell, resigned: July 25.

3rd Administrative Brigade of Lancashire Artillery Volunteers—W L Fielden, Esq., to be maj.: July 30.

4th Lancashire Rifle Volunteer Corps—J Ross, gent., to be hon. assist-surg.: June 21.

Liverpool Press Guard Rifle Volunteer Corps—Lieut. W J Newman to be capt., vice Johnson, resigned: Aug. 7.

2nd Dumbartonshire Artillery Volunteer Corps—Second Lieut. W A Donaldson to be first lieut., vice Graham, resigned: Aug. 10.

7th Nottinghamshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—E V Hemingway, gent., to be hon. assist. surg.: Aug. 8.

17th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—W Matthews, late Capt. Com. of the 20th Somersetshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, to be capt., vice Murch, resigned: Aug. 13.

1st Berwick-upon-Tweed Artillery Volunteer Corps—W A Jamieson to be assist. surg., vice Logan, resigned: July 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Adjt. M J Vibart, of the 1st City of Edinburgh Artillery Volunteer Corps, to serve with the rank of capt.: Nov. 5, 1862.

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